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Contents.

Homœ GERMANICÆ. No. XVI.

WALLENSTEIN, translated by Coleridge, ^{III}	377
THE LAST WORDS OF CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq.,	396
Letter from O'Doherty,	416
THE UNWILLING AUTHOR,	417
NOTICES OF MODERN BRITISH DRAMATISTS. No. I.	
TENNANT. Cardinal Beaton,	421
HOGG'S THREE PERILS OF WOMAN,	427
THE WEST INDIAN CONTROVERSY,	437
THE GLASGOW DINNER. A FRAGMENT. BY MR TICKLER,	459
MR BLAQUIÈRE'S REPORT ON GREECE, &c. &c.,	465
SAWNEY AT DONCASTER. BY THE AUTHOR OF THE AYRSHIRE LEGA- TEES,	468
LONDON ODDITIES AND OUTLINES. No. IV.	470
LETTER FROM A CONTRIBUTOR IN LOVE,	471
THE COMPLETE ANGLER OF IZAAK WALTON AND CHARLES COTTON,	473
SUNDAY EVENING,	483
NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. No. XII.	484
THE MANIFESTO,	504

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* Want of room obliges us to omit the usual List of New Books, Appointments, &c.

notice appears in the *Daily Advertiser* of Tuesday, March 2d, announcing that "the new theatre which is to be built in Covent-garden will be after the model of the Opera-house in the Haymarket, and by the drawing that has been approved of for the same, it is said it will exceed the Opera-house in magnificence of structure." Passing over a mere newspaper report that Gibbs was intended to be the architect of both the theatre and the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, we find by the *Daily Advertiser*, of Thursday, April the 29th, "that a great number of workmen are daily employed in digging the foundation near Covent-garden, on which a new playhouse is to be very speedily built for Mr. Rich, the master of the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's-inn-fields, notwithstanding the various reports to the contrary." No doubt in these rumours the wish was father to the report; but that the works continued to advance prosperously, is proved by the same paper of Friday, August the 6th; which states that "the new Theatre building near Covent-garden for Mr. Rich, is carrying on with such expedition and diligence, there being a great number of hands employed therein, that it is thought it will be completely finished and ready to receive his audience next winter. Several persons of distinction resort thither daily to view the said works, and seem much pleased with the performance." This expectation, however, was disappointed; partly, perhaps, from the want of sufficient funds; but it is also probable that much of the subsequent delay was occasioned by the following notice of an accident which affected the security of the building: it appeared in *Read's Weekly Journal* for Saturday, November the 6th,—"Last Tuesday great part of the roof of the new playhouse which is building near Covent-garden fell in, when several of the men that were at work had their limbs broken, and one had his skull fractured, and died in about eight hours after." A more favourable and perhaps more accurate account appeared in the *Grub-street Journal* of the following Thursday, which stated that "as the workmen were raising one of the rafters, the tackling breaking, it fell on the main beams, and threw down one man, who is since dead, and another was slightly hurt; but no damage what-

ever happened to the roof or any other part of the building."

It will easily be supposed that Rich now confidently expected to open for the winter season of 1732 in the new building; and therefore, on closing at the Portugal-row house on Friday, June 2, in that year, his advertisement concludes with "being the last time of the company's acting in that theatre." When the time of opening arrived, however, this anticipation was again disappointed, since, in the *Daily Journal* for Monday, September 18, the following demi-official communication was inserted:—"We hear that Mr. Harvey and Mr. Lambert have been employed some time in painting the scenes for the new theatre in Covent-garden; and that Signor Amiconi, who painted the Lord Tankerville's excellent staircase in St. James's-square, is to show his art in the ceiling of that theatre; and in order thereto hath prepared a design, in which Apollo is represented in an assembly of the Muses dignifying Shakspeare with the laurel; and as the several hands employed require some time further to execute their undertakings, we are informed the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields will be opened in a few days; it being determined not to act in that of Covent-garden till the decorations are quite finished." The old theatre accordingly opened September 22, with *Hamlet*.

At length the new edifice was completely ready, and was even intended to be opened on the 27th of November, though the following lines, which then appeared, of some other unknown cause, defered the time for a few days longer.

Thespis, the first of the dramatic race,
Stroll'd in a cart, for gain, from place to place:

His actors rude, his profits came but slow
The poet he and master of the show.
To raise attention he employ'd his art
To build another, and more costly, cart;
New asses he procured to drag the load,
And gain'd the shouts of boys upon the road.

Awhile the gay machine attention drew,
The people throng'd because the sight was new;

Thither they hurried once, and went no more,

For all his *actors* they had seen before;
And what it was they wish'd no more to see —

The application, Lun, is left to thee."

Lun was the feigned name of John Rich,* under which he performed Harlequin in his own pantomimes. It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more simple and unostentatious than the advertisement for the original opening of the New Theatre Royal, Covent-garden; since, from the plainness of its language, it might be supposed that the house had been familiar to the town for the last half-dozen seasons. And though this part of the 18th century was by no means deficient in the art of writing flourishing advertisements, and though advertisements of a moderate length were then admitted into the principal papers "at 2s. each!" yet those announcements which might be reasonably expected to have the most extraordinary display are, perhaps, the most distinguished by their simplicity. Thus, after Tyers had so richly and beautifully decorated Vauxhall, aided by the united pencils of Hogarth and Hayman, the public is informed of its opening in so uncremonious a manner, that some persons still doubt if the following earliest known advertisement be actually the first. "At the particular desire of several persons of quality. At Spring Gardens, Vauxhall, on Wednesday next, being the 7th of June, 1732, will be the *Ridotto al'Fresco*. The doors to be opened at 4 o'clock at night. No persons whatever will be admitted with swords, or without printed tickets.†" Even the known opening advertisement of Rich's new theatre in Portugal-row is equally plain, it being only as follows:—"By

the company of comedians under letters patent granted by King Charles II. At the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, to-morrow, being Saturday, the 18th of December, 1714, will be acted a comedy called the *Recruiting Officer*. Beginning exactly at 6. No person to be admitted behind the scenes, nor any money to be returned after the curtain is drawn up." The flowers of advertisement-eloquence were therefore in those days to be found principally in the notices of Winstanley's Water-tre, Pinchbeck's Mechanism, Fawkes's Sleight of Hand, and the "great theatrical booths" of Bartholomew and Southwark fairs; and after the preceding curious instances of simple announcement, it is not surprising to find the opening advertisement of Covent-garden Theatre as unostentatious as the following:—

"By the Company of Comedians. At the Theatre Royal in Covent-garden, on Thursday next, being the 7th day of December, will be revived a comedy called *The Way of the World*, written by Mr. Congreve. The clothes, scenes, and decorations, entirely new. And, on account of the great demand for places, the pit and boxes, by desire, will be laid together at 5s., gallery 2s., upper gallery 1s. And to prevent the scenes being crowded, the stage half a guinea. N.B. All persons who want places are desired to send to the stage-door (the passage from Bow-street leading to it), where attendance will be given, and places kept for the following nights as usual." In illustration of this advertisement

* "Harlequin by Mr. Lun," was the common playhouse announcement, but on what circumstance that name was adopted by John Rich is unknown. His brother appears, from a register kept by him, to have probably taken some part in the house regulations and never acted; though certain nights were considered the joint benefit of the brothers.—The name of Woodward was at that time inserted in the bills of Drury-lane Theatre, as performing Harlequin. The popularity of Rich occasioned Vander Gucht to engrave a scene print with the distich

Shakspeare, Rowe, Jonson, now are quite undone.
These are thy triumphs, thy exploits, O Lun!

† The puff (an evil without cure) of Tyers, was the time-serving one in the prefixture to the advertisement "at the particular desire of several persons of quality," and the admission was one guinea, for which three ferry-boats were to attend at Westminster and Lambeth *gratis*. The *lure* did not answer—"there was not half the company as was expected."—In 1713 Nestor Ironside, to burlesque the puff of Nicolini Haym, "of great merit and skill in his profession, accompanied with so much modesty," who announced a concert at Hickford's Dancing Room by the Hay-market, directed his printer to insert Haym's advertisement "with all the stars, daggers, hands, turned commas, and Nota Bene's which he had in the house," and to adorn it with "two line Great Primer, two line English, double Pica, Paragon, Great Primer, English, Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Brevier, Nonpareil, and Pearl Letters." See *Guardian* No. 31 and 32.

it may be observed, that in the old English theatres, even down to those of the 18th century, some of the superior places consisted of seats erected on the stage, or chairs set in front of the curtain, which, in 1733, were at Drury-lane Theatre converted into stage-boxes. It may also be noticed, that, from the situation of the Covent-garden house, the two entrances leading to it were approached by long covered passages; one of them running out of Bow-street, as mentioned in the advertisement, and the other being the eastern colonnade of Covent-garden piazza, at the end of which was a magnificent arched doorway, with columns and enrichments of the Ionic order. It is towards this entrance that Hogarth's caricature of "Rich's Glory, or his Triumphant entry into Covent-garden," represents the procession advancing. This print has been usually erroneously dated 1728, but actually refers to Rich's removal to the new theatre in 1732.

There are but few materials now known to be extant descriptive of the original interior of this theatre; but the well-known view of the stage during a riot in 1763, before any considerable alteration was made, shows that it was small, that the fronts of the boxes were flat, that there were twisted double branches with candles against the pilasters, that there were not any foot-lights, but that the stage was illuminated by four hoops of candles, surmounted by a crown hung from the borders; that on each side of the stage was an ornamented pedestal, with painted figures of Tragedy and Comedy; and that the orchestra was of a bowed form, narrower than the house, and adapted for about a dozen or twenty musicians.

Though the piece with which the house opened had been on the stage ever since 1709, yet the novelty of the building caused it to be performed alone, and the admission-money to be the highest of first night prices.* On the second night, however, there were added "a new prologue to the town, and several entertainments of dancing;" but the address was spoken for three evenings only, and on December 11 the theatre was opened at common prices. The cast of the comedy was—Fainall, Quin; Witwou'd, Chapman; Sir Wilful Witwou'd, Hippesley; Mirabel, Ryan; Petulant, Neale; Waitwell, Penkethman; Lady Wishfor't, Mrs. Egerton; Millament, Mrs. Younger; Mrs. Marwood, Mrs. Hallam; and Foible, Mrs. Stevens.

The number of nights of performing during the first season appears to have been about 123,† the theatre closing June 1. The principal pieces were comedy and opera; but several tragedies were also presented, and on February the 25th *Macbeth* is announced, "with all the usual flyings, sinkings, and decorations proper to the play." On December the 16th Miss Norsa made a very successful appearance in the *Beggars' Opera*, which was played for 20 successive nights, during which time the other performers of the theatre re-opened the old house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and remained there till the run was over. They returned again on January the 11th, 1733, which perhaps gave rise to the very general error that Rich's company did not open Covent-garden until that year. One of the principal novelties of the season was Gay's Opera of *Achilles*, ‡ "with new habits, scenes, &c." which was produced February 10,

* The common popular effect of a new Theatre opening, does not appear to have been attended with the usual advantage on this occasion; the receipt was only 115*l.*, and on the following evening still less, not exceeding 61*l. 7s. 6d.* That sum was very little increased until Dec. 16, the first night of acting there the *Beggars' Opera*, *Polly* by Miss Norsa, when the receipts were 108*l. 4s.*—the second night 122*l. 11s.*—a sum never after realized on any night during the time it was performed. Some account of Miss Norsa, with a portrait, was given by the late Mr. Waldron in the *Shakspearean Miscellany*, 1802, 4to. What made, adopting the old pun, Gay-rich, was the benefit nights on the performance of the *Beggars' Opera*. The copyright, with that of fifty fables written by him, were sold to Jacob Tonson and John Watts for 94*l. 10s.*, under agreement of Feb. 6, 1727.

† About six times in the season the house was visited by royalty; and, at the close, the young company acted sixteen nights, making the whole season 125 nights.

‡ Gay died Dec. 1732; and on the 10th of February following, there was first produced his opera of *Achilles*, which with the *Beggars' Opera* performed the same evening at Drury-lane Theatre, produced 207*l. 11s. 6d.*; and on the third night, for the benefit of the sisters of the author, 153*l. 12s.* The first three benefit nights realized

and played for eighteen successive nights, when the other performers again removed to Portugal-row. Besides these pieces, the most remarkable of the season were "an Italian night-scene, called the *Cheats, or the Tavern Bilkers*, in a dialogue between Harlequin, Punch, and Scaramouch;"* Harlequin by Mr. Lun; a new farce, April the 28th, called *The Mock Lawyer*;† and *The Rape of Helen*, another new farce, May 19. Shirley's *Paricide* has also been mentioned as one of the novelties of the first season, but it certainly never appeared at that time. There was not any new pantomime at Covent-garden this season. Perhaps it will be curious to notice, in connexion with these early performances, that in J. T. Smith's interesting plan of Covent-garden, contained in the additional plates to his *Antiquities of Westminster*, there is a copy of an order to the new theatre for the fourth night after the opening, in the following words—"Mr. Wood, let two ladies into the front boxes:—The Orphan. Yours, JOHN RICH. Monday, Dec. 11th, 1732."

It has been already seen that there was some hostile feeling towards the theatre in Covent-garden, and the managers of Drury-lane evinced a rather illiberal rivalry towards it from the very first announcement of its opening. *The Way of the World* was immediately brought out at that house, and performed the same evening the new theatre opened, and the night previous. On December 13 *The True and Ancient History of King Lear and his Three Daughters*, at Covent-garden, was opposed by *Henry VIII. with the Coronation of Anne Baley*, at Drury-lane; and when *The Beggars' Opera* was announced for the 16th, it was immediately brought out at the other house the same evening. The newspaper notices of the Royal visits to Covent-garden, however, state the complete success and applause with which the establishment was honoured by the whole of the public.

Mr. URBAN,

Mere.

I WISH Dr. Bosworth every success with his Anglo-Saxon Grammar. A more common cultivation of the Gothic tongues would tend, I think, to check the growing corruption of our own; by showing how it may be enriched from itself, and therefore how little need we have of borrowing from Greek and Latin. Upon this subject I have offered you a few thoughts before, but I would still, by your kind permission, follow it a little further.

The arguments in favour of the corruptions must, I think, be one or some of the following.

1st. That we have not English equals to the words borrowed: or,

2d. That the borrowed words are more meaning or more elegant than the English equals: or,

3d. That the use of Latin or Greek English distinguishes the learned from the ignorant. Each of which arguments I will examine singly.

Now the first is not founded on strict truth, since we have English words equal to some we have borrowed, such as—yearly, annual; underground, subterranean; bodily, corporal; heavenly, celestial; behead, to decapitate; follow, to pursue; foretell, to predict; brotherhood, fraternity; Almighty, Omnipotent; overhang, impend; and others.

But that the argument may stand good, it must be shown not only that we have no English equals to the words borrowed, but that such could not be made: and this has never been done. The truth is, that, till lately, the learned commonly studied few other languages but the Latin and Greek; and thus, knowing little of the Gothic languages, and therefore not understanding the nature and powers of the Saxon part of the English, they neglected it as a useless relic of a rude tongue, of which nothing could be made; and, as extending science brought in a need of new words, they took them from those two great tongues of antiquity, when they might

together 465*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* But such has ever been the uncertainty of public taste and theatrical exhibitions, that the house was 'dismissed' the 9th of May on the same opera.

* On Jan. 23 the *Tavern Bilkers* was performed after the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and produced 119*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; and, after the same play, on May 19, the *Rape of Helen*, for the benefit of the author, having in money and tickets 103*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

† 27 April, after the *Old Bachelor*, the *Mock Lawyer*, for the benefit of the author (Mr. Philips); money 44*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Tickets 32*l.* 7*s.*—Not repeated until the following season.

have made them from simples of their own. We know that the Latin and Greek have a fine aptness for forming compounds, a quality that is 'not wanting in the English language, or in any other; as may be shown by hundreds of examples in any self-inriched tongue, Gothic, Sclavonic, or otherwise.

Little objection can be made to such compounds as *ironmonger*, *hay-maker*, *afterthought*, *overflow*, *under-mine*, *selflore*, *penknife*, *eyelid*; and even if it were shown that English simples would not blend well, the great superiority of the Latin and Greek would not be wholly set up; for neither did the simples of those languages blend well in their proper shapes, and to make well-sounding compounds, they were softened down by having their latter letters altered or taken away: and with a trimming of this kind, the simples of any other language would make good compounds too. Instances of what I mean are found in *occurro* for *obcurro*; *impossibilis* for *inpossibilis*; *aufero*, *alfero*; *ascendo*, *adscando*; *simplex* from *sine pllica*; Εὐρηποιέω for Εὐρηπηποιέω; Μητρόπολις for Μητρίπολις; *συστρατώτης* for *συνστρατώτης*, and others.

In my former papers I have shown that English compounds might be made from patterns already in being; and I would here offer a few more.

Lorn, as we have it in *lornlorn*, is a participle of the old Saxon verb, *to lose*; as *verlohren* is in German · hence we may have

Waylorn, having lost one's way.

Glorylorn, having lost one's glory.

Reasonlorn, having lost one's reason.

Childlorn, having lost a child.

Mastlorn, having lost a mast.

Hope-lorn, having lost hope, &c.

Fare is from the old verb *to go* (in German *fahren*), and means *a going*, or *going*; as *fare*, *a going*: *thorough-fare*, *a going through*: so that *land-faring*, *going by land*; *airfaring*, *going in a balloon*; are quite as good English as is *seafaring* or *wayfaring*.—*Dom* in *kingdom*, and *doom*, are from an old verb, meaning *to judge* or *rule*; still found in Danish, as *dömmer*—“*med hvad dom I dömme*,” &c. “*with what judgment ye judge*,” &c. ; so that the jurisdiction of a *chief*, *mayor*, *commissioner*, or *master*, is as fitly a *chief-dom*, *mayordom*, *commissionerdom*, or *masterdom*; as that of a *king* is a *king-dom*.

We may make many meaning and useful adjectives by the help of the word *rich*, as the Germans do; as *Shiprich*, *having much shipping*. *Landrich*, *having much territory*. *Minerich*, *having many mines*. *Fruitrich*, *producing much fruit*. *Spicerich*, *producing many spices*. *Wordrich*, *copious in words, &c.*

But it is useless to multiply examples. It may be said with safety that good English compounds might be made for every case in which they might be needed.

We now come to the second argument, that the borrowed words are more meaning or more elegant than the English equals; the first part of which may be soon answered. To think that words of another tongue should be more meaning to an Englishman than those of his own is absurd · compounds made from simples which he *does* know, must surely be more meaning than those made from such as he does *not* know. Even to the learned such words as the following can only be *equally* meaning with the English ones put against them, since they are compounded of the very same simples:—*anthropophagi*, *man-eaters*; *precursor*, *forerunner*; *malevolence*, *illwill*; *mediterranean*, *midland*.

The question of elegance is rather more weighty; but it must be allowed that loftiness and elegance do not consist so much in words as in thoughts. A set of common confused ideas uttered in fine words, will no more make a noble speech or writing, than a boy's scrawl filled up with bright colours will make a fine picture. The fittest words one can use to utter a series of thoughts, are those that will give those thoughts and nothing more. The elegance of an expression is in its shape rather than in its sound; and it is therefore the Italians say that to speak good Italian there should be “*una Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*,” because the Tuscan syntax is more elegant than the Roman, though the accent is much less so. Such an expression as “*to see with half an eye*,” would be low in any language; because it would be impossible to see at all with half an eye, and because the image it offers the mind, that of a man looking at something with only half an eye in his head, is ridiculous.

In comparing a few expressions, in which Latin verbs are used, with the

like expressions as they are shaped by the common people, we shall see that if the Latin verbs make the former the more elegant, it is only in sound, since they are compounded of the very same simples that are found in the latter.

Vulgar.—I am not to be *put upon*.

Elegant.—I am not to be
(*im-pono*) upon.

Here, since *im* means *upon*, and *pono*, *to put*; *imposed* means *put upon*. So that the more elegant expression is, in truth, “I am not to be *put upon upon*.”

I *looked out* for you.

I *expected* (*looked out, exspecto*) you.

I *saw the upshut*.

I *saw the conclusion* (*shutting together, con-claudo*).

He was *cast down*.

He was *dejected* (*cast down, de jacto*).

He *ran into* debt.

He *incurred* (*ran into, in curro*) debts.

I *set myself against* it.

I *opposed* (*set against, ob pono*) it.

It was *put out* for sale.

It was *exposed* (*put out, expono*) for sale.

He *stood to* it that, &c.

He *insisted on* it that, &c. (*insisted on, stood on on*).

Now I do not bring forward these words to show they are useless, nor do I want to see them put out of the language, I only wish to show that borrowed compounds are often not so much more elegant than the English equals, as many bare English scholars may think.

The style of Addison in the Spectator is much less latinized than that of writers of our own time, and yet the great latinizer of the English language, Dr. Johnson, records his sense of its elegance by observing that “whoever will attain an English style, elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.”

Few men will say that Byron has spoilt his poems by using many old English words which others would have rejected; nor is it, I think, the opinion of the learned that our version of the Bible would be bettered by being latinized into the language of modern writers; and if it would not, I infer that pure English is as fit for lofty subjects as the latinized.

But allowing even that every borrowed word, Latin, Greek, or French, adds to the elegance of English; yet, what we gain in elegance, we lose in purity and regularity; and those things are of value as well as the former: for,

if they are not, then Cæsar's Commentaries would be as fine a composition turned into law Latin (in which we find *shopa* for a *shop*; *laga*, for *law*; *messuugium, house, &c.*), as they are written by the General himself; and Virgil would lose nothing of his loftiness by being turned into Macaronic verse. Whereas we know that Macaronic Latin affects us in no other way but in that of making us laugh: and as English words latinized make Macaronic Latin, so Latin ones anglicised are Macaronic English.

But the learned, in their earnestness to enrich our language, have brought in words for which we have scarcely any use—which are scarcely ever wanted. How often do we use such as *ponderal, sciolous, anthropophy, pregestation, preoccupate, prescind, transfretation?* Are poets killed so often that we want the word *vaticide?* Or is *venetate* often used for the verb to *poison?* or what great difference is there between *a spherule* and *a globule?*

The third argument (for I have heard it used) deserves but little notice. In the first place it savours of vanity, and in the next it is weak. If it be allowed, then our eastern scholars may enrich our tongue by words from the Chinese, Turkish, or Hindoostance, to place it still higher above common understanding. But the ignorant will always distinguish themselves by their ignorance; for, though German is a self-derived language, the common people do not speak it correctly, any more than those of England do English.

Some object that the English has too many monosyllables to be fit for a grave or lofty style; but the roots of all languages are chiefly monosyllables. English compounds would not be monosyllables.

Having examined the arguments as I intended, I would now add a few thoughts that have occurred to me while writing. The first is, that many words borrowed from the Latin and Greek are badly chosen or compounded, since they do not mean exactly what they should.

Perambulator, for instance, is the name of an instrument that moves on a wheel; though I do not think a Roman would have used the verb *ambulo* for such a motion as that: *ambulo*, to walk, seems to have *ambo* in it, alluding to the two legs.

Arithmeticians again talk of *rediction ascending*; though we know re

means *backward*, or *downward*; so that a *reduction ascending* is really a bringing *downwards upwards*. This is like the *conjunction disjunctive* of Grammarians, an absurdity; for a *disjoining* cannot be a *joining together*. It might be more fitly called an *oppositional conjunction*.

Dis is often used for *de*, as in *disfranchise*, for *defranchise*; *disjoin* for *dejoin*; *disrobe* for *derobe*; *disembogue*; and others: on which see a note in Cassan's "Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells," p. 161. The French, it is true, use the *s* in these cases, but they also use the *e*, so that their *des* is still the Latin *de*, with an *s* for sound-sake. In *disembogue*, *bogue* is from the Italian *bocca*, *mouth*; *embogue* (*imboccare*) is to put into one's mouth; *de embogue* is the opposite, to put out of one's mouth. *Dis* means about in different directions.

Subscription is often unfitly used for *contribution*; when an object is written on paper, and people write their names underneath, with the sum they mean to give towards it, they *subscribe*; but giving money *without underwriting* one's name, is not a *subscription*.

Proscription is used for an *outlawry*, or a *doom to death*, whereas it rightly means only an offering money in newspapers or handbills for the taking offenders. When such persons among the Romans had withdrawn themselves, and could not be found, their names, with the sums offered for their apprehension, were written in the Capitol; and they were then very fitly said to be *proscripti* (*pro*, for, *scribo*, to write), *written for*.

The adjective ending *en*, equal to the Latin *eus*, as *golden*, *aureus*; *wooden*, *ligneus*; *woollen*, made of wool; *linen*, made of lin (flax); is quite neglected by the learned, though the common people still use it regularly. Nor do I know why it should be less elegant to say a *silken apron*, than a *woollen cloth*, or to talk of a *floweren wreath*, a *strawen bonnet*, or a *metalen spring*, than of the *golden age*. The ending cannot be wholly useless, since it makes the adjective different from the noun. A *woodhouse* is rightly a house for wood, and a *woodenhouse* one made of wood; a *paper bag*, a bag for papers, and a *paperen bag*, one

made of paper; an *iron tool*, one for working in iron, and an *ironen tool* one of iron, and so on.

There is a class of English nouns made from verbs by changing the hard sound of *k* in the latter, into the soft one of *ch*, as

from <i>bake</i> ,	<i>comes batch</i> ;
<i>wake</i> ,	<i>watch</i> ;
<i>break</i> ,	<i>breach</i> ;
<i>speak</i> ,	<i>speech</i> ;
<i>stick</i> ,	<i>stitch</i> ;
<i>strike</i> ,	<i>streech</i> (as in selling by <i>streech</i> measure).

According to this analogy, as much lime as is *slaked* at once, would be a *slatch*, and as much of any thing as is taken at once, would be a *tach*.

After reading all these observations, Mr. Urban, some of your readers may be ready to ask whether I would alter the English tongue so much as to put out every Greek, Latin, and French word, and take a Saxon one in its stead. Surely not. It is neither possible, nor to be wished. I mean to show that it might be much purer and yet not less elegant than it is now, and that there is no need of corrupting it further. I could wish the learned to study the nature and power, and learn the value of the Saxon groundwork of our tongue, which we know was so little understood a century or two since, that writers of that time, thinking the *s* of the possessive case a corruption of *his*, and wishing to be quite correct, wrote *John his book*, and *Peter his horse*, an error which, if they had known any thing of the Teutonic tongues, and had allowed them to have a genitive case as well as the Latin, they might not have made.

The English are a great nation; and, as an Englishman, I am sorry that we have not a language of our own; but that whenever we happen to conceive a thought above that of a plough-boy, or produce any thing beyond a pitch-fork, we are obliged to borrow a word from others before we can utter it, or give it a name; and, to conclude, as the English language is most rich in literature of every kind, our writers should aim to purify and fix it, for, if they go on corrupting it, their own writings after some time will not be read without a Glossary, perhaps not at all.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.
YOUR learned Correspondent 'Ιαρανθρωπος, in p. 228, has attempted to elucidate and explain the word *aroint* in Shakspeare. Although he refers to Boucher's Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, to Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, and to Collier's Lancashire Dialect, he appears still dissatisfied with the etymology of the word. He thinks it probable that *ronyan* may be French or Italian; but that it is by no means evident that the word *aroint* has the same derivation. I refer your Correspondent to the Rev. Wm. Carr's second edition of the Craven Glossary, from which it appears that in that district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the mountain ash, the *sorbus aucuparia* of Linnaeus, was called *royan tree*, and was supposed by the inhabitants to have wonderful efficacy in depriving witches of their infernal power. The learned editor of Boucher's Glossary calls *aroint* an interjection; but in the Craven Glossary, the royntrie (of which *aroint* may be supposed a corruption) conveys the sense of a triumphant exclamation. As 'Ιαρανθρωπος may not have seen the second edition of the Craven Glossary, I will extract for his information the whole of the reverend author's remarks on the word royntrie, which in my judgment forcibly elucidate the meaning of the word *aroint*:

Royntrie, Roantree, Rowantree, Rantree, Wicken, Wigan, Wible Hazel;—Mountain Ash, sorbus aucuparia, Linn. Dan. Rønne.

Thompson, in his Etymons, says, that the word *aroint* signifies reprobation, from Goth. *raun*; a tree of wonderful efficacy in depriving witches of their infernal power; and she was accounted a very thoughtless house-wife who had not the precaution to provide a churn-staff made of this precious wood. When thus guarded, no witch, however presumptuous, had the audacity to enter. Sometimes a small piece of it was suspended from the button-hole, which had no less efficacy in defending the traveller. May not the sailor's wife, in *Macbeth*, have confided in the divine aid of this tree when she triumphantly exclaimed, 'aroint thee, alias, 'a royntrie! With the supernatural aid of this,' pointing it may be supposed at the *royntrie* in her hand, 'I defy thy infernal power.' The event evidently proved her security; for the witch having no power over her, so completely pro-

ected, indignantly and spitefully resolves to persecute her inoffensive, though unguarded, husband on his voyage to Aleppo. Mr. Wilbraham, in his Cheshire Glossary, says, "Possibly aroint owes its origin to the old adverb *arowne*, found in *Promptorium parvulorum clericorum*; and there explained by remote, scorsum, or from *ryman*, or *reinean*, A. S. to get out of the way—

'Rym thysum men setl,—give this man place.'—*Saxon Gospels, Luke, xiv. 9.*"

It was said two hogsheads full of money were concealed in a subterraneous vault at Penyard Castle, in Herefordshire. A farmer took twenty steers to draw down the iron doors of the vault. When the door was opened, a crow, or a jack daw was seen perched on one of the casks; as the door was opening, the farmer exclaimed, "I believe I shall have it." Whereupon the door immediately closed, and a voice without exclaimed—

"If it had not been for your quicken-tree goad and your yew-tree pin,
You and your cattle had all been drawn in."

This story has some resemblance to the curious nonsense concerning a cave and a cock related in Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 619, ed. 1. because the prophylactic properties of the quicken-tree (mountain-ash) shew an incorporation with Druidical superstition; for we believe these ancient personages were accustomed to delude the people with wonders, see Gent. Mag. Dec. 1825. In the song of the Lardley Worm in Northumberland Garland, p. 63, we read—

"The spells were vain, the Hag returns
To the Queen in sorrowful mood,
Crying that witches have no power
Where there is *rown-tree* wood!"

Brand's Pop. Ant. vol. ii. p. 370.

"I go to mother Nicneran's," answered the maid; "and she is witch enough to rein the horned devil with a red silk for a bridle, and a *rowan-tree* switch for a whip."—*Abbot.*

"In my plume is seen the holly green,
With the leaves of the *rown-tree*."

Minst. of S. B. vol. iii. p. 290.

Not long ago, as a *sagacious* farmer in my neighbourhood was driving his plough, the horses instantaneously became restive. The whip was most rigorously applied without any effect whatever upon the horses, which still continued motionless. The farmer, very fortunately, cast his eyes on a wicken-tree, which was growing in the adjoining hedge; he speedily cut from it a twig, when lo! the most gentle application of this divine plant broke the witches' infernal spell, and caused the

horses to proceed quietly with their accustomed toils! *Credat Judeus!*

" *Wi roun-tree weel fenced about.*

 We're seafe frae every evil;
For weel I ken that wood has power
 To scar away the deevil."

Stag's Poems.

" And money a panting heart was there
 That bode full bitter picks,
For tho' wi witch-wood weard yet weel,
 They kend auld Hornie's tricks."

The Panic—Idem.

This species of superstition which, in England and Scotland, attaches to the roun-tree, Bishop Heber, in his Journal, informs us is paid by the Indians to a species of mimosa, the leaves of which so much resemble the mountain ash. " Though it did not bear fruit the natives observed it was a *noble* tree, being called the ' Imperial tree,' for its excellent properties; that it slept all night, and wakened and was alive all day, withdrawing its leaves if any one attempted to touch them; a sprig worn in the turban, or suspended over the bed, was a perfect security against all spells, an evil eye, &c. From what common centre are all these notions derived?"—*Bishop Heber's Journal*, vol. ii. p. 252.

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

WHATEVER literary pursuit occupies the mind, it yields a local pleasure; and if the subject be properly digested, it may prove beneficial to society. The path upon which I tread at present is a beaten one: poets, historians, critics, and divines of the first eminence, have laboured hard to make it smooth; but flinty protuberances have frequently resisted their united endeavours, and left passages so very rugged, that, for want of minute investigation among the old quarto editions of the author, they have continued to remain in an obscure state for more than two centuries.

Comment on the works of an author is generally the worst received;—like unsolicited advice, it is often disregarded, and frequently considered as an innovation upon common sense. Let me, then, avoid incurring the displeasure of the more enlightened, and merely point out a few rugged passages which misconception caused to be falsely introduced into the plays of the most celebrated dramatic poet England ever produced. I have no necessity to say I allude to SHAK-

SPEARE, who will ever stand unrivalled, and whose fame has gained him the pre-eminent title of the IMMORTAL BARD?

I confine my observations to that play which is considered one of the author's best productions; namely, *Othello, Moor of Venice.*

ACT I. sc. 2, OTHELLO and IAGO.

Othello.—“ I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege; and my demerits
May speak unbonneted, *to* as proud a
fortune

As this to which I have reached.”

While the most eminent of Shakespeare's commentators were supporting their different opinions on the words *unbonneted*, and *putting on* and *putting off*, &c. they overlooked the original reading of the passage, which would have ended the controversy. It is to be found in the quarto edition of 1630; where the sense is immediately obtained. The quarto reads,

my demerits
May speak unbonneted, as proud a for-
tune, &c.

The preposition *to* has been introduced from misconception, and has overcharged the verse. Omit that useless word, and the meaning is perfectly clear. Othello being of royal lineage, says, he may speak (without boasting or assuming a lofty demeanour), *as proud a fortune* as the rank he holds from the republic of Venice entitles him to; namely, his being derived from royal descent. The word *demerits*, in its present state, means *deserts* or *deservings*.

ACT III. sc. 1, *Clown and Musicians.*

Clown. But masters, here's money for you; and the general so likes your music, that he desires you, *of all loves*, to make no more noise with it.

The folio and the quarto of 1630, read,—

But, masters, here's money for you; and the general so likes your music, that he desires you, *for love's sake*, to make no more noise with it.

Othello and Desdemona, if not wrapped in the arms of sleep, are in those of love. The gentle breathings of a passionate attachment like not to be disturbed, even by the charms of music. In this state the Clown receives his orders; and judging that the loves of his master and mistress

must not be interrupted, tells the musicians "for love's sake to make no more noise."

This is a wanton alteration, and made by Mr. Steevens, who substituted 'of all loves' in the place of *for love's sake*, because, as he observes, "the same phrase is used in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*;" never reflecting on the great difference of circumstances and situation; nor that that which is made a quality in one, proceeds from the local situation of the other. The passage in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* is—

Dame Quickly. But Mistress Page would desire you to send her your little page of *all loves*: her husband has a marvellous infection for the little page.

Act III. sc. 1, *Cassio and Emilia.*

Emilia. He might not but refuse *you*; but he protests he loves you.

The quarto reads,

In wholesome wisdom,
He might not but refuse; but he protests
he loves you.

Meaning his refusal of Desdemona's solicitation. Thus, according to the old quarto, the sense is much clearer; the repetition of the pronoun done away, and the true quantity of the verse restored.

Act III. sc. 3, *Othello and Iago.*

Iago. O beware, my lord, of jealousy,
It is the green-eyed monster which doth
mock

The meat it feeds on.

The reading I have now to exhibit is from the quarto of 1630, which, it would appear, my predecessors had not seen; or they must have been heedless, at the moment, in their researches to rectify a passage which has occasioned such controversy and diversity of opinion.

Mr. Steevens observes, "If Shakespeare had written 'a green-eyed monster,' we might have supposed him to refer to some creature existing only in his particular imagination; but 'the green-eyed monster,' seems to have reference to an object as familiar to his readers as to himself."

From this observation of Mr. Steevens, it must be inferred that, had he known that Shakespeare's original read—'a green-eyed monster,'—all difficulties were overcome, and the passage decidedly established. In fact, so far

as it depended on the indefinite article, all doubts were removed. But another word has proved a stumbling block, which is, the word *mock*,—supported by Mr. Steevens against Sir Thomas Hanmer's correction, who reads—*make*; though from the tenor of his observation, he would have subscribed to it, provided the author had written 'a green-eyed monster,' and this from the conviction that Sir Thomas Hanmer, in that case, was correct;—and for this reason, that, at the end of the third act, we have a passage which proves to demonstration the justness of Sir Thomas Hanmer's restoration. The passage alluded to reads thus:

But jealous fools will not be answer'd so;
They are not jealous even for the cause,
But jealous, for they are jealous; 'tis a
monster

Begat upon itself, born on itself.

Having premised thus far, I have only to add, that, as Mr. Steevens has ever been considered one of the most luminous of Shakespeare's commentators, and as he would have been perfectly satisfied had he obtained ocular demonstration that any of the quartos read—'a green-ey'd monster,' his admirers will, I think, be gratified by my announcing that, in the old quarto of 1630, printed by A. M. for John Hawkins, the passage, so long and vainly contended, reads:

O beware (my lord) of icalousie;
It is a green-ey'd monster, which doth
mocke

The meat it feeds on.

Correcting then, from the quarto, and reading with Sir Thomas Hanmer, I should presume the critical judges of Shakespeare will establish the following reading:

O beware, my lord, of jealousy;
It is a green-ey'd monster that doth make
The meat it feeds on.

The same, Act III. scene 3,—
Iago. Note if your lady strain *his* enter-
tainment
With any strong or vehement opportunity;
Much will be seen in that.

The quarto of 1622, and that of 1630, read:

Note if your lady strain *her* entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity;
Much will be seen in that.

That the reading of the two quartos

is correct, every critical judge of Shakspere will immediately admit; nay, they must smile to think how the author's commentators, in their collating, could have overlooked two errors of such importance to the passage. The personal pronoun *his for her*, evidently arose from want of due reflection. The word *opportunity* for *importunity* casts not only a veil of obscurity over the passage, but leaves it not many removes from nonsense. The reading of the quartos should be restored.

Act IV. sc. 2, *Desdemona and Iago.*

Des. —————— Here I kneel :
If e'er my will did trespass 'gainst his love,
Either in discourse of thought, or actual
deed.

Mr. Malone observes, " that the old copies read as the passage now stands in some of the modern editions ; but others follow the reading of Mr. Pope—discourse *or* thought."

To ascertain what Mr. Malone has advanced, I searched some old copies, but found no such reading. In the quarto of 1622, the entire speech is omitted ; and in that of 1630, I found the verse precisely the same as given by Mr. Pope, thus :

Either in discourse, *or* thought, or actual
deed.

If Mr. Pope had not seen the edition of this play where the passage is correct, his penetration is entitled to more credit than I merit, for discovering the true reading, which establishes his emendation, or rather restoration ; and which it is to be hoped will be the standard for all future editions.

Scene 2, *Iago and Roderigo.*

Roderigo. 'Faith, I have had too much ;
for your words and performances are no
kin together.

The petty oath—'faith, is falsely introduced. In the quarto of 1630, Roderigo gives the forbidding *Sir*, instead of *'Faith* ; and which, in his present temper, being more natural, should be restored.

Act IV. sc. 3, *Desdemona and Emilia.*

Desdemona. Would'st thou do such a
thing for all the world ?

Emilia. Why, would not you ?

Des. No, by this heavenly light !

Em. Nor I neither by this heavenly light,
I might do't as well in the dark.

Des. Would'st thou do such a *deed* for all
the world ?

It will be perceived that the same question is put twice to Emilia, and each time without the variation of a word. This is not Shakspere's, nor is it true nature. Desdemona has perceived that Emilia has played on her words ; and to bring the question more home, so as to obtain a direct answer, she changes one word. In the quarto there is a variation. The second time she demands—

Would'st thou do such a *thing* for all the
world ?

And which is unquestionably the true
reading, as will be seen by Emilia's
answer :

The world is a *huge thing* : 'tis a great
price, &c.

Thus she plays in the same sportive
manner on the word *thing* ; which,
though it does not convey a direct an-
swer, yet shows that she could not
resist the temptation of so vast a price.

These efforts to restore the true
readings of Shakspere, as taken from
minute collating of the old quartos
and first folio, with Johnson and Stee-
vens's edition, 21 vols. 8vo, I intend-
ed, with a number of similar correc-
tions, for a second edition of my work
published in 1820, entitled " Shak-
spere's Genius Justified," &c. ; but
not meeting sufficient encouragement,
I submit these few to the critical read-
er's notice.

ZACH. JACKSON.

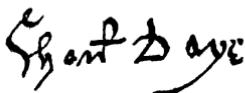
Mr. URBAN,

ALLOW me to correct a slight
error that has accidentally crept into
the very curious and interesting me-
moir of John Daye the Printer, in
your Magazine for November last.
At p. 419, it is stated that the pas-
sage which refers to the cause of of-
fence given by Daye to the journe-
yman who attempted his life, is at the
end of the "Second Admonition to
the Parliament." Now the passage
is not at the end of the "Admonition"
itself, but at the end of a small tract
appended to it, and entitled " Cer-
tainate Articles collected and taken (as
it is thought) by the Byshops out of a
little booke entitled an Admonition to
the Parliament, with an answer to
the same ; containing a confirmation
of the sayde booke in shorte notes."
At bottom these lines from the printer
to the reader :

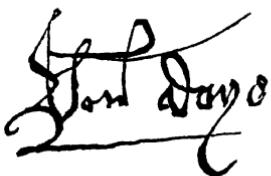
Thys worke is fynished, thanks be to
God, [searchers rod.
And he only wil keepe us from the
And though Master Day and Toy watch
and ward,
We hope the living God is our savegarde.
Let them seeke, joke, and doe now what
they can,
It is but inventions and pollicies of man,
But you wil marvel where it was fynished,
And you shal knowe (perchance) when
domesday is ended,
Imprinted we know where and whan,
Judge you the place and you can.

J. T. J.S.

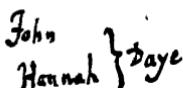
As a small addition to the before-mentioned excellent account of John Daye, I beg leave to present you with three accurate copies of his autograph.



This is the last of five signatures to a letter (Lansdowne MSS. vol. XXVII. no. 37), addressed by the Company of Stationers to Lord Burleigh, 9 Dec. 1578; in behalf of Thomas Woodcock, who was imprisoned in Newgate by the Bishop of London, for selling the Admonition to the Parliament.



From an abridgment of Stow's Chronicle, in his own hand-writing, in the present writer's possession.



On the title-page of a very small and apparently inedited volume, "The Hope of the Faythful," &c. B. L. no date, place, or printer's name, also in the present writer's possession. We have here a chasm filled up, in the Christian name at least, of the first of Daye's wives; unless the signature belongs to his son John, the clergyman.

Yours, &c.

F. D.

Mr. URBAN,

ALLOW me to make the following additions to your account of John Daye the printer.

It may be that he derived his name from the town of Eye in Suffolk (pronounced Aye): and this is rendered more probable from the fact, that the rectory of St. Peter's in Dunwich belonged, as did several other rectories and lands there, to the priory of Eye, and that the family of D'Eye (pronounced Day), which still continues in the county, bear arms very similar to those of the printer; as will appear by the following blazon of them:

D'Eye, of Eyc, Or, on a chief indented Azure, two mullets of the Field.

Day, the printer, Ermine, on a chief indented Azure, two eagles displayed Argent.

In Gardner's History of Dunwich, p. 49, is the following:

"5. The gift of John Daye to the town of Dunwich, where he was born, to be set up in St. Peter's Church. Martin's Coll^{ns}."

It appears, from hence, that his gift was not in money, but was some ornament or other, from its having been directed to be set up in the church.

Day's second wife was Alice, only daughter of Richard Le Hunte of Little Bradley, esq. a family of note, for many generations established at Springfield in Essex, from whence they removed to Ashen in the same county; and, upon the marriage of Richard Le Hunte to the heiress of Knighton, to Little Bradley. The arms quartered by Alice Le Hunte are the following:

1. LE HUNTE. Vert, a saltire Or.
2. UPWELL. Gules, a lion rampant in a bordure engrailed Ermine.

3. HUNTE. Per pale Argent and Sable, a saltire Counterchanged.

4. FOTHERINGHAY. Quarterly Or and Gules, a cross lozenge Sable; in the second quarter, an eagle displayed of the First.

5. KNIGHTON. Barry of eight Argent and Azure, on a canton of the First a tun Gules.

6. UNDERHILL. Gules, six annulets Or, 3, 2, and 1.

But these were not all the quarterings which she was entitled to bear; for the family of Le Hunte, besides those above, married the heiresses of

Wingham, Rushbrook, and Toppesfield; and, through her mother, she could claim to bear the arms of Peche, Watervill, Notbeame, Hinckley, Caldebeck, Blyant, and Butler.

The conjecture that the conversion of

Thomas Knighton—Alice, dau. of William Le—Ann, dau. and coheir of Roger of Little Bradley, Bull, of Hunte of Ash- Fotheringay of Brockley, in Suff. esq. Hertfordsh. en in Essex. Suff. 1st wife.

Thomas Soame of Betley, Anne Knighton, Richard Le Hunte, of Little Bradley, in Norf. gent. dau. and heir. esq.

Sir Stephen Soame—Anne, dau. of Alice Le—1. John Daye. John Le—.... Knt. Lord Mayor Wm. Stone of Hunte, 2. William Stone, of Hunte of of London, 1598. Segenhoe, co. only dau. Segenhoe, co. Bed. Little Bedford, esq. 3. Edw. Grimston, Bradley, Serj. at Law. esq.

The epitaph of John Day, one of the printer's sons, remains in the church of Little Thurlow, of which he was Rector. It is on a mural monument of stone, placed against the south wall of the chancel :

In obitum doctissimi viri et charissimi fratris M'r Joannis Daye, ex materno genere e Lehuntror' familia oriundi, Sacrae Theologiae Bacalaurei, Collegii Orielensis apud Oxonienses Socii, et hujus ecclesiae Rectoris dignissimi. 'Erat Johannes lucerna ardens. Joan. 5, 35.'

Dum vigil es pastor maceras te corpore toto,
Sic sibi sicq' suis ardens lucerna fuisti:
Atq' ita dum prehes lumen, sis lumine cassis,
Nactus et eternum es fragili pro lumine lumen.

Apostrophe ad Mortem.

Fecisti, et diru' fixisti in corpore vulnus,
At tibi de tanto vulnera nullus honor;
Terra tegit corpus, sua mens super astra volavit,
Mens sua vulneribus non penetranda tuis.
Terra tegit corpus, sua mens super astra volavit,
Mens sua terrestri nescia mole premi:
Ergo nec insultes, nec, mors truculenta, triumphes,
Victa es, non vincis, mors sua, vita tibi.

Obiti 10 Januarii, 1627, aetatis sue 61.
Gratissima memoriae ergo posuit Lionelus Daye, bene sexagenarius, ex viginti et sex fratribus et sororibus solus superstes, indies expectans mortem.

Above are the arms of Day.

The epitaph in Clopton (not Clapton) Church on Christopher Grove (see p. 414), has in the third verse De Sarcere (and not Carcere); it is clear, therefore, that the owner of the land paying the *ludicrous* service, was De Sarcere; but the epitaph writer, who does not appear to have been very nice in his quantities, may have been equally indifferent about other matters,

the Printer's widow into Stone was by a second marriage, is correct; and the following portion of the pedigree of Le Hunte will best explain the connection of the several families mentioned in this and the former account.

Thomas Soame of Betley, Anne, dau. and coheir of Roger of Little Bradley, in Norf. gent. Richard Le Hunte, of Little Bradley, esq.

and mistook the Christian name of Rowland for Simon. In this communication, for Caddenham read Coddham; and add, that Christopher Grove died 14 Jan. 1769.

In the chancel of the church of Edingthorpe, near North Walsham, Norfolk, lies a stone with the following inscription :

Memoriae sacrum Erasmi Rice, nec non dilecti fratris Oliveri, q'd ab avo, qui et ipse Rebelle in odio habuerit, sortitus est nomen.

In Erasmus.

Pangere te juvenem mortales morte beatos
Mirati fratres: id didicere tua.

In Oliverum, Archytam alterum.

Cou'dst (for thy land)
Thou hand to hand,
But Rebel Nol have fought,
Dear had been then
To English men

That name, now come to nought.

Ob't Erasmus, Jan. 19, 1715. Ob't Oliverus (Mediterraneis sepultus sub undis) anno nati Christi, 1721.

I appeal to the learning and ingenuity of some of your Correspondents to explain the two Latin verses above.

Yours, &c.

D.A.Y.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

IN compliance with your request in p. 297, I here transcribe the monumental inscription in the church of Whiteparish, Wilts :

Here lyeth the body of Mary, late wife of Anthony Hungerford, of Blackbourton in the county of Oxon, esq. the relict of

Edward St. Barbe, late of Whiteparish, esq. deceased, and daughter of Robert Mason, esq. late of Lincoln's Inn, and Recorder of London, also deceased; shee was buried the 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1692.

This Anthony Hungerford (who died in 1703 without issue) was one of the sons of Anthony Hungerford, esq. of Farley Castle, who died in

1657, by his wife Rachel Jones; and brother of Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. the founder of Hungerford Market. From the following extract of the St. Barbe pedigree, it appears that the families of *Little* or *Beswick*, whose arms were sculptured on the late mansion at Whiteparish, were allied to the St. Barbes, but not to the Hungerfords.

William St. Barbe, son of Richard of Ashington, Somerset, = Mary, dau. of Robert of the privy chamber to Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, had a Little of Bray, co. grant from Hen. VIII. of the manor, &c. of Whiteparish, ob. 1562.

Edward St. Barbe, eldest son, built the mansion at Whiteparish, lately taken down, ob. 1616. Christian, dau. of William Beswick, Alderm. of Lond.

Edward St. Barbe, eldest son, ob. 1612. Anne, dau. of Richard Kingswell, of Lisle, co. Hants.

Edward St. Barbe, eldest son, ob. 1671, s. p. mar. Mary, dau. of Robert Mason, Recorder of London; mar. secondly to Anthony Hungerford.

Yours, &c. C. ST. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

THE quarterings on the Nicholas monument (p. 520) are Sandon (not Chamberlain, which same error is committed in Sir T. Phillipps's book of Wiltshire Epitaphs,) Roche, and Nicholas of Rundway. Their blazonry is: Gules, a chevron between three sand-boxes Or, *Sandon*; Azure, three roach naiant in pale Argent, *Roche*; and, Argent on a chevron between three ravens Sable two lions contrepas Argent, *Nicholas* of Rundway, called also a coat of Sandon. John Nicholas of Rundway, who died 37 Hen. VI. married Alicia, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Enoch, of Bainton, by Agneta, daughter of Simon Sandon; the grandmother of Simon was Dionisia, daughter of Gilbert de la Roche, of Bromham. Nicholas of Manningford was a younger branch of Nicholas of Rundway, commencing with a grandson of John and Alicia above mentioned. (MSS. in Coll. Arm.)

Y.

horses, were imitations of some of the Greek. There is every reason for supposing that the barbarously struck tetradrachms which continue to be found in great numbers in Thrace and Macedonia, were coined in imitation of those of Philip of Macedon, during the several incursions of the Gauls into Greece, and most likely for the purpose of paying their own armies during their stay in the invaded countries.

I am by no means satisfied with the reason assigned by Mr. Cardwell in his lectures for the rudeness of the Athenian coins, and at a time too when coeval Greek coins were fabricated in the most beautiful manner. I think it extremely probable that the rude features of Minerva on the coins of Athens were copied from some very ancient head of the goddess, probably derived from Egypt, and which was of so sacred a nature, that there might have been danger in varying and improving the features, in like manner as the hideous figure of the Lady of Loretto would be held in higher reverence by the vulgar Catholics, than would be the most beautiful painting by the hand of a Raphael, or statue from the chisel of a Michel Angelo.

Yours, &c.

F. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

I HAVE long been of the opinion of your intelligent Correspondent Mr. AKERMAN (p. 414), that the early Gallic and perhaps British coins, especially those with the chariot and

Mr. URBAN,

THE antiquarian readers of the Gentleman's Magazine are indebted to the indefatigable Lincolnshire antiquary Mr. Oliver, for the account of his researches on the site of Temple-Bruer Church; and I hope his communication will be followed up by a ground plan, and representations of some of the architectural fragments which he mentions.

I have a small engraving representing a north view of this church, in which the outer wall, to the extent of half the circular elevation, appears to be standing, and, judging from the accompaniments, about 20 feet in height. The church is united with the tower by two pointed arches springing from a massive cylindrical column, and apparently forming the side of a chancel, which, when entire, was in plan either a square or parallelogram. Two arches with similar columns are formed in the periphery of the wall, and appear to have opened into a chapel or aisle, flanking the (presumed) chancel. The architecture of these parts, as far as I can judge from the print, much resembles the church of St. Sepulchre at Northampton.

The tower is here represented to be more perfect than it appears to be at present. The parapet is entire, and not in the dilapidated state shown in the woodcut in vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 305. The arches of two pointed windows are represented in the outer walls, but not the least indication of the peristyle discovered by Mr. Oliver, is given in this print. In the front of the tower is a low arch, which is probably the entrance to the subterranean passage, for which Mr. Oliver sought in vain.

The church appears to have been built rather on the plan of the older churches of St. Sepulchre at Cambridge and Northampton, than of the more recent structures at London and Little Maplestead. The peristyle of the former buildings is formed, in each example, of eight columns, massive and cylindrical, and it is observable that all the English buildings differ from the alleged prototype (the Holy Sepulchre), in having an entire circular peristyle within side; in that structure the circle is broken at the part corresponding with the choir, to the extent of about 70 degrees. In

GENT. MAG. Suppl. CII. PART II.

form the plan of Little Maplestead, I think, comes nearer to the church and choir of the Holy Sepulchre, than either of the others.

It is worthy of inquiry, whether the churches of the Templars were originally built with chancels or not. Little Maplestead manifestly was; and so, judging from my print, was Temple Bruer; but it is not so certain that the Northampton and Cambridge examples always possessed this appendage. Mr. Oliver's researches will probably settle this doubt.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 17.

I OBSERVE, in your last supplementary number, p. 630, an article on ancient Scottish coins, and a correction of Snelling, &c. by Dr. Jamieson.

Mr. Pinkerton doubted the existence of the penny of Alexander I. of Scotland; but there are one or two silver pennies in the Glasgow museum, presented by Dr. William Hunter, said to be of that prince. Dr. Jamieson seems to favour the opinion of Alexander's money being extant. That he coined some there can scarcely be a doubt; yet, considering the stormy and unsettled state of Scotland in the middle ages, it is not at all surprising that no such record exists; and almost all the independent princes, his contemporaries, coined their own monies. Henry of England certainly did.

I have in my possession a coin of which I have sent the fac-simile.



I shall feel obliged for some information respecting it, through the medium of your valuable periodical. C.

MR. URBAN, Richmond, Yorkshire, Aug. 27.

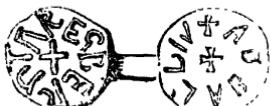
IN addition to the able observations made by my valued friend Mr. Wright, upon the Archbishop's coin found in this neighbourhood, and which appeared in the Gent. Mag. of April last, p. 304, I send you the opinion of the reverse of it, as deciphered, by another antiquary (Mr. Gordon) of this place,

well acquainted in that kind of knowledge.

Egbert, as before observed by Mr. Wright, was Archbishop of York from 734 to 766; he was accounted a man of great learning, and Alcuin, the celebrated friend of Charlemagne, calls him his master, and requested the King to send young men to York to transcribe the MSS. left there by him. Egbert was brother to Eadbert, King of Northumberland, and died Nov. 13, 766.

The sketch enclosed, shows Mr. Gordon's idea of the reverse of the coin, ♫ ADEALWIN, probably the name of the moneyer by whom it was struck.

*Obverse. EGBERIIT AR. Reverse.
♫ ATHEAL... (BIN, or WIN).*



Since the account of the tomb-stones found in clearing the chapel of Ellerton Abbey, which appeared in your vol. xcvii. ii. 593, another stone has lately been found with a cross very much ornamented, and ELENA FORISSA upon it. The grave was walled round and plastered at the inside, in which was a perfect skeleton. Unfortunately both it and the stone have been broken in pieces by the workmen.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Dec. 1.*

THE old Church of St. Luke, Chelsea, has lately undergone a thorough interior reparation. The pavement has been relaid; the pews lowered and newly arranged; the pulpit removed and placed in the middle aisle near the lower chancel; and the monuments all very carefully cleaned and repaired. An unsightly gallery, placed across the chancel, has been taken down, and by this means the venerable monument of the illustrious Sir Thomas More, which was partly concealed by the staircase leading up to that gallery, is now again laid open to public view. It is intended to put this monument into a complete state of restoration by means of a public subscription, at the head of which our worthy Rector, the Rev. J. W. Lockwood, has

placed his name. By the removal of the pulpit from the wall of Sir Thomas More's Chapel, the nave of the Church has acquired much additional light, and the curious and antique monuments which decorate its walls are now seen to greater advantage. It may be presumed that few of our parish churches in the vicinity of the metropolis contain such a copious collection of the monumental architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Whilst the workmen were employed in digging up the ground in Sir Thomas More's Chapel, they discovered two brass plates, one containing the effigies of Sir Arthur, Lady Gorges, and children; and the other the arms of the Gorges family. Sir Arthur, who died in 1625, was a poet, and a friend of Spenser. He wrote a translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia," which was published in 1614. These brass plates had been originally placed against a monument which is still remaining; and they are described by Bowack, who wrote his account of Chelsea in 1705; but, owing to subsequent burials in this ancient chapel, the whole monument had sunk considerably, and the brass plates were dug up, as before mentioned.

Sir Thomas More's Chapel was built by him during his residence in Chelsea. It is separated from the nave by a large pointed arch, springing from capitals having five carved faces. These carvings, which have hitherto been choked with whitewash, are executed in a style perhaps unique in this country. Its chief characteristics are arabesque foliage and grotesque human heads, in some parts coarse, and in others delicately finished. The heads round the summit of the western capital resemble those which usually accompany pointed architecture; whilst the eastern capital has in their place some grinning cherubs, like those of a century and half later. The designs on the several faces of the capitals are still more remarkable; some of them represent several of the utensils of the Romish church, shortly before the Reformation. On the western pillar are two bundles of candles placed saltire-wise, two church-candlesticks, a holy water bucket, and a bible. On the eastern pillar are the More arms, two tombs, one inscribed with the date 1528; and two other

designs, perhaps exhibiting the insignia of the Chancellor; but which may perhaps be more satisfactorily explained hereafter, when, as I hope, an engraving of these singular carvings shall appear in your Magazine.

Sir Thomas More's monument is not within his chapel, but in the south wall of the chancel. It was erected in 1532, and nearly resembles that of Chaucer in Westminster Abbey. Aubrey says that, "it being worn by time, Sir John Lawrence, in 1644, erected *an inscription* in marble to his

memory," and this inscription is undoubtedly the same as is now seen on the present black marble slab. An unengraved blank is left where the words *hereticisque* occurred in the original. With respect to the long disputed point concerning the burial of Sir Thomas More in this church, it may be recorded that, during the late repair, the vault under his monument fell in, and I had an opportunity of examining and ascertaining that nothing is now visible of his mortal remains.

T. FAULKNER.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE FRAGMENT OF THE *BACCHÆ* OF EURIPIDES.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

THE favour you conferred on the learned world by the publication of the first part of the newly discovered fragments of Euripides, is to my mind more than doubled by the publication of the second. For though, as your Correspondent observes, the latter is of less interest, in a poetical point of view, than the former; yet, in a critical light, it is of equal if not greater importance, as it not only verifies the discoveries made not long since by various scholars, but confirms also the brilliant conjectures of first-rate critics, and even suggests readings which Bentley himself would not have ventured upon.

Thus we find in v. 71, the splendid reading preserved in the gloss of Hesychius, *Σαρκίη στάχυν τὸν ἐκ σαρκῶν συνηρμοσμένον καὶ οὐκ ἐκ κριθῶν συνεστῶτα, οἷον ἀνθρώπων*, and which was first happily applied by G. Burges on *Æsch.* Suppl. 34, to the correction of the vulgate, and well supported by his quoting most appositely Bacch. 264, *Κάδμοι τε τὸν σπείραντα γηγενῆ στάχυν*: and *Phæn.* 962, *Γῆν, ὃ ποθὲν ἴμιν χρυσοτήληκα στάχυν Σπαρτῶν ἀνήκειν*: and to which he might have added, *Herc.* F. 4, *γηγενῆς σπαρτῶν στάχυς*. Thus too, v. 16, first discovered by Bredow in a MS. commentary of Eustathius on *Dionys.* *Perieg.* and printed by him in *Epistol.* *Paris.* p. 45, is found in its proper place. In like manner, v. 30, quoted by the Schol. on *Aristoph.* *Plut.* 902, from the *Bacchæ* of Euripides, is found to be correctly quoted; and while a tragic Senarian, preserved with a slight

variation by Aristides, II. p. 39, is restored to its rightful owner, v. 89, first discovered by Elmsley in a Vatican MS. but in a state perfectly unintelligible, is now with a trifling change read here, as it was doubtless written by Euripides himself. How others may be affected by such coincidences, I know not; but to my mind they carry conviction, that the fragments are and must be genuine.

Besides, the allusions to the preceding events of the play are such only as could proceed from the author himself.

Thus in v. 4, the words *Εἰς δέσμῳ ὅτι ἡλθον*, allude to the fact recorded in v. 509, *Νόρες καθείρξατο αὐτὸν*; and v. 648, *Πόθεν σὺ δεσμά διαφυγών ξέω περᾶς*? and as the nature of the *παύγμα* was already known to the audience, its repetition is dexterously avoided for the reason assigned in the words *Αὐτὸς δὲ πάντας ἄρις εὐ μάλιστας κρόνος*.

I find, moreover, in both the fragments the same air of antiquity not only in the language and versification, but in the acquaintance with mythological fictions, which only a native Greek poet was likely to be familiar with, and which assuredly no modern scholar would have dared to introduce. For instance, the allusion to the renovation of Cadmus by the cauldron is evidently an Euripidean parody of an incident mentioned in the *ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΤΡΟΦΟΙ* of *Æschylus*, as we learn from the Greek Argument to the *Medea*, and the Schol. on *Aristoph.* *Ιππ.* 1318: both of whom, deriving their information from the same source,

tell us, that πρὶν ἡ Μήδεια λέγεται Αἴστονα νεοποίησαι, Αἴσχυλος ιστορεῖ ὅτι τὰς τροφούς τοῦ Διονύσου ἀφεύσας ἀνανεασει, μαγεύματά τινα δρῶν, Ἀπόλλων¹ for so that passage ought to be read, instead of the absurd μετά τῶν ἀνδρῶν αὐτῶν: at least from the words of Lycophr. v. 208, οἱ Τιτᾶνες, οἱ τὰ Διονύσουν μέλη ἐσπάραξαν, Ἀπόλλωνι ἀδελφῷ ὅντι παρέθεντο, ἐμβαλόντες εἰς λέθητα, it is fair to infer that, as Apollo played his usual part of a physician in restoring to youth the nurses of Bacchus, according to Aeschylus, he performed, according to Euripides, the same kind office to Cadmus; and which was performed by Ceres to Bacchus himself, as we learn from Diodor. Sicul. III. 62, παραδεικότων δὲ τῶν μυθογράφων καὶ τρίτην γένεσιν καθ' ἣν φασι τὸν θεὸν ἐκ Διος καὶ Δημητρος τεκνωθέντα διασπασθῆναι μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Γηγεών καὶ καθεγηθῆναι, πάλιν δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς Δημητρος, τῶν μελῶν συναρμοσθεντῶν, ἐξ ἀρχῆς νέον γενηθῆναι: a story evidently of mystic nature; for, according to Diodorus, v. 75, Διόνυσον Ὀρφεὺς κατὰ τὰς τελετὰς παρέδωκε διασπώμενον ὑπὸ τῶν Τιτάνων.

With regard to individual passages, the most remarkable are the following, as being similar in sentiment to the genuine remains of Greek tragedy.

v. 1. σίγα· σὺ γάρ παῖδες οὐκέτι ἀντίστησεις πάλιν.] Compare Tro. 707, οὐ μὴ δάκρυσιν ἀντίστησεις τὰ σά: where G. Burges quotes Soph. El. 137, Ἀλλ' οὐτοι τὸν γ' ἐξ ἀΐδη παγκοίνου λίμνας πατέρ' ἀντίστησεις: and Aesch. Agam. 1372, δυσμηχανῶ Λόγιοι τὸν θανόντι ἀνιστάναι πάλιν: and might have added Hom. Il. Ω. 550, Οὐ γάρ τι πρήξεις ἀκάχημένος ὑπὸ ἦνος Οὐδέ μιν ἀντίστησεις. Agam. 571, Ἐπέρχεται δὲ τοῖς γ' ὑπὸ τεθνηκόσι Τδ μήτοτ' αὐθίς μηδὲ ἐν' ἀντίστημαι πάλιν: for so that passage has been beautifully corrected by Bothe, in the place of the absurd μηδὲ ἀνιστῆναι μέλειν: and who doubtless remembered Eum. 618, Ἀπαξ θανόντος οὐδέντις' ἐστι' ἀνιστάσις: and Soph. Scyr. Fr. vi. Καὶ τὸν θανόντα δακρύοις ἀνιστάναι.

v. 2. ἡνὶ στένεις δεῖ νεκρόν.] Compare Eurip. Dict. Frag. xiv. Δοκεῖς τὸν Ἀιδηνὸν σῶν τι φροντίζειν γάων; Καὶ παῖδες ἀνήστειν τὸν σὸν, εἰ στένεις δεῖ; Ηδονας.

v. 4. πάντι—εἰδίδαξεν χρόνος.] Compare ἀκόδασκαι πάντι δὲ γηράσκων χρόνος in Pröm. 1017.

v. 7. Ζεύς—ἐπένενονεν.] On this phrase, see the commentators on the

Homeric νεῦσε Κρονίων, and Euripidean, καὶ γὰρ Ζεύς ὅτι νεῦση, in Alc. 981.

v. 10. οὐ κρύψω κακὰ.] To this passage is to be referred the words of the Greek Argument to the Bacchæ: Διόνυσος δὲ επιφανεῖς μὲν πάσι παρήγει-λεν ἐκάστῳ δὲ ἀ συμβῆσται, διεσάφησεν ἔργοις ἵνα μη λόγοις ὑπὸ τινος τῶν ἐκτὸς, ὡς ἄνθρωπος καταφρονθῆ: where, however, we ought to read, διεσάφησος ἔναργώς—ὑπὸ τινος τελετῶν ἐκτὸς—for thus τελετῶν ἐκτὸς would be similar to τελετῶν ἐντὸς in Marcellin. Vit. Thucyd.

v. 12. ὃς δὲ ἐν θεοῖς ἦν μάντις ἀφευδεστάτος.] Compare Ἀπόλλων μάντις ἀφευδῆς in Cho. 559.

v. 13. Ζεύς αὐτὸς εἰτεν Πυθίω, Φοῖβος δέ μοι.] So Virgil, Quæ Phæbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phæbas Apollo Prædictus: which Macrobius compares with the Aeschylean ταῦτα γὰρ πατὴρ Ζεὺς ἔγκαθει Λοξίᾳ θεοπίσματα: and he might have added Eum. 19, Δάσος προφήτης δὲ ἐστὶ Λοξίας πατρός. Thus too we find in S. Johann. xiv. 10, τὰ ρύματα, ἀ ἐγώ λαλῶ ὑμῖν, ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ οὐ λαλῶ· ὃ δὲ πατήρ, ὃ ἐν ἐμοὶ μένων, αὐτὸς ποτε τὰ ἔργα.

v. 14. ἀ φῆσι, Εσται, θεός.] With regard to φῆσι στι λέγω, thus united to ζτοται, it is sufficient to refer to Soph. Phil. 1277. Οὐτω δέδοκται; Καὶ πέρα γ', "Εσται, λέγα: for so that passage has been emended by G. Burges, and approved of by Buttmann, in the place of the absurd Καὶ πέρα γ' ἵσθι ἡ λέγω.

v. 15. ἀπὸ γῆρας ξύνσας.] Compare a fragment of the epic poem called the Νόστοι, quoted by the Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 1318, and in the Greek Argument to the Medea; Αἴστοι δὲ Κίσσόν τηκη φίλον κάρον ηβώσατα, Γῆρας ἀποξύνσασα, Ειδύνησι πραπίδεσσοι Φάρμακα πόλλ' ἐψοῦσ' ἐπὶ χρυσείσιοις λέβησοι.

v. 16. δράκων γενήσει.] This change of Cadmus into a serpent was performed in another play before the eyes of the audience, as we learn from Hermogenes, p. 226—202, who has preserved the following distich; Οὐμοι δράκων μὲν γίγνεται τό γ' ημσον, Τέκνον περιπλάκηθι τῷ λοιπῷ πατρὶ: which Valekenaer Diatrib. p. 12, has aptly compared with Ovid's *me tangere, manuque Accipe, dum manus est; dum non totum occupat anguis*: and who might have referred to Philostratus in Pentheus: ἡ δὲ Αρμονία καὶ διάδημος εἰσὶ μὲν, ἀλλ' οὐχ εἰσὶ περ θεαν δρά-

κοντες γάρ ήδη ἐκ μηρῶν γίγνονται, καὶ φόλις ήδη αὐτὸν ἔχει φροῦδοι πόδες· φροῦδοι γλοῦτοι, καὶ ἡ μεταβολὴ τοῦ εἶδους ἔρπει ἀνω· οἱ δὲ ἐκπλήττονται καὶ περιβάλλουσι ἀλλήλους, οἷον ἔννέχοντες τὰ λοιπὰ τὸν σώματος, ὡς ἐκεῖνα γοῦν αὐτὸν μὴ φύγῃ: and he might have remarked, that to this metamorphosis Horace thus alluded in A. P. 187. ‘vertatur *Cadmus* in anguem. Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.’

v. 20. βάρος γῆρας—Αἴτναῖον.] This is evidently Euripidean. Compare Herc. F. 639. ‘Α νεύτας μοι φίλον ἄχθος· τὸ δὲ γῆρας βαρύτερον Αἴτνας σκοτέλων ἐπὶ κρατὶ κείται.

v. 31. θύνειν φονευτὰς ἐν ταφοῖς γανυρομένους.] Compare Horace's *Insultus*—*Paridis busto*.

v. 32. ἀλλοις δὲ δώσεις ἀνάπαλων τὸ γῆς κράτος.] This alludes to the fact, stated in v. 218, that Cadmus had abdicated in favour of his grandson Pentheus.

v. 38. νόστον Ἐγχελέων ὄπλα.] This is an egregious reading in the place of the absurd ἄθλιον. Respecting the people called Ἐγχελέεις, literally *Eels*, an appellation similar to the English *Ely* (a place where *Eels* abound, as being in a fenny county), the commentators quote Herodot. v. 61, ix. 42. Dionys. Perig. 388, and Apollon. Rh. iv. 518, Οἱ δὲ ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἰλλυρικοῖς μελαμβάνεος ποταμοῖς, Τύμβον ὡς Ἀρμονίης Κάδμῳ τε πύργον ἔδειμαν Ἀιδράσιν Ἐγχελέεσσιν ἐφέστωι.

v. 40. μακάρων.] Compare Plato Phædon. p. 115. D. ἀλλ' οἰχίσομαι ἀπώλων ἐς μακάρων δῆ τινας εὐδαιμονίας.

v. 46. ὄψις ἐμάθεο]. Compare Plato Phæd. p. 242, D. νῦν δὲ ησθημαι τὸ ἀμάρτημα.

v. 49. ὄργας πρέπει θεοὺς οὐχ ὄμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖς.] Compare Lucian's *Tragodo-Podagra*. Οὐ γάρ οἶσον μακάρων ὄργας βρατος ἐστίν βροτῶν.

v. 50. εὐθημος ἵσθι.] On this formula see Monk at Hippol. 721.

v. 53. κώδύνας λύνοτος οὐ.] Here is an evident allusion to the two titles, Διόνυσος and Λύαος, of that very deity, who, in v. 280, is said παύειν τὸν ταλαιπώρους βροτὸν λύπης, or in the words of Horace, *curas Lyæso solvere*: who has been guilty of a similar pun on the word *Lyæsus*, i. e. Λύαος, derived from λύω, *solvo*: a pun derived from Pindar's Frag. Inc. 25, εἰ δέ γ' ἀνῶν ἔμιν ὁ Διόνυσος λύαος ἐστι.

v. 72. ἐστι γάρ τὸ θεοφατον.] Here is

an evident lacuna; for the poet ought to have stated how Cadmus obtained a knowledge of the prophesy, communicating facts not told by Bacchus.

v. 73. ἀναγών—δράκων.] Regarding such mythological fictions, where animals are said to lead armies, see Broukhusius on Propertius, iv. 1. 40; and who might have added, from Athenæus, vii. ὁ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἔχρησεν ἐνταῦθα οἰκίειν πόλιν, ἥπτια ιχθύς δεῖξε καὶ ὃς ἄγριος ἴφργήσοται. The origin of the fiction is to be traced to an heraldic bearing, as may be inferred from Euripides Phœn. 425, where Polynices and Tydeus are said to resemble respectively a boar and a lynx, because, as we learn from Aelian H. A. xiv. 6, ‘Ο μὲν κατ' ὅμρου ἐκ συνὸς φορῶν δοράν, Ο δὲ τὴν ἄμωρφον λύγκα, δυστοκον δάκος: a distich which evidently belongs to Phœn. 433, and therefore we ought to read Κάπρω τε λυγκί θ' ἄρμόσαι παιδῶν γάμους, in 425, and Τυδεὺς τὸ λυγκός δέροις in 1135.

v. 87. ὄρνις ὄπτος ἀπῆτη γε.] This is a beautiful reading in the place of the absurd κηφῆνα: a word that never was nor could be united to ὄρνις: which manifestly requires ἀπῆτη: a reading that F. Jacobs, were he still alive, would have received with open arms, in confirmation of his own elegant emendation of Tro. 147, Μάτηρ δὲ ὡς ἀπῆτηι κλαγγὰν “Ορνιών, similar to the Homeric απῆτηι νεοτροῖς in Il. I. 323, while the whole passage in the *Bacchæ*, as now read, may be compared with Tro. 759, Τί μοι δέδραξαι χερσὶ κάντεχει πέπλων, Νεοσσὸς ὡς τις πτέρυγας εἰσπιτάνων ἐμάς; and with Herc. F. 71, παῖδες, οὐς ὑποπτέρους Σάως νεοσσούς ὄρνις ὡς ὑφειμένη: where, however, we ought to read, ἐφημένη, translated by Horace, *Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis*.

v. 89. πατρίδος ἐκβεβλημένη.] This is an evident absurdity; for Cadmus had told Agave it was her fate to remain at Thebes. There is consequently another lacuna here. With regard to the wish expressed by Agave to accompany her father into exile, compare Antigone's words in Phœn. 1695, Συμφεζομαι τῷδε ἀθιωτάτου ποδὶ, and shortly after, where, to the remark of Oedipus, Αἰσχρὸν φυγῆντα τὸν τυφλὸν πατέρι, she replies, Οὐ σωφρονούσῃ γ', ἀλλὰ γενναῖα, πάτερ. Compare also the language of the son of Creon, as reported in Nicol. Damasc. Excerpt. p. 272, ed.

Schæf. Οὐ γὰρ, ἔφη, λελείφομαι τῆς σῆς μοίρας, ὃ πάτερ εἰ δὲ νῦν με οὐκ ἔσπουσιν, ἀλλὰ προσθέχου με ταχύ. τίς γάρ ἔτι μοι τοῦ βίου ἔλπις;

v. 92. κύνας.] The same name is given to the Bacchants in v. 978, "Ιτε, θοαι λύστης κύνες.

v. 95. ἐν θεοῦ κελευσμοῖς.] This alludes to v. 1086. 'Ο δ' αὐθὶς ἐπεκέλευσεν ὡς δ' ἐγράπισαν Σαφῆ κελευσμὸν Βακχίου Κάδμου κύρω.

v. 95. αὐδεῖς νῦν ἡκουσ', δχλος.] Nonnus, who in his Dionysiaca, has given the subject matter of every scene in the Bacchæ, thus introduces Autonoe enquiring the fate of Agave, p. 790. "Οττι περιπτύσσεις γλυκερίαν Πενθῆς ὀπωτὴν Καὶ στόμα καὶ φίλον ὅμμα καὶ ὑέος ἄκρα κομάμων: words which prove also that Nonnus had read the scene, where Agave addresses the mangled limbs of her son; and while the lament in p. 789, 'Υμετέρης, φίλε κοῦρε, τί Φάρμακον ἔστιν ἀνίης; Οὐπω σοὶς θαλάμουσιν ἐκούφισα νυμφίκομον πῦρ, Οὐ ζυγίων ἡκουσα τέων ὑμέναιον ἐρώτων, is evidently an imitation of Phœn. 344, 'Ἐγὼ δ' οὐτε σοι πυρὸς ἀνῆψα φῶς ἐν γαμηλίοις νόμιμον, ὡς πρέπει ματρὶ μικαρίᾳ, the succeeding lines, ὑμετέρω δ' ἐπὶ σήματι τοῦτο χαράσω, Εἰμὶ νέκυς Πενθῆς, ὄδοιπορε, νηὸς Ἀγαντ' Παιδόκομός μ' ἐλόχευσε καὶ ἔκτανε παιδόφονος χείρ, are probably imitated from Tro. 1189, τί δὲ Γράψιεν ἄν σοι Μουσοποιός ἐν τάφῳ; Τὸν πύιδα τόνδ' ἔκτειναν Ἀργεῖοι φύθοι Δείσαντες.

v. 96. ὄργην πέπειρος ἐξ ἄγρας ῥώμης τροπῇ.] To this passage Philostratus in Pentheus evidently alludes in the words, ἐλεινὰ καὶ τὰ τῶν γυναικῶν ἥγάμεθα, οὐα μὲν γὰρ (read ἄγρα) ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι ἥγνόσταν, οὐα δὲ ἐνταῦθα γυγνώσκουσιν ἀπολέλουπε δὲ αὐτὰς οὐχ ἡ μανία μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ῥώμη, καθ' ἣν ἐθάκχευσαν κατὰ μὲν τὸν Κιθαιρῶνα, ὑρᾶς ὡς μεσταῖ τὸν ἀβλον (read ἐνθέον) φέρονται, συνεξεγείρουσαν τὴν ἥχω τὸν ὄρους, ἐνταῦθα δὲ καθίστανται καὶ εἰς μοῦν τῶν βεβακχευμένων ἴζαντον τε κατὰ τῆς γῆς, τῆς μὲν εἰς γόνατας ἡ κεφαλὴ βρίθει, τῆς δὲ εἰς ώμον. With regard to the expression ὄργην πέπειρος, it is similar to ὄργην πέπειρα in Soph. Trach. 730; and with regard to ἐξ in the sense of *after*, see Wakefield Silv. Crit. iv. p. 209, and G. Burges on Tro. 503, βασιλικῶν ἐκ δεμνίων: and while the use of βεβακχευμένων, *ceasing to be mad*, may be compared with Κεκαρτέρηται τάμη· ὀλαλα γὰρ, πάτερ in Hippol. 1475, the silent and sad position in which the

Bacchants are seen to stand, will best explain the gloss in Suidas: Βάκχης τρόπον ἐπὶ τῶν ἀεὶ στυγερῶν καὶ σωπηλῶν, παρόστον αἱ Βάκχαι (read βεβακχευμέναι) στυγεσιν.

v. 112. τῆδε, μητρὶ γ' οὐ.] Compare Ovid's beautiful expression *At pater infelix, nec jam pater*, quoted by G. Burges on Aeschyl. Eum. 594; and compared with the Sophoclean *Γυνὴ τέθηηκε τοῦδε ἔτ' οὐ μῆτηρ νεκροῦ* in Antig. 1282, where the vulgate exhibits the absurd reading *τοῦδε παμμήτωρ νεκροῦ*.

v. 113. θολούσαις καρδίας.] Compare θολοῖ καρδίαν in Alcest. 1086.

v. 114. ἀνενφήμησατε] Hesych. 'Ανενφήμησεν ἀνοιμωξεῖν κατ' ἀντίφρασιν Σοφοκλῆς Τραχινίας.

v. 115. ὀπισθόπω—ποδὶ.] On such expressions see G. Burges at Aesch. Suppl. 189, who quotes μετωποσφρόνω—προσώπων, ἀγριωπὸν ὅμμα, and καλλίχειρες—ώλεναι from Aeschylus, Euripides, and Chæremion.

v. 116. ἔτα δε—ἐν χοροῖς μέλη.] This verse is added to account for the omission of the usual Choric hymn; while the whole of Cadmus's speech is an imitation of the close of the Eumenides of Aeschylus, where Minerva arranges the order of the procession; and where, as here, mute persons are introduced, who had previously taken no part in the play.

v. 118. ἐκλείπω δ' ὅπα δυστυχία.] This is a splendid reading in the place of the absurd ἐπὶ δυστυχίᾳ.

I take this opportunity of adding a few notes on the fragment published in Sept. p. 195.

v. 16. ἀγκάλαις λαβθοῦσα—κατασπάσαι.] Compare Hipp. 1450. λάβε Σὸν παῖδ' ἐν ἀγκάλαισι καὶ προσελκύσαι.

v. 32. τινα δὲ θρηνήσω τρόπουν.] Compare Plato Phædm. p. 115, C. Θάπτωμεν δὲ σε τίνα τρόπουν;

v. 48. βλέπειν σέ γ' οὐ φέρω.] To meet the objections started by E. G. we may read here, βλέπουσά σ' οὐ φέρω: in v. 58, οἰστέ ήν γυμνὸν βλέπειν and in v. 62, μὴ σθένουσ' αὐτὴ βλέπειν.

With regard to the argument against the genuineness of the fragment drawn from the circumstance, that the place where the original MS. was found, is not mentioned, it may be stated that when the Electra of Euripides was first published, the editor, who was probably Victorius, was equally silent as to the place where he met with the

MS. ; anxious, doubtless, to ascertain the sentiments of scholars upon the genuineness of the fragment from arguments resting on internal evidence alone ; and until such arguments are produced in the present case, I shall be content to embrace, Ixion-like, a cloud for a Juno, in the opinion of one of your sceptical Correspondents.

Of such internal evidence the strongest instance will be found in the words *ὅσ' ὡμά σοι τέλον*, which, if good Greek, present at best only a weak idea ; and, therefore, it is more than probable, if other MSS. be still in existence, that they will be found to contain a sentiment which Nonnus *XLVI.* p. 788, ed. pr. has thus imitated, *Νηλεῖνς Διόνυσε, τεῆς ἀκόρητε γενέθλης, Δός προτέρην ἔτι λύσταν ἐμοὶ πάλιν ἄρτι γάρ ἀλλην Χείρονα λύσταν ἔχω πυντόφρονα* : and from which we may elicit the distich following :

Τρανῶς ἴδοισ', ἔγνων ὅσ' ὡμά σ' ἦν ἐγώ Εἰργασμένη φρονοῦσα δ' οὐκ εὖ, τὴν πάλαι

**Ἐχοιμι λύσταν, τοῦ φρονεῖν λωρόν γέ τι.*
For, as Gray says, *Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.*

Yours, &c.

A. Ω.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

AS the letter of your Correspondent Mr. Barnes requires some notice at my hands, I trust to your candour for the insertion of the following communication, the last I shall trouble you with ; as I find it impossible to exhibit the truth of the Hemsterhusian theory, without the introduction of subjects that the half-bred philosophers of modern times dare not discuss, nor even look upon

“With eyes that, owl-like, blink at
Truth’s broad glare,
And hearts that dread e’en spectral forms
of air.”

First, then, I beg to state that I did not intend to accuse W. B. of coining the meanings to words to suit his own theory. My observation was levelled against etymologists in general, few of whom have even approximated to the truth, with the exception of Walter Whiter, whose theory, I suspect, was not very different from my own ; though both he and Payne Knight, together with Hemsterhuis and myself, did not dare to promulgate ‘the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.’

Secondly, when I spoke of the *in-*

ventor of the Greek language, I ought to have said, if indeed it were not a mere misprint, *inventors* ; for, according to my theory, which I suspect is similar to that of Hemsterhuis, the Greek alphabet was invented one half, from A to I, by a woman, and the other half from K to Ω, omitting the double consonants Ξ, Φ, Χ, Ψ, by a man, with the view to communicate the knowledge of certain facts, which two other parties were anxious to know something of ; and had I been aware that the arguments of W. B. were directed against a typographical error, I should not have complained of his *pseudo-logic*.

Thirdly, though the principle of imitation has doubtless led to the formation of some words expressive of sounds, yet no reason has been nor can be given, except on the Hemsterhusian theory, to explain the fact, why certain sounds were expressed by certain symbols, or why such symbols followed each other in a certain order, or, lastly, why they had certain names.

Fourthly, that as the Greek letters were confessedly a Phœnician importation (for of the double consonants introduced by Simonides, the Hemsterhusian theory takes no notice, except in connexion with certain religious rites,) and as Phœnicia was confessedly united to Egypt in early times, it is only fair to infer that the Greek letters were Egyptian originally ; while the similarity of the words K—ΑΔΜ—ος and ΑΔΜ, i.e. *Adam*, to whom God taught Hebrew, as Mercury taught Cadmus Phœnician, proves that the Greek fable is only a *rifacimento* of the Jewish truth : and in answer to the question whether the Egyptians did actually put the letters A, Ω, Ν, to the three angles of an equilateral triangle described in a circle, I reply, that he who knows how to explain tangibly the idea of the Creator, the Destroyer, and the Preserver, powers all ever equal to one another, and similarly situated with respect to universal Matter, bounded by the circle of Time, and diffused over and through the solid globe of Space, such a person, provided he also knows what A, Ω, and Ν, really represent, and why they do so, must of necessity use those letters, and place them, as I have done, to describe the functions of a Triune Deity, as developed in the mysteries of the pyramids.

Fifthly, though the Teutonic *TOD* be a hybrid compound of *T-UD-us*, and *DUST* of *D-US-T-us*, it does not follow, as W. B. would infer, that the *Teutones* had not a word to express *death*, nor the English a word to express *dust*, previous to their adoption respectively of such hybrid compounds; for the ancient words, if such previously existed, might, like a thousand others, have been lost, or they might have never existed at all; for in an early state of society the *Teutones* and English might never have wanted to speak either of *death* or *dust*, although the ideas represented by those words doubtless are now, as W. B. asserts, connected with the everyday phenomena of matter; for in northern countries where the heat is little, and the ground perpetually covered with nature's livery of grass, *dust* would be almost unknown, and therefore a word expressive of *dust* would not be wanted, and being not wanted, would not be invented; and still less occasion would a people in a primitive state have to speak or even think of *death*; for to such persons the idea of dissolution, unconnected as it is, equally, with the hopes or fears of the future, and the sensations of the present, could have produced no effect on the mind; and consequently they would not have wanted to coin a word to express an idea that troubled them not.

Sixthly, though a *toad* is so called from *t'ud*, the *cold* or *clammy*, it does not follow that *frogs* and *fish* ought to be called by the same name, as W. B. would infer. For as the phenomena connected with the properties of toads, frogs, and fish, are not precisely the same, so they ought not all to be called by one and the same name. Had, however, W. B. remembered that a young frog is called a *tadpole*, he would have seen that the inventors of the word *tadpole* saw such a connexion between a *frog* and *toad*, as W. B. was anxious to find but could not; and as he is decidedly opposed to all hybrid compounds, he will doubtless reject my notion, that *pole* is a corruption of the Greek *πῶλος*, *polus*; a word applied to the *young* of almost all animals, and which even now forms the termination of names in the Morea, as common as the English *son*, and thus *Νικολο-πουλο*, *Nikolopulo*, is the modern Greek for *Ni-*

cholson. This derivation, however strange as it may seem at first sight, is put beyond all doubt by perceiving that *pole* is derived from the French *poule*, the young of a fowl, itself a corruption of the Latin *pullus*, similar to the Greek *πῶλος*, *polus*.

Seventhly, though the English *fish* is a corruption of the Teutonic *vis*, the last has, what W. B. is probably ignorant of, nearly the same connexion with the Latin *vis-cus* (in English *bird-lime*, a *clammy* substance made originally, as *glue* even now is, from *fish*,) that *toad* has with *t'ud*, the *clammy*; and as we are upon the subject of *frogs*, I may as well inform W. B. that *frog* bears the same analogy to the Greek *βάτραχος*, *batrachos*, that the Latin *rana* does to *φρύνος*, *phrynos*, another Greek word for the same animal.

Eighthly, though *God* is derived from *Gott*, *Gud*, because *God*, as Christ said, is *the Good*, it does not follow that *Dog* is not derived from *Gud* by metathesis; and as regards the English *hound*, similar to the German *hund*, the origin of *hunt*, that word is evidently *made* from the *bark* of the dog, thus expressed in Greek *αλ*, *al*, i. e. *how-wow*, and not, as we foolishly write it, *bow-wow*.

Lastly, with regard to the so-called *cyclodal curve* and *curve of oscillation*, which it appears I have confounded according to the definitions of modern geometry, I deem it necessary to say merely, that, as the subject was started incidentally, it is now omitted entirely, not because I feel myself unable to prove my assertions, but because the proofs would be, as well from their nature as their length, ill-suited to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine. Thus much, however, I may state, that when I said the Newtonians were babies when compared with the geometers of old, I said only what Time, the great teacher of truth, will eventually confirm; for it requires no ghost to tell us that the Newtonian will, like other theories, cease to be considered true, when it is found to be no longer any man's interest to support it—so utterly incapable is it of accounting satisfactorily, except in a few cases, for the phenomena it pretends to explain.

Yours, &c.

A. O.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lafayette, Louis Philippe, and the Revolution of 1830. By B. Sarrans, jun. Translated from the French. 2 vols. Portraits. Wilson.

TO those who recollect the events of the last age as occurrences of a few days past—who have dwelt on them in their progress with all the vigour of intellectual youth, and considered them with the steadiness of age—who have in both loved liberty and hated licentiousness,—there is perhaps no man in the whole scope of existence, a just account of whose progress through life could be of so much interest as that of Lafayette. To every reader this work must be full of instruction, from the tremendous history it embraces, involving the politics of all Europe; and from the talent, judgment, suffering, and equanimity, displayed in so many conflicting seasons by one now nearly an octogenarian, and still, whether rightly or wrongly judging, fresh in activity for the happiness of his beloved France.

In saying this we are sure we shall not be suspected of ministering to democracy, or the principles of the French Revolution, any more than we ascribe perfection to the distinguished person of whom we speak. On the contrary, there is one principle of Lafayette that in our opinion detracts largely from the other parts of his character: it is that which he calls non-intervention; but which, differently from our understanding of the term, applies even to actively preventing the intervention of governments with the acts of their own insurgent people. We speak only historically, and of the facts put forth by M. Sarrans; who, if he equal not the style of Tacitus, or his biographical excellence, at least emulates him in regard for his subject.

Lafayette was born at Chavaniac in Auvergne, on the 6th Sept. 1757, of a family which had distinguished itself in arts and arms. From his studies at the College du Plessis, at the age of sixteen, he married the still younger daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, that lovely example of virtue, courage, and

GENT. MAG. Suppl. CII. PART II.

D

conjugal affection. The influence of her family, that of Noailles, would have obtained for him court patronage, but he despised it. At nineteen he determined on breaking a lance with the British in their revolted colonies, and this at the worst period; for the American Congress at Paris could not furnish him conveyance, and he fitted out a vessel at his own expense. After many dangers he arrived at Charleston, early in 1777, and would only serve as a volunteer, and at his own expense, with the prospective rank of Major-General. In the first battle (Brandywine) he was wounded, and after distinguishing himself variously, arrived at a principal command under Washington. After two years' service he returned with leave to France, full of compliments. Having thus served the American cause, he again visited America with new success, and when the war was decided again returned. He was then associated with an expedition madly planned by his country, and rendered unnecessary by peace. A third time, however, he visited America with new honours, his bust being placed in the capital of Virginia, while another was presented to the city of Paris. In 1785, he visited the courts and armies of Germany with distinction; and in 1787 interfered on behalf of his protestant countrymen, and of the negro slaves. He assisted the Ambassador Jefferson in a league against the Barbary powers, and was about to be called to the aid of the Dutch against Prussia. Events had however formed a crisis in his own country in which it might be expected he would act a prominent part. In 1787, as member of the Assembly of Notables, he denounced *lettres de cachet* and state prisons. Subsequently deputed to the States General, he in July 1789 made that declaration of rights which afterwards convulsed the world. Vice President of the Constituent Assembly, Commandant General of the National Guard of the people, he ordered the destruction of the Bastille, and received the King at the head of two hundred thousand men. While he was deemed another Cromwell, he

protected the royal family, and its flight had nearly compromised him; his head was sought by the Jacobins; while he was surrounded by plots in the very Court he protected, and in constant dangers. When the Constitutional Act was digested he resigned, on a principle of public safety, the command which he had disinterestedly helden without emolument. He retired to his native province, a hundred and twenty leagues from Paris, receiving honours and marks of affection as soon as he had quitted the intrigues and excesses of the capital.

Then came the European coalition; three French armies of fifty thousand each were formed, to one of which Lafayette was appointed, and he introduced a simplicity of discipline which promised future glory. The ministry which had appointed him was displaced by one influenced by the Jacobins, and he had to sustain new intrigues; he had placed his force in a good position, had gained advantages, but his command was thwarted, himself denounced, his opinions of liberty with order decried, and he found no resource but in quitting France. He put his army in order for service, left every thing behind that was essential, and travelled on in the company of a few friends, as he says, "with death in his heart:"—certainly a memorable example of revolutions! Holland and England were his points. At Liege he fell in with an Austrian corps, was seized, and carried ultimately to Luxembourg, Wesel, and Magdeburg. Under these circumstances he resisted every effort to induce him to betray his country. On the Prussian peace with France, he and his remaining friends were carried to the Emperor of Austria's prison at Olmutz, where he was mourned by half Europe, and whence America tried to extricate him. Meantime his wife, who had expected in the prisons of Paris that execution by which the greater part of her family had perished, being released by the fall of Robespierre and the reign of terror, determined on sharing the captivity of her husband. By stratagem she arrived with an American passport at Altona in Sept. 1795, and suddenly appeared before the Emperor at Vienna. She sought without avail the liberty of Lafayette, but was enabled, with her younger children, (George she had sent to America) to embrace

him in his prison—an embrace interrupted by an order to deliver up every thing they had about them. In sickness she was refused the power of breathing a better atmosphere, without undertaking not to return, so she remained with her accomplished daughters in the most horrible of incarcerations. At length, France, better governed and victorious, ordered its generals and plenipotentiaries, Bonaparte and Clark, to demand him, as well as his former companions Latour Maubourg and Bureau de Puzy. By Hamburgh he returned to France, and retired to the country. Bonaparte, who had been assiduous in his release, would willingly have attached him to his service, and had him in the Senate; but while Lafayette declared his admiration, as well as gratitude, towards him, he declined both, as incompatible with his ideas of public liberty.

He devoted himself to the agricultural improvement of La Grange, and here, on the 24th Dec. 1807, lost his devoted wife, while yet young, from the effects of her sufferings, an affliction not to be described. During the glories and errors of Napoleon, against which he constantly protested, he took no part in public affairs.

On the approach of the coalition to forcibly restore the second time Louis XVIII. he was called by Prince Joseph to witness a new order of affairs. He attended the call, became prominent, roused the nation to rally around the standard of 1789—that of liberty, equality, and public order. Napoleon abdicated, and a provisional government was formed, of which it was supposed he would become President and commandant of his old National Guards. He was excluded by intrigue, and made instead one of the plenipotentiaries to the allies. Previously to his departure he had endeavoured to obtain two vessels to carry Napoleon to the United States, but the same intrigues attended every thing. A declaration of the Chamber of Representatives, however, demanded from the Allied Powers, on their expressed respect for the independence of the nation, all the grand objects of Lafayette, though in vain. Lafayette again retired.

Again he was called forth as Deputy to the Chambers. He insisted for his principles particularly in 1820.

In 1823 he denounced violations of the Charter, and the prospective incursion of Spain. He was accused but not prosecuted; and in 1824, being no longer in parliament, and having received an invitation of the nation through the President Jefferson, he made a long promised visit to the United States of America, where he had received a grant of land as Lieutenant-General, and in 1815 the vote of a large sum of money, delicately offered as a rumination for his previous expenses. He embarked in the common packet Cadmus, instead of availing himself of an American 74 offered to his order; there he passed a year, visited the twenty-four States, every where creating a jubilee, with every recollection that could inspire him, and was then sent home in the Brandywine frigate, named from the scene where he was wounded in the revolution. At Havre, both on his departure and arrival, he was received with joy. He returned to La Grange, but was soon chosen for his department, and in 1828, recommenced his entire opposition, fortified no doubt by his recent enjoyments in America. In 1829 his grand speech involved every topic of Europe; one can hardly find a prototype in Greece or Rome.

At the end of the Session he revisited, after an absence of fourteen years, the place of his birth, now the property of his son, where a party of his family had met for the purpose of a tour, in which he every where experienced a similar jubilee to that of America. At Grenoble he received from a venerable old man the ancient compliment of a crown of silver intertwined with oakleaves. At Lyons 80,000 persons assembled to meet him. The Court was about sending a telegraphic order to arrest him, but it would have been in vain.

Were not the opinions of Charles X. just?—that “there are but two men in the revolution that have remained unshaken in their principles, Lafayette and myself;” and that on his de-thronement, “it is that old republican, Lafayette, that has done all this.”

The ministries of Villele and Martignac had successively become obnoxious; that of Polignac which followed was more unhappy. A proposition of 221 members of the Chamber of Deputies, and an “*immutable* answer of the King, produced ordi-

nances first of dissolution, then dissolution of a newly elected Chamber before it assembled, changing also the law of Election, and lastly abrogating the freedom of the press, &c. which took place on the 26th of July. These were surely unfortunate measures with which to contravene such a spirit as had appeared, and it so turned out for this series of the ministries and Kings of France. They produced another Revolution which chiefly occupies this work. The preceding personal notices of Lafayette are necessary to the due understanding of this great catastrophe, and we would have wished that the writer had been still fuller on them.

The Revolution of 1830 may be said to have been commenced by meetings of the proprietors and editors of the periodical press, to consult their lawyers on the means of resisting the ordinances against them. With difficulty a protest was determined on, printed, and distributed. This excited a people sufficiently predisposed; the journeymen printers shewed themselves in arms, the scholars of the Polytechnic School followed; then those of Law and Medicine, and portions of the people generally, which seem to have been feebly dispersed by gendarmerie. The Count Alexander Laborde, who had presided at the meeting of journalists, now called a meeting of deputies at his own residence, and it was proposed to the *eight* who attended the call, to form in the name of the Chamber a National Assembly, to appeal to the people, and to cry “To arms!” M. Perier appeared among them, and produced some damp; he had a small party of Deputies at his house, but the populace who were led to watch it suffered carnage; other meetings of Deputies took place, but “the people” anticipated them by conflicts with the troops.

The picture here presented to us, though not very lucid, is that of a Monarchy well armed, and prepared at all points for all purposes—a People excited to desperate revolt without guides, and open to all dangers—the Parliamentary Representatives of the kingdom divided or in doubt as respected both the one and the other. M. Sarrans has described these matters with a simplicity which excites in close observers rather suspicion than confidence in his narrative; in the same manner he announces that the mere

circumstance of reading the *Monitor* newspaper at La Grange produced through every danger of arrest *Lafayette's* arrival in the capital!

By the evening of the 27th *Lafayette* had offered to the insurgents the influence of his name and person; at four o'clock next morning he received the *Polytechnic* pupils, who a few hours after were leading and dying with the people: barricades now began to be raised. A meeting then took place of Deputies at the house of M. *Audry de Puraviceu*, where MM. *Lafayette* and *Lafitte* were the first, and a long discussion occurred, which was interrupted by the news that the people had carried the *Hôtel de Ville* after a terrible carnage. Some deputies seceded, and *Marmont* seems to have been thus enabled to demand the submission of the people as a preliminary to any negotiation. Deputies met and met again, and the *Hôtel de Ville* was taken and retaken by the people. More barricades were formed by them, and the paving stones of *Paris* were torn up in the night between the 28th and 29th of July, as if by enchantment. (A *peintresque* description is here given of *Lafayette's* visit to them, and other particulars, for which we must refer to p. 195, vol. I.) A hundred thousand men were by this time on foot. *Lafitte's* hotel became the rendezvous, and surprising anecdotes are furnished on the abstinence of miserable visitors from the slightest violation of its grandeur and its riches; as also on the capture of the *Louvre* and the *Tuilleries*, where, without a single abstraction, they only desired to place a corpse on the throne of *Charles X.* On the 29th municipal commissioners were appointed; *Lafayette* took command of the popular army; *Gen. Gerard*, under his direction, took charge of its active operations. The *Hôtel de Ville* under universal triumphs became head quarters, and *Lafayette* was in the same position as he had been forty years before!

While this was also the only seat of government, Deputies were assembling at the hotel of *Lafitte*, where his long cherished desire to have the *Duke of Orleans* in power prevailed; and while the principle of calling together the primary assemblies, to determine on the future form of government, (and a Republic appeared the favorite, with

Lafayette at its head,) occupied one part of the meeting, the others had settled upon *Louis Philippe* as Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. The cry of "Down with the Bourbons," the different parties for *Charles X.*, *Henry V.*, (son of the *Duke of Berry*), *Napoleon II.*, all succumbed to this intrigue, and *Lafayette* acquiesced in the measure as the best means of quieting *France*. In all this the celebrated *M. Talleyrand* now appeared as the adviser of the *Duke* in his acceptance of the government. "'Tis well—it must be accepted," were the laconic terms of this ex-Bishop, Citizen, Imperial Prince, Royal Chamberlain, wily diplomatist, and consummate politician, whose history will one day astonish the world. *Lafayette*, in explaining to *Joseph Bonaparte* his adhesion, thus remarks on the new governor—"I knew in common with every one, that this family possessed domestic virtues, habits of simplicity, little ambition, and a French feeling. I recollect the young republican of 1789, the soldier of *Valmy* and *Jemappes*, the teacher in *Switzerland*, and the traveller in the *United States*." It appears that *Louis Philippe* immediately conciliated *Lafayette* by laying down as a principle the sovereignty of the people in the arming of the whole nation, themselves appointing their own officers. He at length visited the *Hôtel de Ville*, where *Lafayette* delivered to him a tri-coloured flag; and *General Dubourg*, taking him to a window whence were seen a discontented people, said "Monsieur, you know our wants and our rights. Should you forget them, we will bring them to your recollection." *Lafayette* quieted the people by holding up to the Lieutenant-General that "what is at present necessary for the French is a popular throne, surrounded with republican institutions;" to which the Prince replied, "It is exactly so that I understand it." This is a text important to the understanding of all that followed to this day.

Charles X. was meantime endeavouring to rally his force, and raise the former famed *La Vendée*; for he had still with him 12,000 effective men, with three regiments of cavalry and forty pieces of cannon. *Lafayette* equipped, not without apprehension, a motley army of 20,000, of which the description is romantic in

the extreme (p. 234). Its presence was sufficient, however; the crown-jewels were restored, and the royal family proceeded to embark at Cherbourg.

The Chambers met on the day which had before been appointed by Charles X. Mobs surrounded it; but were quieted by Lafayette, who incurred jealousy for his influence. Louis-Philippe, however, continued to hail him and his myriads of national guards, even on his ascent to the throne, which was granted to him quite in a republican manner, and on which, on the motion of Lafayette, he did not adopt the *chaîne-des-tems* title of Philip V. "You have gained your point," wrote his Majesty, in *English*, to Lafayette. This was all very good, but was there not something inordinate in the conception that "it was now for the kings of Europe to ask, and for Louis Philippe to grant peace!" Surely it partook of the gasconade that at all periods of time had in some degree affected "the great nation," and which least of all beffited a new monarchy with republican institutions, rising on the ruins of so many schemes of government, and necessarily requiring admission among the *settled* states of Europe; those states, which amidst all the changes, all the powers, both moral and physical, exerted, beyond all history, against them by that very France, still remained the same. We suspect, that on this point hangs a great deal of what forms the subject of the remaining and particular portion of these volumes—and that from it arises the question at this moment existing between the "Doctrinarians" of the French Ministry and their popular opponents. Again, says M. Sarrans, "the July restoration appeared as a gift to be shared in by the *whole human species*, and for which the civilized world acknowledged itself deeply indebted to the *people most advanced in civilization*." Then, we are told in a note (259), that even the Hindoos celebrated it on the banks of the Ganges! After indulging in this grandiloquence he comes to facts: as regards England he says—"Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, Church of England men, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Catholics, rich and poor, admired us—seemed as if they could set no bounds to their enthusiasm." "The *wide-felt* shock overthrew the Tory Admini-

nistration, and produced that *happy ferment* which has hastened the cause of Reform," &c. &c. Under all this admiration, of course, many great things were *expected* by the men of July to be done by them for the whole human race; instead of which it is complained, that, "the Royalty of July has become one of the family of legitimate monarchies, the just medium (*juste milieu*) triumphs, and peace will be maintained." The terms in which it is here given seem to be an odd ground of complaint. Yet such it is; and moreover condemned, because there were not "thrown on the frontiers all those classes which the days of July had taken from their occupations, to join *foreign* populations fighting for a cause which was their own;" among which, of course, might have been included the "enthusiastic" hundreds of thousands which met at Birmingham and elsewhere, a favour which we still think all England would decline.

Louis Philippe thus placed on the throne, we shall add the following paragraph, with which we would hope that Lafayette is entirely disconnected—"The citizen Royalty would not comprehend that, independently of the necessity of entitling it to the gratitude and esteem of the people, there existed another necessity from which no new dynasty had ever escaped, that of *a baptism of glory and blood!*!" Merciful Heaven! would they still

— "Wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind?"

Had this been the case, would England have been "the first to recognize the new king," and "thus lead the other powers to recognition?"—this seems to be understood elsewhere in these pages.

While Louis Philippe was, probably with the advice of M. Talleyrand (though it is not so said), cultivating his foreign relations, it will easily be supposed, from the prominence of Lafayette throughout Europe as well as the two Americas, that he was not inactive; he urged his opinions constantly upon the Chamber at home, and corresponded in their spirit with almost every people abroad. That he evinced much talent and feeling in this, as in most things, is to be acknowledged, but not quite so readily that a close auxiliary communication with

the chiefs of Revolution in countries yet unrevolutionized, could serve his own. These form a considerable part of the second volume, and may furnish useful illustrations to modern politics.

The trials of the Ministers of the ex-monarch, against whom more rage existed than against himself, now came on, and the popular influence of Lafayette was well and worthily employed in preventing commotion. After having done this, perceiving some intrigues, he very properly anticipated some measure that would affect his command of the National Guards, by resigning it. Here he acted nobly, and with other points of conduct, fulfilled the picture furnished by his historian, that "he has never been able to help turning his back upon fortune."

The insurrections during the trials, which had been quieted by Lafayette, seem with his resignation, and perhaps other circumstances, to have alarmed the government so much as to cause an assembly of the troops on the sitting of the chamber on the 28th of Dec., as was rumoured, to provide against "the truncheons of Cromwell, the butt-ends of Bonaparte's musquets, or the horsewhip of Louis XIV." M. Perier the President, who had evinced great talent before, declared his apprehension; and his character, even as exhibited in these pages, demands for it some attention. However it was, a series of debates ensued, in which never was king or minister so belaboured upon every subject of human ingenuity as were these, from the ministry of Lafitte, the nominator of Louis Philippe, through that of Guizot to "the 13th of March." Then "a vast national coalition" took place in the department of Moulle, under pretext of "resisting the foreigners and the Bourbons." Sixty-two other departments followed their example, all including considerable citizens of several orders, and formed *Unions*, deemed destructive of the government as well as its foreign relations (*p. 155, Vol. II. and note.*) Some trials took place in consequence. Lafayette was a witness, and received from the public very great distinction. The individuals were virtually acquitted. In the midst of wordy conflicts which ensued, arrived cholera, to the terror of all parties. Its first strokes carried off many members of the chamber, and

among them MM. Perier and Lamarcque, the extremes in politics. Perhaps it was unfortunate that the government, under such circumstances, should have ordered its minister a public funeral. It however passed in silence; Gen. Lamarcque also received, at the hands of his republican friends, a grand spectacle, and it unhappily produced a conflict, with loss of life; but afforded this fact, that republicanism was no longer cherished. We are quite willing to believe that in this case Lafayette utterly disproved all culpability on his own part, that much arose from the apprehensions of the subordinates of the government, and much more fortuitously from conflicting parties, equally inimical to all.

A contingency deserves to be mentioned; it is that of a deputation to the King, from a meeting of which Lafayette was a member, but of which deputation he would not form a part. It was composed of Lafitte, Arago, and Odillon Barrot. These were readily and courteously received by the King, in a study which he had made of the bed-room of Louis XVIII. He then talked to them as fellow citizens, and we must say seems altogether to have had the best of the argument. He closed by declining to change the measures of which they complained; and which M. Sarrans predicates will destroy his government.

Here ends *this* history of Lafayette and his politics. With whatever apprehensions we may view some tirades of his historian, and some dogmas of his own; or whatever may be our favour of a *just medium in all governments*, having less to do with politics than letters; we cannot but wish, looking at him as the extraordinary man which he still is, and the many high qualities he possesses, that it may be yet long before he shall fall into our *Obituary*.

What an awful picture do these details present! A country, after a whole age spent in the search of freedom, in which so much talent, so much wealth, and so much blood has been expended, still suffering from internal divisions, and creating external alarm; of which it is acknowledged that some corrections of the system of Louis XVI. would have produced a better regimen than the present! We have noted these subjects, because they are

essential as a key to the present as well as future operations of the French government, and useful as historical monitions.

We cannot agree with the praises bestowed on this translation; it is very unequal, and in the commencement far from good: there are also typographical errors which obstruct the sense.

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History of the Battle of Agincourt, and of the Expedition of Henry the Fifth into France, in 1415; to which is added, the Roll of the Men at Arms in the English Army. By Sir Harris Nicolas. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 528.

One of the most memorable achievements that has distinguished the military annals of England, is described in this work in a manner singularly complete and elaborate. The former edition well merited this character; but the present has still further deserved it. The author is one who will not content himself with obvious authorities; but investigates to the utmost limits that are possible in the present unarranged and disordered state of our national records. To so diligent an inquirer new facts and illustrations are of course constantly arising; and, as he has never lost sight of the subject since the first edition was printed five years ago, much new light is thrown upon it in the present publication. The extracts from contemporary writers are more copious; and the author's own narrative has been completely new written.

The contents are arranged in four principal divisions,—a narrative composed from a comparison of every authority; the statements of the contemporary writers at length, translated from the originals, with notes; a list of the persons present; and an appendix of illustrative documents.

The merits of diffuseness, when the subject is one which will bear it, cannot of course be exemplified in a contracted space like ours; and were we to attempt to abridge Sir Harris Nicolas's History of Agincourt, the main features of the tale would probably show very little difference to those it has generally worn. It is in the minor details that the novelty and the interest will be found; and from the research bestowed on these, not only this great victory and the memorable

year 1415, but the history and antiquities of the whole era, derive important illustration.

The character in which Henry the Fifth is generally regarded by posterity is that of a hero or conqueror, whose great incitement to the invasion of France was a passion for military glory; yet it is remarkable that either this opinion or fact (whichever it be) is opposed or disguised in a variety of ways. In the letters written to the French King, previously to the war, Henry professes the strongest desire for peace on religious grounds; but these perhaps were merely the fictions of subtle policy, concocted rather by his council than himself, and probably dictated, *more suo*, by the churchmen who were the scribes and diplomatists of the age. Sir H. Nicolas ascribes their authorship to Cardinal Beaufort. Again, after the victory, so far was Henry from evincing any elation from his success, that there was no end to his protestations that he ascribed all the glory to God, and assumed no merit to himself; this of course was his own doing, but it may be said it was affectation. Lastly, historical writers have supposed the young monarch to have been principally actuated by this long-sighted policy,—that, by promoting foreign war, he would most effectually divert domestic rebellion; and such is stated to have been the spirit of the dying injunctions of his father, the first Lancastrian usurper. This opinion, however, does not appear to rest on more substantial grounds than that which ascribes to him ambitious motives; both are supported only by great probability. The presumed "feelings of ambition" are described by the present author as "no less natural to his youth and personal character, than consonant with the manners of the times in which he lived;" and the sanctified protocols to which we have alluded, are stigmatized as false, hypocritical, and impious; it must be further admitted that the inordinate demands made upon the territory of France, unequivocally exhibit a great appetite for conquest, though doubtless here again policy suggested that much should be asked in order to obtain a little. We have not, after all, met with any evidence that aspirations of chivalric glory stimulated Henry to war; or that, in short, his martial genius deve-

loped itself previously to his French campaign of 1415. It is true he had been present, when a boy of fourteen, at the great battle of Shrewsbury, and that he was afterwards engaged in the warfare with Owen Glendour; but there can be no doubt that this was entirely under the guidance of his tutors, and for the mere purpose of military education, the command being nominally ascribed to him, because the scene of the warfare was his own titular principality. The vision of "young Harry with his beaver on" must be considered, we conclude, to belong only to the field of poetry; and we know that during the peaceful years of the latter part of his father's reign, the reputation obtained by the Prince had been that of a youth enervated by the luxuries and dissipation of peace. How far the dying injunctions of Henry the Fourth influenced his son in hastening the war with France, may be reasonably doubted from the circumstance, that the former had been deceased for fifteen months before the period when Sir H. Nicolas fixes for the first preparation or resolution of Henry V. for urging his claims upon France,—"the middle of the year 1414."

There is, however, in Mr. Ellis's second series of Original Letters, one of Prince Henry to his father, which, though written ten years before the battle of Agincourt, may be fairly presumed to record a military lesson which Henry did not forget on that memorable day, and which we think affords an interesting illustration in this passage :

"Presently were out my well-beloved cousin the Lord Talbot and the small body of my household, and with them joined your faithful and valiant knights William Newport and John Greindre, the which formed but a small power in the whole, but *true it is indeed that victory is not in the multitude of people, and this was well proved there; but in the power*

God. And there, by the aid of the said Trinity, your people gained the day and vanquished all the said rebels."

To the conviction expressed in this letter we may with great probability attribute the laurels won by England at Agincourt. The recollection that, in his own experience, victory had not, in a memorable instance, attended "the multitude of people," would inspire the youthful commander with that courage and confidence which are in a certain degree an earnest of suc-

cess; and if, as we may fairly presume, Henry also, in the hour of trial, appealed with faith to "the power of God," we may thus account for his reiterated and persevering assertions that the victory was God's work; as he would naturally regard as an act of the greatest impiety the assumption of the glory from that Almighty Power, in whose hands he had unreservedly placed the task of its achievement, and who had apparently so completely answered and rewarded his vows and his faith.

In the description of the triumphal arches and pageantry which greeted the conqueror on his return to London, occurs a recondite compliment which it is very difficult to understand. On the tower at London Bridge, by which the King entered the City, was what is termed by the chronicler "this elegant and suitable" inscription, *CIVITAS REGIS JUSTICIE*. This is rendered by Sir H. Nicolas, "The City, to the King's righteousness;" and on turning to the little volume on "London Pageants," by Mr. J. G. Nichols, we find another version, "The City of the King of Righteousness;" neither of which appear satisfactory. We think it may probably have been intended to say, "The City of the King (as London was especially considered) is the city of righteousness," with an allusion to Isaiah, i. 26.

We have only space to add that the Appendix contains several articles valuable as illustrative of the military and naval antiquities of the period; and that the map and banners printed in colours, as well as the general typography, reflect credit on the press of Mr. Johnson. We the rather make the last remark, because we think the outward form of this volume is in much better taste than were the peculiarities of the former edition.

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Political, Commercial, and Financial Condition of the Anglo-Eastern Empire in 1832, Analysis of its Home and Foreign Governments, Examination of Free Trade, Colonization, &c. By the author of "The Past and Present State of the Tea Trade," &c. 8vo. pp. 403.

THE title embracing so many important questions tells also that the work has reference to the renewal or modification of the East India Com-

pany's Charter; and we must commence by saying, that it bears so decidedly in favour of renewal, and opposes so pointedly many objections from powerful and well-informed quarters, as well qualifies it for a *precis* or brief on the part of the Honourable Company. And if, as the author rather gratuitously declares (p. 398), he has really "to seek on continental Europe a field for the exercise of that political and commercial knowledge which he acquired as a medical officer in His Majesty's navy, or as a private individual, in various parts of the globe," we must say that the Company is not, as is so generally supposed, alive to its own interests.

However, we have only to do with the book. We gave our brief approbation of that on the Tea Trade (Gent. Mag. for Aug. p. 156); and we are bound to speak further of this extended work. In this, as in the former, Mr. Martin claims "dispassionate consideration," certainly the only means of forming correct judgment; yet he afterwards feels it necessary to apologize for *strong* and *salient* expressions, and we find of these an instance, p. 127, in mention of "a few slave colonies in the west;" also p. 113, &c. We think, nevertheless, that few will disagree with his position, that "society is in a state of transition;" or object that he should range himself "on the side of order, of civilization, and of freedom."

When we pass through the various details of this book we say, as we did before, that no political economist should be without it; there is an immense mass of information, and much obtained by personal investigation in India and elsewhere. To detach any part of it would only be injurious, while it would overcharge our space; it embraces every relation of India, every species of its commerce, every point of its economy, with facts only to be derived from peculiar advantage of information. It boldly confronts, and not without power, all the great opponents of the Company, (and many they are,) and produces witnesses of unquestionable credibility; yet there is somewhat too much of a triumphant air on some of his convictions over men, who, even if in error, deserve respect; one of these convictions, that on the salt monopoly, must be

GENT. MAG. SUPP. CII. PART II.

taken *cum grano salis*. To a chronological account of noble public works executed since the last renewal of the Company's Charter, should have been added a notice of what had been done *before*, and is to be done in future. A desire in the Government to interfere improperly with the Company should have been more strongly made out before it is so particularly (though at the same time ably) opposed. There is also a question of great importance raised as to the manufactures of England displacing those of the Hindoos; which would appear to us little less than shewing how much better India would be under the government of the Company, separated from that of England! The great extent and *freedom* of the Indian press is *felicitated*—English colonization is repudiated on the ground which, it were well if every traveller had not witnessed it, of a contemptuous feeling towards foreigners generally in more than one class of Englishmen. We lament to be obliged to fear, that in an empire like India, it is too true that a disregard of their habits, and even opprobrious terms may render a free admission of *all orders* of our countrymen dangerous; yet the argument goes to shew something like what we have before stated, of the superiority of the Company's government. The remaining chapters are equally ingenious on more general matters, and shew the author's power of observation in other countries; as on the trial by jury introduced to Ceylon by the amiable and talented judge Sir H. Gifford; and also in intimate comparisons with England, notwithstanding that as an Irishman he deems himself a stranger, and equally alienated from both, although lately editor of "The United Kingdom." The fact is, that all governments in India, from the original Portuguese possessors downwards, have been always troublesome, but at the same time very advantageous things; and that ours, so much greater than any before, must in course possess greater difficulties. We sincerely trust that the principal positions, of Mr. Martin's summary may turn out to be true, and heartily join in the prayer with which he concludes, "that God may direct the Councils of the nation" on them, to which we only add, and on *all things*.

In our involvement in the various

points of this work, we had almost forgotten to speak of its purity of style and its method, in which latter we only regret the want of an index. We shall be glad to meet, as we doubt not we shall do, this talented writer again. His works, and that of Col. Caulfield, noticed in p. 157, at the same time as Mr. Martin's former one, cannot fail to be useful to the consideration of the approaching question.

A Manual for the Afflicted, comprising a Practical Essay on Affliction, and a Series of Meditations and Prayers, selected and arranged for the Use of those who are in Sorrow, Trouble, Need, Sickness, or any other Adversity. By Thomas Hartwell Horne, B. D. Pp. xii. 275.

WE have peculiar satisfaction in announcing, that the excellent author of the "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures," has again exerted himself for the benefit of the Christian world in the above most useful manual. Though this be avowedly only a compilation, yet, considering the admirable judgment with which the selection of matter has been made, and the consummate skill with which that matter has been moulded, it may not improperly be thought to deserve a preference over many *professedly original* works in this age of shallow book-making. In drawing up this excellent little work, the editor was animated by the benevolent hope, that he might in some degree alleviate those afflictions which are dealt out by Providence, more or less, to all the sons of men.

Since the very nature of the work renders any specimen of its contents as impracticable as, in the case of so excellent a writer, it were unnecessary, (for few of our readers can suppose specimens necessary, to induce them to avail themselves of what is here offered by one to whom most biblical readers are all more or less under obligations) we cannot better occupy the brief space which a critical notice like the present admits, than by laying before our readers a sketch of the contents of this small but most valuable *Exchiridion Precursorium*. It consists of two parts: 1. A Practical Essay on Affliction, its origin and de-

sign, observations (chiefly abridged from Sir Matthew Hale) on the best preparation for Afflictions, and for the improvement of them, pointing out our duty on being delivered from them; also on the privilege and duty of prayer, especially in seasons of Affliction; 2. *Consolation for the Afflicted*, or a series of meditations and prayers, chiefly selected from the *Scriptures*, but *partly* from the admirable Liturgy of our Church (the first of uninspired compositions, and itself formed almost wholly on Scripture), and, *in no small degree*, from the devotional writings of those giants in their days, our earlier English divines; many of them the founders and fathers of our Church. Most cordially and sincerely do we, suitably to the seasons, wish the worthy editor "*multos et felices!*"

We cannot conclude this necessarily brief notice better than in the words with which the editor himself concludes his preface.

"To those who are in heaviness through manifold temptations,' and who 'know every man the plague of his own heart,' to those who are 'weary and heavy laden,' and whose 'hearts are failing them for fear;' to all 'who do truly and earnestly repent, and are heartily sorry for their sins, and who do believe the Gospel;' to all, in fine, 'Who 'are any ways afflicted in mind, body, or estate,' is this little manual of counsels, meditations, prayers and promises respectfully offered, in the hope that, with the DIVINE BLESSING, it may prove an aid to devotion, and may lead them to the only source of consolation in trouble, communion with the Father of Mercies and God of all comfort, and with his son Jesus Christ!"

Pompeii, vol. II. (Library of Entertaining Knowledge.) 16mo. 1832.

THE opening paragraph of the second volume of this instructive work forms an able preface to its various contents.

"The first volume having been employed in describing the public buildings which are preserved in Pompeii, the second will contain an account of the most remarkable houses which have been disinterred; of the paintings, domestic utensils, and other articles found in them; and such information upon the domestic manners of the ancient Italians as may seem requisite to the illustration of these remains. This branch of our subject is not less interesting, nor less extensive

than the other. Temples and Theatres in equal preservation, and of greater splendour than those of Pompeii, may be seen in many places; but towards acquainting us with the habitations, the private luxuries and elegancies of ancient life, not all the scattered fragments of domestic architecture, which exist elsewhere, have done so much as this city with its fellow sufferer Herculaneum."

The opening chapter treats on a subject highly interesting to every antiquary, *the domestic architecture of ancient Italy*; and, if our space would have permitted, we should have been happy to have transferred some of the information contained in this division of the work to our pages, for the use of those readers who, however desirous of obtaining knowledge on the subject of the Roman remains so frequently discovered in our island, have not an opportunity of consulting the learned but expensive works of Hoare and Lysons. Yet, as it would be a task difficult, if not impossible, satisfactorily to abridge a compendium, we must be content to refer this class of our readers to the volume itself, from which they will derive much instruction, and many useful aids in elucidation of this branch of historical study. The houses at Pompeii appear to be "Roman, and not Grecian, as has been generally supposed from the Grecian taste which prevails in the architecture and decoration." A degree of luxury and refinement characterized all the domestic arrangements far beyond what might be expected from the period; at the same time that the common and useful arts of life appear to have been somewhat neglected. For instance, "their lock-work is coarse, hardly equal to that which is now executed in the same country;" yet "the external ornaments of doors, bolts, handles, &c. are elegantly wrought." All the talents of the inhabitants seem to have been directed to the elegancies of life; and, in proportion as their love of ease and splendour increased, the mere mechanical arts were disregarded.

In point of architecture, a bad taste had arisen, and at the period of the destruction of the city, appears to have been very prevalent; this is evinced not only by the universal application of stucco to their buildings, but by the liberties which appear to have been taken with the detail of the

orders. For instance, in the Doric order a capital of a column of the Greek variety, is given in p. 36, in which an alteration has been made by running a fillet immediately below the annulets; the coloured stucco with which it had been covered having fallen off, shows the fluting in its original and pure state. A similar liberty has been taken with the Ionic column shown in p. 1. In the house of Pansa, we find that pure Ionic capitals have been altered by the means of stucco into a sort of pseudo-Corinthian or Composite order, p. 104. A still greater deviation from architectural purity occurs in the house of Sallust, where one of the pilasters which flank the doorway have capitals representing a Silenus and Faun.

"Ornaments of this character, which can be comprehended under none of the orders of architecture, are common in Pompeii, and far from unpleasing in their effect, however contrary to established principles."—p. 111.

There is little doubt that the same kind of ornament prevailed in Rome during the decline of her power, and eventually became the parent of the sculptures which decorate the doorways in Saxon and Norman architecture. In the *Venerium* of the house of Sallust, octagon columns, with Doric caps, are to be seen, which is by far the boldest attempt at innovation upon the established orders we now recollect to have witnessed.

The chapter on paintings and mosaics contains a comprehensive account, not only of the colours and colouring substances used by the ancient artists, but their value, at the same time that the palettes, easel, and other appliances of the painter's art, shown in the engravings, evince the advancement the artists had made in the mechanical part of painting.

Up to the period of the last excavations, it appears that about eighty houses, together with a very large number of small shops, had been excavated. The shops

"present great similarity in their arrangements, and indicate that the tribe of shopkeepers was very inferior in wealth and comfort to those of our own time and country. They are, for the most part, very small; and sometimes occupy any interior apartment on the ground floor. The upper floor must have com-

prized one or two sleeping rooms; but there is, as we believe, no house in which the upper floor is in existence."—p. 80.

In the arrangement of the shops, there is a circumstance which seems to agree but poorly with the state of luxury in which the higher orders appear to have indulged.

"The houses of the richer classes, instead of presenting a handsome elevation to the street, were usually surrounded by shops (which they let out to hire) of that mean or at least uncomfortable sort, which we have already described. They furnished a very considerable source of revenue—and one Julia Felix possessed nine hundred, as we learn from an inscription at Pompeii."—p. 80.

In p. 82 we have a cook's shop, which we are told was situated near the soldiers' quarters. Here we see a citizen with a figure worthy of a Coriolanus, waiting for his dinner, which a damsel is weighing with a steelyard, at the same time that another attends to a cauldron of steaming soup; and in the next page we may imagine the same individual, after consuming his frugal meal, sipping his hot wine in a Thermopolium or shop for the sale of hot drinks, which was discovered with its counter or bars marked by the stains left by wet glasses. So completely modern are the houses, that we can scarcely imagine we are reading of domestic buildings of more than fifteen hundred years' antiquity, but rather think that the author was describing at one time the habitations of our own metropolis, and at others, that he was treating of the manners of our own times, if the illusion were not dissipated by the introduction of the very uncomfortable mode in which the ancient epicures lolled on their triclinary beds at their meals.

The circumstance of a cross having been found worked in bas relief, on the walls of a baker's shop, has induced a conjecture that the owner might have been a Christian (p. 101); an objection to this supposition appears to occur, in consequence of the sacred symbol being mixed up with paintings of pagan subjects. This association may be accounted for, on the supposition that either the owner was not an entire convert, but had indulged in a mixture of Christianity with heathenism; or that he had not, on his return to the true faith, erased

the decorations which in his state of ignorance he had bestowed on his tenement. At all events, we may conclude, whether the person was really a sincere Christian or not, that the cross was used as a religious symbol as early at least as the first year of the reign of Titus, when Pompeii was destroyed.

The house of a surgeon exhibited some interesting discoveries.

"A variety of surgical instruments were found in it. In number they amounted to forty; some resembled instruments still in use, others are different from any thing employed by modern surgeons. In many the description of Celsus is realized; as for instance, in the specillum, or probe, which is concave on one side, and flat on the other; the scalper excisorius, in the shape of a lancet-point on one side, and of a mallet on the other; a hook and forceps, used in obstetrical practice. The latter are said to equal in the convenience and ingenuity of their construction the best efforts of modern cutlers."—p. 129.

If a provincial town exhibited such an advanced state of the arts, what must have been the degree of excellence in which they were cultivated at the eternal city. If we knew as fully the real state of life in which the Patricians and the wealthy of ancient Rome indulged at the same period; if we could have their useful and ornamental works, their machines, and their toys, laid before us in the same state as those of Pompeii, we should have little cause to exult in our presumed superiority to the ancients!

The Street of the Tombs, with an essay on Roman sepulture, forms an interesting chapter, which we are compelled to pass over without further notice; and as we have already gone to some length in the notice of this work, we must leave our readers to their own conclusions on the volumes. The frequent discoveries of the remains of Roman domestic buildings in this country, have excited an interest and created a desire for knowledge, which in consequence of the magnitude and scarcity of the tomes in which it was necessary to seek for the requisite information, has not in all instances been fully gratified. In the present and the accompanying volume there is much information in a popular form, which will be very useful in the elucidation of such discoveries; for it must be evident to all who have

studied the subject, that the buildings existing at Pompeii correspond very closely with those which are so often brought under our notice in various parts of England, and this consideration will increase the value of the work, which may be regarded not alone as a key to the discoveries at Pompeii, but as a work of easy reference, when subjects nearer home are brought under review.

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Picturesque Illustrations of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. From Original Drawings by Thomas Allom. Parts I. II. and III. 4to.

THIS is the fourth of a series of steel engravings which have been dedicated to the illustration of the scenery of the United Kingdom. The present comprises the beautiful lake scenery, the splendid seats, baronial and modern, and the busy towns of the four northern counties at the head of this article.

The admirers of really fine scenery, those who delight to view nature in her grandest forms, and can believe that their own country affords opportunities for the enjoyment of their taste, will regard this work with satisfaction. If they have visited the Lakes, it will call up reminiscences of the most agreeable nature, and if they have not enjoyed this treat, any latent love of the picturesque which they may possess will immediately be called into action by viewing the really fine views which are here presented to their notice.

Langdale Pikes, with its romantic dell and winding rivulet, backed by gigantic rocks, rising broken and abrupt to their union with the fleecy clouds which envelope their summits, forms a splendid subject for a vignette, and is excellently engraved by Jeavons. The beautiful falls of Colwith Force, and Dungeon Gell, are well contrasted with the glassy quiet of Derwentwater and Windermere, and these, with the mountains of Ullswater, are fine specimens of the sublimity which reigns in the works of nature in this interesting portion of our kingdom.

The seats of two of his Majesty's ministers form not the least pleasing of the embellishments; they are splendid modern mansions, and at the same time that they show the retirement of

the statesmen of our day, are seen in the antique towers of Warkworth and Alnwick, the ~~colossal~~ habitations of the peers of former times. The variety pleasingly illustrates the buildings which grace this extensive portion of the British empire.

Here too Commerce holds her seat in the towns of Shields and Newcastle, the ancient nurseries of our hardy seamen. The view of the first of these places is a fine piece of river scenery; and Newcastle, a well-built town on an acclivity, with its towers and public buildings, and above all the much admired steeple of St. Nicholas, forms an excellent subject for the pencil of Mr. Allom. The venerable city of Durham, rising on the abrupt bank of a river, crossed by an ancient bridge, thickly set with antique gables, and crowned with the castle of its feudal Lord the palatine Bishop, and the noble solemn Cathedral, with its towers gilded by the setting sun, altogether forms a picture which to our antiquarian feelings is peculiarly acceptable.

As examples of architectural engravings of a very superior class, we would bring forward the views of Tynemouth Priory, and the Castle Chapel at Newcastle. The latter will soon find its way into the portfolios of the architectural collector, as a specimen of enriched Norman groining, which in boldness of construction and richness of embellishments, will help to show that Norman architecture is susceptible of greater beauty of form than it is generally allowed to possess.

The light and elegant suspension bridge over the Tyne, at Scotswood, recently erected from the designs of Mr. Green of Newcastle, evinces the diffusion of modern improvement to the utmost verge of our country. The opening of roads, and the building of bridges, are national benefits, which can never be too highly appreciated, and deserve the encouragement of well-earned applause.

The execution of the engravings, and the pictorial talent of the artist Mr. Allom, unite to recommend this work to the same degree of public patronage which has attended the preceding efforts of the publishers, and we feel certain they will receive from the public the attention their efforts so well merit.

Bidcombe Hill, a rural and descriptive Poem. Second Edition. To which is prefixed an Essay on local Poetry. By Francis Skurray, B.D. Rector of Winterbourne-Abbas, Dorset. 8vo, pp. 220.

The Shepherd's Garland, composed of Gatherings during leisure hours, from Ways of Pleasantness, and Paths of Peace. By the same. pp. 224.

Sermons, preached on Public Subjects and Solemn Occasions, with especial reference to the Signs of the Times. By the same. Vol. ii. pp. 301.

EXTENSIVE prospects are sublime, because, says Mr. Knight, they produce feelings of exultation, and expansion of the mind, tending to rapture and enthusiasm; and they interest us still more, if they are connected with historical associations. Runnymede is nothing but a long flat strip of meadow; yet the eye, in fine frenzy rolling, forgets the mere insipid green, and peoples it with figures and scenes, which may exceed in grandeur the most splendid exhibitions of the pencil or stage. Bidcombe Hill, before us, has, according to the print (in p. 110), no more pretensions to the picturesque, than Runnymede (being round and lumpish), but it commands a view of grand objects connected with our national history. Upon these our amiable author dilates; but we cannot enter into them. The great charm of such things is the pleasure felt by the solitary walk, and the more numerous combinations and busties of ideas, than a simple rural scene can confer.

Then it is, as Shakespeare says,

— “ We walk about
Musing and sighing with our arms across,
And when they ask us what the matter is,
We stare upon them with ungentle looks.”

We wonder how people can like pic-nics in prospect scenes. Landscapes are fittest for such *social* pleasures.

From the “ Shepherd's Garland” we extract the following lines:

“ True friends, like ivy, and the wall it
props,

Both stand together, or together fall.”

P. I.

“ Oblivious sleep! thy opiate give
Whene'er upon my couch I lie;
Thus, without life, how sweet to live!
Thus, without death, how sweet to die.”

Again,

“ Ah! what is Pleasure, but a bubble
broke? [stream]
And what is Time, but as a transient
And what is Hope? a spark overwhelmed
with smoke,
And what Affection, but a troubled
dream.”—p. 137.

The Sermons are truly edifying and impressive. One of them is very properly adapted to the rebuke of a foolish Sabbatarian controversy; viz. whether *Sunday* ought not to be *Saturday*, whereas, before the emendation of the style, neither of them could possibly be right. Our Lord is known to have been born in May, yet every body assigns the nativity to December. Good Friday is clearly a fixed date, yet it is made uncertain. Mr. Skurray gives the most satisfactory reasons why the present arrangement should not be disturbed; and connected, as it is, with forensic and other business, we cannot conceive why, in the view of common sense, such a question has been newly agitated. If people split straws, let it be for bonnets only.

We hope that the sweetness of Mr. Skurray's poetry, and the soundness of his divinity, will obtain for him that esteem from the public at large, which those who know him have always entertained for him.

A Memoir of the late Capt. Peter Heywood, R. N. with extracts from his Diaries and Correspondence. By Edward Tagart. 8vo, pp. 332.

THE life of Captain Heywood, as far as it is the history of the Mutiny of the *Bounty*, is now become familiar to the public by repeated publications: and even the subsequent honourable career of this victim of early misfortune is by no means new, having been detailed at considerable length in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography* (whence it was abstracted in our vol. ci. i. 640), and again very fully in the *United Service Journal*. Mr. Barrow, the author of the interesting little volume on the Mutiny, in the *Family Library* (reviewed in vol. ci. ii. 623), had the use of the letters and other papers in the family's possession; so that the most the present work can claim, is that it gives a fuller selection from the same sources, and is more directly devoted to Capt. Heywood's

memory. In this view it will be acceptable to the friends of the deceased. Nor were the letters of Capt. Heywood undeserving of publication; for he was characterised by strong natural abilities, great professional and scientific knowledge, and a warm and pervading sense of religion and honour. After the oft-repeated story of the Court-martial is past, the letters consist chiefly of descriptions of the coasts and countries surveyed by Capt. Heywood in the Eastern seas, and in South America. To the self-satisfied busy-bodies who appear always best pleased when interfering in matters which they do not understand, and who blazon their benevolence in direct opposition to the adage that, "charity beginneth at home," humbling truths are related in what Capt. Heywood was informed by the Governor of Benguela; that the suppression of the slave-trade had much distressed the nations of the interior of Africa, by the loss of the European manufactures they formerly procured; and that it had rendered their wars "shockingly sanguinary; for, finding they got no sale for their slaves when brought in to the Europeans, they put them all to death, to get rid of them." (pp. 206, 207.)

Capt. Heywood's religious impressions were always strong, and "early and sad experience of life had given to all his reflections a serious cast." His habits of devotional study were constant when at sea, and "the result of his own reading and reflection" (unbiased, as is said, except by the Bible and Blair's Sermons,) were opinions approaching to Unitarian. During the two last years of his life he was induced to attend the chapel in York-street, St. James's-square; and to this circumstance he is indebted for his present biographer; but, "such was the independence of Capt. Heywood's mind, that he shrunk to the last from connecting himself closely with the Unitarians as a body, dreading lest it should bring with it any compromise of his own principles, and hating the very name of sect and party."

Capt. Heywood married rather late in life, and had no family; his wife's only daughter, by a former husband, is married to Lieut. Belcher, R.N. who, as Commander of the *Etna*, is at present surveying the coast of Africa.

The Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, or, the History and Antiquities of the Abbeys of Jedburgh, Kelso, Melros, and Dryburgh. By the Rev. James Morton, B. D. Preb. of Lincoln, Vicar of Holbeach, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. 4to.

THE district of Teviotdale in Scotland is one of the most fertile fields which was ever unfolded to the Antiquary. The genius of Sir Walter Scott has flung a charm over the land of "mountain and of flood," and especially those scenes and objects in the Scottish Border over which his spirit, it may be poetically said, presides, and where his ashes repose in the venerable ruins of the abbey of Dryburgh.*

"The monasteries of Scotland, in their flourishing state, are believed to have equalled, if not surpassed, in wealth and splendour, most establishments of the same kind in the other countries of Europe. Their lands and domains equalled in extent the possessions of the most powerful barons, and were the richest and best cultivated in the kingdom. The members of their communities were, for a long period, revered as the learned instructors and spiritual judges of the people, the indulgent masters of the numerous vassals and retainers, and the kind benefactors of the poor. Their churches and conventional buildings, raised with consummate art and skill, and profusely adorned with carving and painting, were the chief architectural ornaments of the country. Their halls were the seats of splendid hospitality, where princes and distinguished persons were entertained, and where minstrels and the professors of the liberal arts were welcome guests."

* * * * "History presents few changes of fortune more sudden and complete than that which befel the monastic communities at the period of the Reformation. Within a few years their wealth, their honours, their avocations, their establishments, were swept away. However useful their institutions might have been in an earlier and different stage of society, juster views of religion now condemned them as founded in error, and worse than useless. This, together with the mis-

* It is remarkable that no notice of Dryburgh Abbey occurs in Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquities of the Scottish Border*, whilst Lochleven Castle, upwards of sixty or seventy miles from Borderland, is included. This arose from an wholly out of the illustrations control.

conduct of individuals among them, degraded them in public estimation; and the covetousness of those persons who expected to share in the plunder of their ample possessions, made them listen willingly to the disgraceful stories which were easily propagated against them, and readily believed in those times, which did not afford the facilities that exist in the present day for ascertaining the truth of such allegations. The unfortunate monks, often perhaps deeply wronged, though many of them were doubtless loaded with some just accusations, were driven from their ancient seats; and their magnificent edifices, if the chance of war had not already desolated them, were either demolished by the blind rage of the populace, and the barbarous ignorance of the government, or left to crumble into premature decay."

The work of destruction in Scotland, under the zealots of Presbyterianism, was indeed all but complete. "Destroy the nests, and the rooks will never return," was the cry of Knox and his colleagues in the Reformation.

We wish Mr. Morton had extended his plan, as he proposed, and given a history of the rise, progress, and fall of Monachism in Scotland. But we trust he will not stop. Though local partiality has invited him to give to the world the monkish annals of his native district, we urge him not to leave the splendid field which is open to him, nor to allow the histories of such places as Elgin Cathedral, and St. Mungo's in Glasgow, with many other monastic piles, to continue in scattered and fugitive works, when they might be embodied in the authentic manner in which this work comes before the public, and illustrated with as excellent plates. We are happy to know that these interesting remains of the piety and munificence of the Border, are guarded with unusual care. At Melrose, the ingenious keeper, with lynx-eyed vigilance, prevents the unhallowed and morbid curiosity, or, we should say, rapacity of curiosity-collectors. At Kelso, with excellent taste, the Roxburgh family have inclosed the remains of the once splendid Abbey; as likewise at Jedburgh; and lastly at Dryburgh, where we hope and trust Sir David Erskine, whose antiquarian enthusiasm renders him every way fitted as the *genius loci*, will, we may especially now that the name of the Author of *Waverley* will become the annual pilgrimage

of all classes of travellers, strictly guard the relics of departed greatness from being outraged by the spoiler.

As a work of art, the present reflects the highest credit on Lizars of Edinburgh, by whom the drawings are executed and engraved. We would more particularly point to the view of Dryburgh Abbey from the Cloisters, as striking in effect, and exquisite in execution; and also the view of Melrose Abbey, interior, from the west, for the beautiful tracery and fairy-like lightness of its architectural effect.

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The Year of Liberation; a Journal of the Defence of Hamburg against the French Army under Marshal Davout, in 1813: with Sketches of the Battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

"THESE volumes," to quote the opening paragraph of the preface, "contain a brief narrative, an episode, of the final year of the most eventful, brilliant, and influential period of modern Europe,—the great patriotic war of Germany." The work is manifestly the production of a master mind, displaying profound knowledge of human character, and an intimate acquaintance with the political history of the time. The author was on the spot during the whole period of the siege, and his narrative abounds with the most graphic and interesting sketches of scenes which passed under his own eye. The horrors of war, and the iron tyranny of the French yoke, are depicted with a vividness and force altogether startling; while some of the lighter incidents are described with a humour so rich, and withal so peculiar, that we would stake our reputation in asserting that they are from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Croly, whose pages abound in flashes of wit and bursts of the most splendid eloquence. This, our readers will probably say is high praise, but we feel confident that our extracts will justify it.

Speaking of the fall of Napoleon, after his unparalleled career of military success, the writer thus eloquently observes :

"Napoleon was driven home, to make a second trial, at the expense of more French blood; the Russians and Germans were coming, full speed after him; Europe was struggling for deliverance in

every quarter; and at length, Germany, to the great joy of all tourists, was declared to be open. Merchants, soldiers, scholars, men of science, artists, the mere loungers of Bath and Cheltenham, the infinite multitude who had any thing or nothing to do, crowded to the coast, gallantly dared the dangers of a summer navigation in a government packet, and migrated for the Elbe.”—pp. 4, 5.

The author’s reflections on the state of France, at the period he is describing, are peculiarly striking :

“ For the last ten years no head has slept on an easy pillow on the continent. Even in France, triumphant, haughty, and all-contemptuous France, the nation has added but another example to the old moral, that all is vanity. Her conquests have only increased her burthens; she feels that she has been fighting the world only to make herself the more abhorred, and a slave; that she has been breaking down the thrones of other countries, only to compel their people to fabricate from their ruins weapons against herself; and that she has at last succeeded in nothing but the erection of a wild and unnatural influence over Europe, for which she pays a no more trivial price than perpetual torrents of blood, and her last hopes of liberty. The miseries of an incessant conscription, and the iron weight of a despotism unrivalled for malignity, are even now bowing down her crowned and helmeted head. Her power is still tremendous; but it is all straining and convulsion. This cannot last. I see the iron legs already mixed with the clay. She will fall, and her empire will be remembered only for a furious ambition, a more than infidel scorn of the obligations of kingdoms to God and man, and a most bitter, subtle, and merciless disdain of every feeling that could impede its seizure of the general tyranny of mankind.”—pp. 298, 299.

It should be remarked that the work contains three episodes, “ A Hussar Sketch of the Jena Campaign,” “ A Skirmish on the Seville Road,” and a “ Tale of the Generations of Napoleon;” the first of which is remarkable for its graphic truth and rich humour; the second for its pathos; and the last for its absorbing interest and admirable moral.

Reflections upon Tithes, with a Plan for the general Commutation of the same. By G. H. Law, D.D. F.R.S. GENT. MAG. Suppl. CII. PART II.

and F.S.A. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Second Edition.

THE excellent Prelate sets out with the admission “ that the Tithes are at present an objectionable and impolitic mode of provision for the Clergy;” and that “ the obligation to pay Tithe has frequently put a stop to the increasing improvement of the soil.” The Bishop examines the various remedial measures which have been proposed and tried; and then offers his own mode of remuneration for the Clergy—By a *Commutation of Tithes for Land*. The Bishop suggests that a Parliamentary Committee be chosen to effect a general commutation of tithes for land—that a Commission be then issued, appointing the most respectable persons in each Diocese, Commissioners for accomplishing the measure; and that Sub-Committees be fixed upon by them for each parish, consisting of the Patrons and Incumbents, with the respectable occupiers of land. These to appoint a Surveyor, to ascertain the value of the benefice. The tithes of each estate to be sold, as in the redemption of the land-tax; and with the amount, land to be purchased and buildings erected when necessary, for the benefit of each Tithe-owner.

The Bishop earnestly recommends to the Clergy, should tithes be exchanged for land, the letting out to the poor, for spade cultivation, a quarter or half an acre, according to the size of their families.

“ Indeed, among the many blessings of a life sufficiently happy, few have been to the Author a source of more pure delight than the recollection of his having first introduced this plan more than thirty years ago; and the feelings with which he now witnesses the extended adoption, and success of the measure.”

As to Lay Impropriations, the Bishop sees no ground why enactments which may be deemed necessary in the case of the Clergy, should not, with equal justice, be extended to Lay Impropriators also.

The Bishop asserts, that the clear average value of all the livings in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, very little, if at all, exceeds 200*l.* per annum.

“ Now when the necessary charges of an academical education, and the moderate expenses of a family, raised some-

what in the ranks of society, are considered, can any man of just and liberal feelings think or say that the Parochial Clergy are overpaid?"

"The Bishop observes, that to restore to the Clergy their due hold on the affection of the people, some commutation must be adopted. All who wish well to the peace and good order of society, should support the character and station of the Minister of the Gospel. It were however vain to expect the attainment of this great object, so long as Tithe forms a demarcation between them." In answer to objections made as to "existing rights," whilst he observes that the property of the Church is as sacred and inalienable as that of individuals, still he thinks that legislative enactments relative to the revenues of the Church are justifiable and requisite.

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Semi-Serious Observations of an Italian Exile, during his residence in England.
By Count Pecchio.—Wilson.

The merited success of two similar works, lately rechristened, respectively, 'The German in England,' and 'The Frenchman in England,' the former said to be written by Prince Puckler Muskau, and the latter by Mirabeau, or, supplied, it is said from his papers, has doubtless led Mr. Effingham Wilson to put into an English dress the letters written in 1827 by Count Pecchio to a friend in Italy, descriptive of a country, which is as little known to the generality of his compatriots, as the *toto penitus divisi orbis Britannii* were to his Roman ancestors.

From a short advertisement prefixed to the volume by the translator, we learn that Count Pecchio is no novice in Literature, having published in 1823, some Letters on the Spanish Revolution in 1824; a journal of military and political events in Spain during the preceding twelvemonth; and in 1825, the narrative of a tour in Greece, that appeared in the pages of the New Monthly Magazine; exertions such as we fear, few Englishmen in a foreign land to keep open the door. To these may be added the life of Ugo Foscolo, written in Italian, and published at Leagaro; the literary asylum to the present and future Cisalpine patriots, as being the only place where they can speak what

they think, and write what they please. Of this work little seems to be known in England, although it has been highly spoken of in a well known publication; for in the language of the Corn Law Rhymer, 'it is ill-suited to the circulating libraries for adult babies.'

We learn, moreover, that the Count, having fled his native soil, in consequence of the share he had taken in the ill-fated Piedmontese revolution, first sought refuge in England, and afterwards in Spain; but driven from thence, a country almost as dear to him as his own, he went to Greece, and on his return to England, married an English lady, and now resides at Brighton, *post tot naufragia tutus*; having doubtless won, like a second Othello, the hand of a modern Desdemona, by telling 'of fearful accidents by fire and flood, and of hair-breadth escapes, in the imminent deadly breach;' not that we mean to insinuate that the Count is the perpetual hero of his tale, for in truth we have seldom met with a less egotistical traveller; but simply as a warning to our young female friends, to steel their hearts against the witcheries of young and talented reformers and revolutionists, with which the country now swarms, and who are wont to exclaim, with Tom Thumb—

I ask not kingdoms; I can conquer those;
All that I seek, as guerdon of my fame,
Is but to bask in Dollalolla's eyes.

But a truce to this badinage; to which we have been resistlessly impelled by the Count's own sallies, for, like the wisest of ancient philosophers, he has chosen to turn the Tragedy of life into a Farce, rather than its Farce into a Tragedy. For this resolution we owe him many thanks, as it has led him to write, he says, what people may read, 'skipping, singing, or even yawning;' although we can truly assert that his liveliness and originality in sketching the profiles of English characters, are any thing but somniferous; unless it be in his account of the religious sects in this country; a subject, however, of some interest to the Catholics of Europe, who are wont to laugh at English taste, in having only one sauce, but a hundred sects, while in other countries they have a hundred sauces, and but one sect.

With regard to the facts and views

contained in this volume, few in the eye of the mere English reader lay any claim to novelty; and, as in some instances the Count has drawn more upon his imagination than memory, and with a kindness of disposition not very common amongst foreigners towards our countrymen, has chosen to paint English men and women rather as they ought to be than as they are, it would be ungracious on our part to find fault with a painter, who is determined to put the party drawn in good humour with himself. To the persons, however, for whose amusement these letters were written, the sketches of English life must have been very entertaining, by their touching on points imperfectly known abroad; and we will therefore direct the attention of the English reader to the pages devoted to the history of some of the martyrs, who suffered in their holy but hapless endeavour to regenerate their fallen country; and who like Dionysius of Syracuse, Louis Philippe of France, Machiavel of Florence, and even our own Milton, chose rather to live by the drudgery of teaching than owe their subsistence to alms, doled out by the niggard hand of reluctant charity.

In 1823, London, says Count Pecchio, was peopled with exiles of every kind and country; presidents of republics, and generals of armies; the widow of the negro king Christopher, with the two princesses, her daughters of the true royal blood, black, and all black, and the dethroned Emperor of Mexico, met together in one spot, the Elysium, or, as a satirist would say, the Botany Bay of illustrious men, and would-be heroes. It was a sort of magic vision, worthy of Merlin himself, to see in the Opera house at London, as in the enchanted palace of Ariosto, the deadliest foes jostling each other on the staircases, without being able to go out and fight.

“ At their first arrival, some of these wandering cavaliers attracted a good deal of attention from the English public. *The people is everywhere the people*; that is to say, boobies, ninnies. The newspaper writers ran to their lodgings to get the fag end of their lives at least, *with some anecdotes*. The fashionables took a delight in exhibiting a new ‘lion,’ which is the name given in England to any person of celebrity who is invited to an evening party, to be shown as the wonder of

the day to two or three hundred persons, squeezed together like anchovies in a barrel, so that one can neither speak nor move. This diversion is called a *rout*; but some prefer to call them ‘living skeletons.’

“ How soon did this curiosity pass away! The exiles, lions and all, were speedily buried in oblivion. There is no tomb so vast as London, which swallows up the most illustrious names for ever: it has an omnivorous maw. The celebrity of a man in London blazes and vanishes away like a firework: there is a great noise, numberless invitations, endless flattery and exaggeration, for a few days, and then an eternal silence. Paoli and Dumourier, after having at their first appearance made a crash like thunder, when they died excited no more attention than a falling leaf. General Mina, when he landed at Portsmouth, was carried to his hotel in triumph, and deafened with applause for a month together, at the theatre in London. He was more famous than the Nemean lion. What then? — He fell very soon into oblivion, and the grave closed over his name. The English people are greedy of novelty; childish in this alone, it makes no great distinction between good and bad,—they want only what is *new*. They pay for the magic lantern, and pay well, but they always want fresh figures. To feed this insatiable whale, that always pants with open jaws,—

“ And after meals is hungrier than before,”
toil incessantly journalists, engravers, historians, travellers, philosophers, lawyers, men of letters, poets, ministers with schemes for new enactments, the King with schemes for new palaces and buildings, and the liberals with schemes for parliamentary reform.” 152-155.

Useful and Ornamental Planting; with an Index. pp. 151.

THIS volume, though anonymous, is very creditable to the “ Library of Useful Knowledge,” from which it emanates, both in matter and manner: for by close printing on large pages, in moderate sized type, it comprises what in ordinary printing would make a large volume. Its style is good, and information extensive; indeed, we think we trace in them a writer characterized by both. The ornamental planter will be disappointed to find no more than fourteen pages devoted to him; but he ought not, for he is furnished with new trees and their histories, besides correlative facts, and then left to his own taste,

(delightful task !) for their appropriation,—

“ To note those general properties of shape, [and hue, Dimension, growth, duration, strength, Then first impress'd, when, at the dawn of time,

The form-deciding, life-inspiring Word Pronounced them into being.”

The first chapter justly states that “ judicious planting and the skilful culture of plantations, combine national and private interests in an eminent degree ; for, besides the real or intrinsic value of the timber, it improves the general climate of the neighbourhood, the staple of the soil as to vegetable matter, affords shelter to live stock, promotes the growth of pasture and corn crops, beautifies the landscape, and thus greatly and permanently increases the value of the fee simple of the estate and adjoining lands.” These positions are then illustrated ; and it is justly asserted that “ many thousands of acres now unprofitable to the owners and to the community, might by judicious planting be reclaimed and rendered highly productive ; and there is hardly a spot of waste land in the kingdom so barren which by the exercise of skill in planting, and selection of proper spe-

cies of forest trees adapted to the soil and exposure, might not be covered with profitable plantations.” This has often been said before, but cannot be too often repeated. It has also met controversy, and does so at the present time, prominently by the opponents of a plan which, after long abeyance, is now in some degree of operation by an Institute for agricultural employment of paupers. Instances in favour of the *position* are here quoted.

The following seven chapters are practical, and may be thus taken from the analysis : the structure of trees, agents, seeds, vegetation ; modes of rearing, sowing, transplanting, shoots, comparison, simple and mixed plantations ; soils and sites, adaptions for growth ; fencing, draining, ploughing, trenching, herbage ; rides or carriage ways into the interior of plantations ; culture, pruning, thinning, remedies for injuries and diseases, felling, tannin in the bark ; increase, different value of trees, extraordinaries ; species, uses of timber.

On the whole, this is a useful and interesting book ; and sections of timber with figures of implements, &c. are added, where necessary.

Lives of Eminent Missionaries, by JOHN CARNE, Esq.—When we consider the obligations of history to the Catholic missions of former days, we cannot look without some regard to those from various communities in the present. This volume is not altogether biographical, for it comprises also a history of some early missions. Of the 348 pages 88 are justly dedicated to Schwartz, and 76 to the Moravians, though we have already dwelt with pleasure on both elsewhere ; poor Kirander, while a splendid subject in all memoirs of this sort, forms a memorable instance of decadence in missionary history. The *tone* of Hooker and Antes to the Coptics, also, are instances of the cause of many missionary failures, though their advocates are mingled with those of Bruce. To Eliot is worthily given 81 pages, who, though we close our brief notice with him, is first in the volume. His classical education, his adventures, and his relations with his own country while in America, are, of course, well known ; yet we see them again with pleasure, unless indeed a gratuitous remark (p. 41) on Cromwell's patronage of himself and Indians. Surely these are missions of

peace, from which harshness should never breathe. Anecdotes of peculiar people and distant countries can never fail to please ; and here is compressed much of it, with, we are willing to suppose, some additions.

Bible Spelling Book—Bible Lesson Book—Sudoc and Miriam, a Jewish Tale—Original Family Sermons.—These are works published under the superintendence of a Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and seem eminently calculated to form a sound system of scriptural education. — The spelling-book is in parts, the first of which proceeds from simple letters through words to sentences not exceeding two syllables, every word being taken from the Holy Scriptures. The second proceeds to five syllables. These are prettily interspersed with applicable vignettes, agreeably and instructively attracting the attention of childhood. The child is then introduced to the evidences of the Christian religion through the medium of a tale, which is rendered interesting by the intermixture of Jewish manners and customs well pre-

served.—The Sermons are apparently by different writers, and on texts applicable to the ordinary circumstances of human life.

Advice to Emigrants, by THOMAS DYKE, Jun. is a very useful little work for all who contemplate emigration to the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the United States, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, the Swan River, or the Cape of Good Hope. It contains much information as to local advantages and disadvantages, and is written in an agreeable manner. There are introductory remarks on colonization, in which the ancients are included; but when he describes the Phenician colonists, he should have stated who were the Phenicians themselves, and spoken of Tyre and Sidon.

The Bird of the Beeches is one of the most extraordinary efforts of these poetic times; it is "inscribed to the Ladye Cara," and she must be as inordinate as "dear," if she be not impressed by the gorgeous diction from various climes with which she is invested in the fashionable octave measure.

Lionel Lincoln, by J. F. COOPER (Standard Novels, No. 20) 1 vol. pp. 408.—This is one of those publications which at once does credit to the proprietor and justice to the public. A beautiful close re-print with lovely embellishments in a single cabinet volume for six shillings, shuts out the violation of literary property and imposition on the reader by *poultry piracy*; and nothing therefore can be more praiseworthy in all respects.

This volume, as well as others of the series, has, besides its other merits, the advantage of revision, very useful notes by the author, and an introduction.

Anglo-American literature (if we may use the term) has now attained full fame, and therefore requires not a word generally, unless we were to throw in an idea that of all we have seen, and it is much, we think our transatlantic brethren excel least in *criticism*. We have long read "The North American," for instance, with every good feeling, but without anything of the result which we desired to hail.

Mr. Cooper's talents have attained a very high rank among the authors of America. His stories are highly interesting and illustrative. He has, we believe, been blamed for abrupt transition, and improbability in the winding up of his story; but those who did so should first condemn our Richardsons, our Smolletts,

and even our Fieldings. We might also, perhaps, speak of an incongruity or two; but who could do so, when he has advanced at all through so many beauties?

Paris; or the Book of the Hundred and One, 3 vols.—This is a selection from the many volumes successively published in Paris, very honorably to the French literati and to M. Advocat, a liberal bookseller; whose failure in business produced a determination in the various writers to present each an article, independently, towards a work for his sole benefit. It could not fail to be curious from its various character, and the individuals who have composed it, from the *belle esprit* in her boudoir to the ex-minister in his state dungeon. The pieces naturally vary in merit; but none are below mediocrity. Hence it was termed, *Le Livre de Cent-ét-U*, "Paris" being an addition of the English editor.

From the preface it would appear that there are also several translators; and it appears to have been the desire (very difficult in execution) to yield in our language exactly the manner and spirit of the original. This, however, has been greatly done; and without the vulgar use of gallicisms. A very fine specimen of the French work, which has been some time making its progress, may therefore be here expected; several lose a degree of their interest in dilatation, but all are of a debonnaire character, and form an agreeable view of the habits, manners, and feelings of the living authors of the French capital.

History of the King's German Legion, by N. L. BEAMISH, 2 vols.—War is a subject always repulsive to the general reader; yet, as it has existed in all ages, and has become a science throughout Europe, it is desirable that England should not be behindhand. Yet this has been the case at least up to the late war in respect to *Military Memoirs*, under which title it is to be understood not the mere adventures, but *professional views* of the several actions and circumstances of a war.

Major Beamish has, under this title, afforded one of the few contributions to this department of military literature, accompanied by that essential adjunct military plans, of which the correctness is assured by the names of Herbert and King.

The mere history of the corps is of little value compared with the rest; and while the noble affair of part of this force at St. Etienne has never been sufficiently blazoned, there are many who will think the present work much too favourable as regards the *morale*. It is

sufficiently known that the Legion originated among the King of England's German subjects, who with great dignity refused to remain in their "father land" under domestic treason and foreign conquest; to these were afterwards added others who did not honour them, at least in *officers*. Perhaps it was these who produced the courts martial and other inquiries of a disagreeable nature.

As is necessary to *military* memoirs, the author has received *data* from others of the Legion, and amongst them Count Alten appears with a credit, which, though in opposition to some highly favoured accounts, richly deserves the attention of both the military and general reader.

A new edition of *Joyce's Analysis of*

Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity has been published by Mr. Grant of Cambridge, with the very useful addition of a Supplement; and the Examination Questions at Cambridge, including the Senate House Papers for the present terms at that University, with references for answers. It is altogether one of the most useful books for the University student.

The Selection of Geometrical Problems, chiefly intended as illustrations of the Method of Geometrical Analysis; is a highly useful little book, and one that ought to be introduced into all our public schools.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 28. The premium for the *Hulcean dissertation* has been adjudged to Francis Garden, of Trinity college: subject, "The advantages which have resulted from the Christian religion being conveyed in a narrative rather than a didactive form." The subject of the next *Hulcean* prize is—"What were the opinions of the ancient philosophers of Greece and Rome, respecting the nature and attributes of the Deity; and how far did they differ from the revealed word of God?"

Dec. 31. The Rev. H. J. Rose, Fellow of St. John's, was elected *Hulcean Lecturer*; and the Rev. J. F. Jeremie, Fellow of Trinity, was chosen *Christian Advocate*.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

A Geographical Society has recently been formed in *Bombay*, which promises to be of great utility. At a meeting which took place on the 11th of August, Sir Charles Malcolm in the chair, a paper was read, entitled:—"A Dissertation on the Geographical Distribution and Settlement of the Ten Captive Tribes of the Jews," which appeared to be only preparatory to further researches, and displayed a variety of learning and extent of inquiry. A paper of an antiquarian character, by Lieut. Wellstead, R.N. was also read, which would appear to establish, beyond a doubt, the site of the long-disputed *Berenice* mentioned by *Pliny*, 6, c. 23, as the entrepot of European and Asiatic commerce. Lieut. Wellstead produced a plan of the ruins, and three stone tablets dug up from a temple which he excavated, two inscribed with hieroglyphics, and the third in the Greek character. The only part of the former yet unascertained is a character frequently found

in the dedicatory inscriptions on the colossal statues in *Luxore*, which *Champlion* (No. 299 of his *Tableau General*) translates "Statue colossale." The Greek tablet, of which unfortunately a considerable portion is wanting, bears the following inscription:—

ΤΙΕΡΒΑΣΙΛΕ.....
ΚΑΙΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗ.....
ΤΗΣΑΔΑΛΦ.....
ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤ
ΘΕΟ
ΤΕ
King † † † † †
And Queen † † † †
Cleopatra † † † †
His Sister † † †
† † God † † †
† † †

The above is apparently a dedicatory inscription by a King of Egypt, who had for Queen a Cleopatra, his own sister. This was the case with *Ptolemy Evergetes*, *Ptolemy Lathurus*, and *Ptolemy Dionysius*, husband of the renowned Cleopatra, whose beauty enslaved *Marc Anthony*: so that it is difficult to determine the exact date of the inscription. Finding it, however, in *juxta-position* with the fragment of a *hieroglyphic tablet*, mentioning a "colossal statue," it is not improbable that both tablets had reference to the statue of the god to whom the temple was dedicated by one of the above monarchs. The want of means prevented the party from excavating any of the private houses, or indeed completing that of the temple. It is to be hoped that at a future opportunity these efforts may be renewed with more extensive appliances, as the result may be the discovery of some happy monument, which, like the *Rosetta stone*, will throw a new light on the still mist-enveloped literature of Egypt.

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

At a late meeting of the Royal Society a paper was read on the Hindu formulæ for the quadrature of the circle, by C. M. Whish, Esq. of the Madras civil service. Mr. Whish first extracts several rules from various works, exhibiting the proportion of the diameter to the circumference of the circle, with a degree of accuracy which must cause Europeans to admire the means by which Hindu mathematicians have been able to extend the proportion to so great a length. In one of these works, entitled the "Tantia Sangraha," composed in Malabar in A.D. 1608, it is stated, that if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference will be 3.141592653921, &c. which is an excellent approximation, being correct to the ninth place of the decimals. He then goes on to show, that a system of fluxions, peculiar to the authors from whom he quotes among Hindus, has been followed by them in establishing their quadratures of the circle; and that by the same method the sines, cosines, &c. are found with the greatest accuracy. Several different infinite series, extracted from various Brahminical works, are given in illustration; and after some notes on the dates of these works, Mr. Whish concludes by submitting a proof of the 47th proposition of Euclid, extracted from the "Yuktibhāshā," a commentary on the "Tantia Sangraha," above mentioned.

HINDOO MS. OF ANCIENT BRITAIN.

A singularly curious work, being an account of the British Island prior to the invasion of Julius Caesar, has lately been discovered in the possession of the Brahmins of Benares. In this valuable treasure of antiquity, Britain is called by a name which signifies the Holy Land; the Thames, the Isis, and other rivers, are called by names similar to the present ones; and, Stonehenge is described as a grand Hindoo temple! The Asiatic Society of Calcutta are said to be preparing for publication a translation of this interesting manuscript.

Number of Periodical Journals in the various states of the world, with the extent of Population.

	Population.	No. of Journals.
EUROPE .	227,700,000	2,142
France .	32,000,000	490
Paris .	690,000	175
Lyons .	146,000	13
Marseilles .	116,000	6
British Islands	23,400,000	483
London .	1,275,000	97
Dublin .	227,000	28
Edinburgh .	138,000	18
Glasgow .	147,000	14

	Population.	No. of Journals.
Manchester .	134,000	12
Birmingham .	107,000	9
Liverpool .	119,000	9
Swiss Confederation	1,980,000	30
Geneva .	25,000	4
Austria .	32,000,000	80
Vienna .	300,000	24
Milan .	151,000	9
Prussia .	12,464,000	288
Netherlands .	6,143,000	150
Amsterdam .	201,000	35
Brussels .	100,000	33
Antwerp .	66,000	6
Germanic Confed.	13,600,000	305
Sweden and Norway	3,866,000	82
Denmark .	1,950,000	80
Copenhagen .	109,063	6
Spain .	13,900,000	12
Madrid .	201,000	4
Portugal .	3,530,000	17
Lisbon .	260,000	12
Sardinia .	4,300,000	8
Turin .	114,000	3
Two Sicilies .	4,600,000	51
Naples .	364,000	3
Papal Territories .	2,590,000	6
Rome .	154,000	3
Russia and Poland	56,515,000	84
Petersburgh .	320,000	29
Warsaw .	126,000	13
Moscow .	250,000	17
Greece .	1,100,000	3
Napoli .	10,000	1
AMERICA .	39,300,000	978
United States .	11,600,000	840
New York .	169,000	30
Columbia .	3,000,000	20
Santa Fé .	30,000	4
Mexican Confed.	7,500,000	28
Mexico .	180,000	7
Brazil .	5,000,000	8
Rio Janeiro .	140,000	3
English America .	2,290,000	30
Spanish America .	1,290,000	4
Dutch America .	114,000	2
French America .	240,000	3
Hayti .	950,000	5
ASIA .	390,000,000	27
Calcutta .	500,000	9
Surat .	450,000	1
Pekin .	1,300,000	1
OCEANIA .	20,000,000	9
Batavia .	46,000	2
Van Diemen's Land .	2,000	1
Otaheite .	7,000	1
AFRICA .	60,000,000	12
Cairo .	260,000	1

SUMMARY.

Europe .	227,700,000	2,142
America .	39,300,000	978
Asia .	390,000,000	27
Africa .	60,000,000	12
Oceania .	20,000,000	9

Total for the whole globe 737,000,000 3,168

In Asia, there is one paper for every 14,000,000; in Africa, one for every 5,000,000; in Europe, one for every 166,000; in America, one for every 40,000; and precisely in the same ratio is the comparative progress of civilization in these different divisions of the earth.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Population.—A very elaborate paper by M. Moreau de Johnes was lately read at the French Academy of Sciences on the subject of the increase of population. From the statistical documents it contains, it appears that in Prussia the population doubles itself in the space of thirty-nine years, which is the maximum of acceleration exhibited in Europe; in Austria it takes 44; in Russia in Europe 48; in Poland and Denmark half a century; in the British islands 52 years; in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Portugal, 56; in Spain 62; in Greece and European Turkey 70; in the Netherlands 84; in Germany 120; and in France it takes 125 years. The period for all Europe is 57 years. Taken together half a century doubles the population of the northern states, while the southern requires 80. The causes of the maximum of acceleration in Prussia, Austria, and Russia, are the vast extent of their territories compared with the population, the protection afforded by cold climates to advanced life, the novelty of civilization which creates and multiplies in its development the means of existence—the habit of living on little appertaining exclusively to newly civilized nations.

Description of a Natural Micrometer; with observations on the Minuteness of Animalcula. By G. FAIRHOLME, Esq., F.G.S.

All authors who have treated of microscopic objects have said that there are some animalcula so inconceivably minute, that it would require *many thousands* of them to form the size of a grain of sand. Now, although we may be satisfied that the extent of created objects appears quite boundless, in whichever direction of the scale we may direct our thoughts, yet the powers of the human understanding are so much more limited, that though the tongue may *express* it, the mind fails in its attempt to *conceive* defined ideas of organized beings so much below the scale on which our conceptions are formed.

I have not found, in any author, the mode by which he arrived at his conclusions respecting the comparative size of the two objects above named. Leuwenhoek calculates, probably from conjecture, that the size of some animalcula is to that of a mite, as a bee is to that of a

horse. I think that the following observations will demonstrate the truth of that remark: but in a manner more conclusive and convincing than mere conjecture.

In the course of last winter, having observed on a dry and frozen gravel walk a variety of small hollows, of a greenish colour, it occurred to me that that tint might have been occasioned by the *scum* upon water during the summer rains; and if so, that it would probably contain animalcula. I accordingly scraped off a little of the frozen surface, and mixed it with water which had been boiled, and in which I had previously ascertained that there were no animalcula. In a few hours I examined a drop of this water, and found, as yet, no animalcula; but I discovered a number of minute transparent fibres, apparently vegetable, and to the existence of which, the green tint I had first remarked was probably owing. I found these fibres transparent: and when viewed in a certain degree of shade, I observed them to be marked throughout their whole length, in the most delicate and regular manner, with divisions like globules in a hollow tube, each of which was separated from another by a space of exactly similar dimensions. In the course of a day or two I again examined the water, and found in it a variety of animalcula, some of which were the most minute I had ever observed, except perhaps those found in an infusion of pepper. The highest powers of a good microscope gave me no information as to their form or structure, except that they were of an oval or round form, and moved about with considerable activity.

Having near me at the time some sea sand which I had been examining, I put a few grains of it into the drop, with the view of forming some idea of the comparative size of these minute creatures; and I then began for the first time to conceive the possibility of what has been stated by Leuwenhoek and others, who have described to us the result of their observations in the minute walks of animated nature. The difference of size, however, was so great, and the angular figure of the grains of sand so rude, that I despaired of ever advancing beyond conjecture as to their actual comparative measurement.

It happened, however, that a straight piece of the above mentioned graduated fibre lay near one of the grains of sand; and as the globules or marks in the fibre were as nearly as possible of the same size and shape as some of the animalcula swimming around, it occurred to me to use this fibre as a base on which to measure the comparative size of the two objects. I had then an exactly graduated scale for this particular calculation; and

by taking the square and cubic measure of a variety of grains, of different shapes, and striking the mean of the whole, I found that instead of many thousands of animalcula for the size of a grain of sand, there were *from one to three millions* necessary to make up the solid bulk. For I found the mean of ten measurements to be, 50 of the globules, which, with their 50 equal intervals, made 100 for the side of a square: the matter therefore stood thus;

$$100 \times 100 \times 100 = 1,000,000.$$

But in this calculation I had by no means taken the smallest of the animalcula discernible in the fluid. Many were much smaller than those I calculated upon; so that I had thus a simple means of proving to demonstration the existence of animated beings *from one to three millions of times less than a grain of sea sand!*

By means of a species of micrometer of my own construction, of a very simple character, but sufficiently correct for all common purposes, I consider the graduation of this natural fibre, with the intervals between the globules, to be about 6000 to an inch; and as the animalcula on which the above calculation was made were of exactly similar size and form, we thus find that the space of a common half-inch die would require 27 000,000,000 of these organized beings to compose its bulk! And when we consider that others were distinctly visible in the same fluid not more than *one third part* so large, the calculation mounts far beyond the mental powers of distinct conception.

*Account of a curious Chinese Mirror, :
reflects from its polished Face the Fig-
embossed upon its Back. By Sir
BREWSTER, K.H. LL.D. &c.**

We have just received, through the kindness of George Swinton, Esq. of Calcutta, whose zeal for the promotion of science is never relaxed, an account of a curious metallic mirror, which had been recently brought from China to Calcutta, and which was then amusing the dilettanti and perplexing the philosophers of our Eastern metropolis.

This mirror has a circular form, and is about five inches in diameter. It has a knob in the centre of the back, by which it can be held, and on the rest of the back are stamped, in relief, certain circles with a kind of Grecian border. Its polished face has that degree of convexity which gives an image of the face half its natural size; and its remarkable property is, that when you reflect the rays of the sun from the polished surface, the image of the ornamental border, and circles stamped upon the

* From the Philosophical Magazine.
GENT. MAC. Suppl. CII. PART. II.

back, are seen, (we presume in shadow) distinctly reflected on the wall.

The metal of which the mirror is made appears to be what is called Chinese silver, a composition of tin and copper, like the metal for the specula of reflecting telescopes. The metal is very sonorous. The mirror has a rim of about $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch broad, and the inner part, upon which the figures are stamped, is considerably thinner.

Mr. Swinton states, that no person he has met with has either seen or heard of anything similar to this mirror. The gentleman who brought it from China, says that they are very uncommon in that country; and that this one, with a few others, was brought by a Dutch ship from Japan several years ago. On the back of one of these was a *dragon*, which was most distinctly reflected from the polished side. Mr. Swinton also mentions that he has seen another Chinese circular mirror, which is curiously embossed on the back. It is eight inches in diameter; but as its polish is rubbed off, he has not yet been able, by replacing it, to ascertain if it reflects a picture similar to the figures stamped upon its back. Mr. Swinton adds, that the original mirror first described, is to be sent to England, either to Sir John Herschel, or to the writer of this notice; and in the mean time he proposes to us the question, "How are these strange optical effects produced?"

Mr. Swinton himself ingeniously conjectures that the phenomena may have their origin in a difference of density in different parts of the metal, occasioned by the stamping of the figures on the back, the light being reflected more or less strongly from parts that have been more or less compressed. If metals were absolutely opaque, and if the light which they reflect never entered their substance, as in the case of reflexions from transparent bodies, then the only possible way by which they could give a picture of the figures stamped behind would be that which Mr. Swinton suggests.†

I believe, however, on the authority of the phenomena of elliptical polarization,

† A series of very pretty deceptions might be made on the same principle, by painting (with thin transparent varnishes laid on in narrow lines) a figure on the back surface of a plate of glass. The figure would be seen by reflecting the light of the sun upon a wall, in consequence of the reflexion being destroyed, or nearly so, at those parts of the back surface which are covered with the varnish, and of the light being scattered at the outer surface of the varnish. In ordinary lights the lines would not be visible, but they would distinctly appear in the reflected rays of the sun.

that in silver nearly one half of the reflected light has entered the metal, and in other metals a less portion; so that we may consider the surface of every metal as transparent to a certain depth,—a fact which is proved also by the transparency of gold and silver leaf. Now this thin film having its parts of variable density in consequence of the stamping of the figure, might reproduce the figure by reflexion. It is well known that silver *polished by hammering*, acts differently upon light from silver that has received a *specular polish*; and I have elsewhere* expressed the opinion that a parabolic reflector of silvered copper polished by hammering, will, from the difference of density of different parts of the reflecting film, produce at the distance of many miles a perceptible scattering of the reflected rays similar to what takes place in a transparent fluid or solid, or gaseous medium. I am satisfied, however, that, at the distance of a few inches from the Chinese mirror, this evanescent effect will be altogether imperceptible, and that we must seek for another cause of the phenomenon under consideration.

Some years ago I had occasion to observe the light of the sun reflected upon paper from a new and highly-polished gilt button, and I made a drawing at the time of the figure which appeared in the spectrum. It consisted of radiations exactly like the spokes of a carriage-wheel, the radiations being sixteen in number, and a little confused in the centre opposite the eye of the button. On the back of this button several words were deeply stamped, but these words did not appear in the reflected image. I have since examined several varieties of such buttons, and I find that they almost all give either radiations or great numbers of narrow concentric rings, (and sometimes both), whose centre is the centre of the button, and the smallest one of which is always like a dimple in the centre.

Upon examining the surface of these buttons in the sun's light and at the edge of a shadow,† I have invariably been able to see the same rings excavated in the polished face that appeared in the luminous image which it reflected. They obviously arise from the button being finished in a turning lathe, and the rings are produced by the action of the polishing powder, or probably, in some cases, they may be the grooves of the turning tool, which have not been obliterated by the subsequent processes.‡

* Edinb. Trans. vol. xi. p. 47.

† By this method the figure in the Chinese mirror could be rendered visible beneath its polish.

‡ In polished steel buttons the reflected light is crowded with lines running at

These facts will, I presume, furnish us with the secret of the Chinese mirror. Like all other conjurors, the artist has contrived to make the observer deceive himself. The stamped figures on the back are used for this purpose. The spectrum in the luminous area is *not an image of the figures on the back*. The figures are a copy of the picture which the artist *has drawn on the face of the mirror*, and so concealed by polishing, that it is invisible in ordinary lights, and can be brought out only in the sun's rays.

Let it be required, for example, to produce the dragon described by Mr. Swinton, as exhibited by one of the Chinese mirrors. When the surface of the mirror is ready for polishing, the figure of the dragon may be delineated upon it in extremely shallow lines, or it may be eaten out by an acid much diluted, so as to remove the smallest possible portion of the metal. The surface must then be highly polished, not upon pitch, like glass and specula, because this would polish away the figure, but upon cloth, in the way that lenses are sometimes polished. In this way the sunk part of the shallow lines will be as highly polished as the rest, and the figure will only be visible in very strong lights by reflecting the sun's rays from the metallic surface.

When the space occupied by the figure is covered by lines or by etching, the figure will appear *in shade* on the wall; but if this space is left untouched, and the parts round it be covered by lines or etching, the figure will appear most lumi-

ANECDOTES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Acts of Kindness.

Of his acts of kindness, divested of the air of patronage, many instances are on record; especially in marks of friendship to literary men whom he found struggling in obscurity and adversity. To the Ettrick Shepherd he was an early and active patron. Mr. Allan Cunningham says, "To his friendship I owe so much, that I know not the extent of what I owe; through him, two of my sons are Engineer officers in the East India Company's service; and he did this, because, said he, complimenting and obliging me in the same sentence, 'One Scottish Makker (Poet) should aid another.'" Mr. T. Pringle (another of his Border acquaintance) was warmly recommended by him when he went abroad in 1820, for a government appointment at the Cape. Some of the sons of the poet Burns have been effectually helped forward in life by his

right angles to each other, and clearly indicating the cross strokes by which they have been ground and polished.

generous intervention. The widow of Johnson, the engraver, (the early friend and correspondent of Burns,) received in her destitute old age a monthly allowance from his purse. And the catalogue of such generous acts (though all carefully concealed by himself) might be enlarged tenfold were we at liberty to disclose merely all those that have become known to ourselves. His graceful mode of doing a friendly act was even more meritorious than the act itself: he always endeavoured to represent himself as the obliged person.

His latter days.

Before embarking for Italy, from Portsmouth, a deputation from the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town waited upon him to request he would allow his name to be added to the list of honorary members. The deputation were received with all the courtesy for which Sir Walter was so eminently conspicuous; the interview lasted upwards of an hour; and, although he was evidently labouring under severe indisposition, the deputation were highly gratified by the recital of various interesting anecd-

dotes, in which the slumbering energies of his mighty mind broke through the trammels which appeared to hold it in temporary subjection.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

We will conclude with the following excellent summary, by Mr. Allan Cunningham, of Sir Walter Scott's various literary merits: “The genius of Scott was almost universal; he has shown himself great in every way that literature has displayed itself for these hundred years. Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, and Byron, have each, in their particular line, equalled or excelled him; but then he surpassed them all, save perhaps the first, in the combination of many and various excellencies. He was poet, historian, biographer, novelist, and critic. As a poet, he may dispute in many things supremacy with the loftiest of his day; as an historian, he is only equalled by Southey; as a biographer he had not the highest success, because he took up the characters of the changeable Dryden and shuffling Swift; as a critic he ranks with the best; and as a novelist he is not only unrivalled, but he stands on the scale of excellence above all preceding writers, save Cervantes.

SELECT POETRY.

MY LADY'S DREAM.

By Mrs. CAREY.

WITH joyous haste my Lady flew
Her hono'd spouse to meet—
“ Oh! tell me, were the tidings true
I heard in Regent Street?
“ Sir James, say, may I call you so—*
Have you indeed been knighted?”
“ I have, my dear, yet scarcely know
Why you are so delighted.
“ What 's in a name?” as Shakspeare
said,—
“ Oh, pray don't quote him now!
I know his plays are *vastly* read;
But, then, you must allow
“ (Though what he says about a name—
When spoke by Fanny Kemble—
Draws forth from all the loud acclaim
That makes the playhouse tremble)
“ Those who know life will all confess
A title worth obtaining—
Besides, I've views you'd scarcely guess—
Then, mark, while I'm explaining.
“ You know our girls are much admir'd—
By all acknowledg'd pretty:
And I confess I've long desir'd
To take 'em from the city.”
“ Do so, my dear,” the knight replied.
“ The ev'ning's calm and fair.
To Highgate is a pleasant ride—
I'll shortly join you there.”

“ To Highgate! pshaw! — Provoking
man,
How can you like to tease me?
But come (she smil'd), I'm sure my plan,
When known, will not displease ye.”
“ Explain.”—She did. He heard her tell
Of coronets and coaches—
Of streets and squares where great folk
dwell—
Where nothing low approaches—
Of house thrown open, for awhile,
To Fashion's gay paraders—
Where Lords might nod, and Ladies smile,
Protection to the traders—
Of Almack's, where fair parvenues
Have oftentimes gain'd admission,
When spendthrifts, teased with duns and
Jews,
Saw cause to make petition.
In short, maternal pride was strong—
Too strong, indeed, for reason—
Her girls amid the courtly throng
Must glitter for a season.
They might look high, she thought and
said,
For they were rich and fair—
And, could she see them nobly wed,
Twould well reward her care.
“ Soft!” cried the knight—“ don't talk
so fast—
D'ye think I've lost my senses?
Perhaps you'll condescend at last
To calculate expenses.”

Alas! what can poor woman do
When lordly man will lord it,
And mar each vision Fancy drew
With " Ma'am, I can't afford it?"

Ah! what, indeed? 'Twere hard to say—
And I'm not fond of prosing.
Why should I throw advice away
And set my readers dosing?

To make 'em laugh I'd rather try;
For laughter cures the spleen;
And smiles delight the lover's eye
When pearly teeth are seen.

But, to my theme—my Lady tried
To prove by calculation
That ways and means might be supplied,
And said, in explanation,

Much that she thought must tend to show
Her plans well laid and clever.
Sir James look'd grave—" My dear, you
know
I've been indulgent ever.

" But, now, though griev'd to give you
pain,
I must at once declare
I would not cringe in Fashion's train
To be a monarch's heir.

I'm a plain man, and love plain ways,
Plain folk, plain truth, plain sense.—
I care not for the public gaze.
I scorn all vain pretence.

" My girls have beauty, youth, and health—
Here they are known and prized.
Shall I give spendthrift heirs my wealth,
To see those girls despis'd?

" No! on my life! Then, talk no more
Of schemes so wild and strange.
Keep the safe path pursued before,
Nor seek a loftier range."

He ceased, and look'd as married men
Can look when spouses schooling—
Such looks say plainly as my pen—
" Madam, I'm bent on ruling"

And he did rule—" Well, what ensued?"
Reader, I'll briefly say.
I would not on thy time intrude
A dull protracted lay.

The lady gain'd no high-born son,
But, in her proper sphere,
Saw her fair daughters wood and won
By lovers tried and dear.

And these, the titles they can claim—
These, prized beyond all others—
(Fair maids, be yours in time the same)
Good wives and honour'd mothers.

THE REVOLVING SEASONS.*

O HOW quickly, O how fleeting,
With each flowery season pass!

* From the Spanish,—said to have been written by Cathaline of Arragon.

Time is always mortals cheating,
Swiftly runs life's hour-glass;
That which whylome seemed the morning,
Present time, we now call night,
Soon another day 'll be dawning,
Soon will set another light.

O how quickly, O how fleeting,
Recreant Sprig has passed away;
Daffodillies, valley lilies,
And sweet violets all decay.
That which whylome seemed the spring-time,
Budding hedges, hawthorn bloom,
All are gone, and who can bring time
Back, dispelling wintery gloom.

O how quickly, O how fleeting,
Glowing Summer rolled along,
Lilies, posies, pinks, and roses,
Nightless days and milkmaid's song.
That which once was frolic haytime,
Now is Winter's morning drear,
What was whylome Nature's daytime,
Seems the evening of the year.

O how quickly, O how fleeting,
Autumn's golden fruits are fled,
Scarce they are tasted but they are wasted,
And the bough that bore them dead.
What just now was harvest feasting,
When the horn of plenty blew,
Vintage mirth, and merry jesting,
Ceas'd when brumal whirlwinds blew.

O how quickly, O how fleeting,
Will dark Winter's reign pass o'er;
Other Springs, our senses cheating,
Soon will bloom to bloom no more.
What now is, is always waning,
Flying Time will no more fly,
But the eternal self remaining,
Seeks its mansion in the sky.

Ah! while each successive season
Steals some friend, till all are gone,
Time is spinning, we are sinning,
Life's pale lamp is burning on.
Cares oppressing, fools caressing,
Toiling till our span is spun!
Hope we find the only blessing
Waiting the eternal Sun.

Hail then, Lady Star of heaven,
Hear thy pilgrim's votive prayer,
Balm of woes whom God has given
To the mourner in despair;
That which once was giddy Pleasure's
Passing time, shall now be thine;
Thee I'll praise in dearest measures,
Virgin, now thine ear incline.

For since changeable and fleeting
Are all worldly pleasures here,
Spring and Summer always cheating,
Autumn waning, Winter near.
Brightest star, that's ever shining,
Round whose feet sweet angels sing,
Help my soul, to God inclining,
To obtain the eternal Spring.

T. F.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Post Office in Paris.—The functionaries employed are a director-general, three administrators, a secretary-general, 680 clerks, and 360 postmen, at an annual expense of 2,082,110*l.*; the average salary of the clerks is 248*l.* (or 100*l.* a year); of the postmen 85*l.* (or about 35*l.* per annum.) The produce of postage of letters and Parisian papers was 7,080,000*l.*, giving a clear income of about 2,000,000*l.* a year. The number of letters daily distributed, not including government despatches, was—provincial letters, 28,000; Parisian letters, 15,000. The number transmitted daily from Paris, exclusive of government despatches, was—of letters, 60,000; newspapers, 58,000. The number of travellers in the mails, in 1829, was 60,000; in 1815, only 4000; the average of speed obtained on the roads of the first section was, in 1815, one hour nine minutes per post; in 1829, only 46 minutes, being an increase in speed of travelling of 23 minutes. Out of the number of letters, amounting to 68,000,000, conveyed annually by the French Post Office, the remaining dead letters in 1829 were 1,106,000, a proportion of one in 63; of these 308,000 were refused, 200,000 unclaimed, 182,000 to persons unknown, and 70,000 to be called for.

The states of Hesse Darmstadt opened their legislative sittings on the 6th, with a speech from the Grand Duke. After the address, the memorable decree of the German Diet of the 28th June last was brought under the consideration of the second Chamber. On the 12th, seven deputies signed and submitted a proposition, in which they stated that the decree had not been published by the government in the manner in which, according to the constitution of the Grand Duchy, decrees of the Diet can alone have force; that its appearance had in the Grand Duchy, as in all other German constitutional states, caused great trouble and uneasiness; that the said decree appears to be an act not within the competency of the Diet, &c. For these and other reasons they moved the Chamber to matuinely examine the effect of the decree of the Diet, and, if it should be found to correspond with their representation, to pronounce a formal and unqualified determination to uphold both the political authority of the

prince and the constitutional rights of the Hessian people against the said decree.

Antediluvian Remains.—Two fishermen employed on the banks of the Lippe, near the village of Absen, in Westphalia, at a moment when the water was unprecedentedly low, lately discovered a heap of bones lying in the bed of the river, and conveyed them ashore. It was a superb and perfect specimen of a mammoth's head, in excellent preservation, and of an unusual size. For instance, the four grinders are from six to nine inches in diameter, and the two tusks, one of which was found adhering to the chin-bone, are between three and four feet in length. The fishermen parted with their prize for a mere song, and it was conveyed to Haltern, where, after it had been examined by two of the professors from Bonn, it was sold to them for the use of the Zoological Museum in that University. A further search has been made in the Lippe, but without success.

AMERICA.

The Congress of the United States was opened on the 3d of December. The President's Message on the occasion is a most important document, embracing almost every subject connected with the foreign and domestic politics of the Republic. The President commences by advertizing to the cholera, of which he says the victims have been fewer than in most countries. The shipping, since the last meeting of Congress, has increased 80,000 tons; and the aggregate of imports and exports has increased ten millions of dollars. Adverting to foreign relations, the President states, that with France all is peace, and he compliments the new King. With England there remain embarrassments, because of the yet unsettled boundary between Canada and the States; domestic agitation having prevented the English government from deciding on that question. The demands of America on Spain have not yet been settled. Portugal and Denmark have agreed to the demands made, and were paying by instalment. Difficulties are still encountered at Naples. Russia and Austria are spoken of with great respect. In Turkey, Asia, and the Black Sea, the American flag shares the free rights of England. The sanguinary struggle in Mexico, and the breaking up of the federal union of Colombia, are duly regretted; as are the broils in Brazil, the confusion

in Buenos Ayres, and the contests between Bolivia and Peru. In Chili, American commerce prospers; and on the coast of Sumatra her guns had crushed piracy. With regard to foreign states, generally, the President observes,—“On all occasions, our good offices when required will be afforded to promote the domestic industry and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.” The extinguishment of the national debt, and the ease with which the yearly expenditure may be then reduced, are matters of hearty congratulation. His opinion of protection to manufactures is thus stated—“Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent.” The grand point is the difference with the Southern states:—“It is my painful duty to state, that in one quarter of the United States opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the judicial authorities of the general Government, it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow-citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it.”—The disposal of the public lands granted by several individual states to the Union for expenses of the war, is recommended as a national good. “It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes the true interest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators

of the soil. Independent farmers are every where the basis of society and true friends of liberty.” The successful termination of the war with the Sac and Fox Indians, is fresh matter of congratulation. The conclusion of the message is forcible.—“In regard to most of our great interests, we may consider ourselves as just starting in our career, and, after a salutary experience, about to fix on a permanent basis the policy best calculated to promote the happiness of the people and facilitate their progress towards the most complete enjoyment of civil liberty. Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribed laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the state sovereignties, will work out improvements and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate that the great truth that the people can govern themselves is not only realized in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt.”

According to a report from the Minister of Finance, the annual revenue of the United States is twenty-one millions of dollars. The expenditure, exclusive of the national debt, is fifteen millions of dollars, leaving a surplus revenue of six millions of dollars. The public debt amounted, on the 1st of January, 1833, to seven millions one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars, which, by the 31st of December next, it is calculated will be reduced to nothing. The debt is in fact nominal, as the bank shares pay to the treasury more than is required for the interest of the debt. The remainder of Mr. M'Lane's able report to Congress advises a still greater reduction of the expenditure—to confine it, indeed, to nine millions of dollars; and to do this by taking off six millions a year of duties, part of which is to go to the encouragement of American enterprise. He advises a conciliatory alteration in the tariff regulations.

The Governor of South Carolina, in an address to the Legislature of that member of the American Union, declares that “any attempt on the part of the general Government to coerce them in any manner to submission to the obnoxious Tariff will be inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union;” and that “the people of this

State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other States; and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States have a right to do."

The population of the United States, according to the last census, is over twelve millions; and the increase in 1831, including the negroes and the emigrants, exceeded 500,000 souls; so that at the same rate the country might have, in 25 years, a population of twenty-five millions. The emigration of this year to the ports of the Atlantic has not been so great as the last, but thousands of emigrants have spread from Canada through the States of New York and Ohio, and

particularly through the territory of Michigan, which is to be incorporated as a state next year.

ASIA.

Navigation of the Euphrates.—A valuable report has lately been made to Government, by an intelligent and scientific officer, on the practicability of a communication with Bombay by the Euphrates within forty days. The proposed route is by steam to Iskenderoon, thence to Bir on the Euphrates, by the usual caravans, and from Bir down the river to Bombay by steam. Captain Chesney twice descended the Euphrates into the Persian Gulph on a mere raft, and his valuable Hydrographical Survey of that river from Bir to the Persian Gulph, made under every possible disadvantage, is now in the hands of Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Appendix to the Report on the Bank of England Charter contains several returns worth noticing. The value of the Bank premises is estimated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, and the net profit of the Bank last year was 1,189,627*l.*, subject, however, to the deduction for interest on the capital stock. The annual expense of managing the National Debt appears to be about 170,000*l.* The branch banks cost the parent establishment nearly 35,000*l.* a-year. The amount of bills under discount is from three to four millions per month, and the annual loss from that business is about 31,000*l.* The foreign loans contracted during the last ten years exceed fifty-seven millions, upon one-half of which no return whatever has been made for principal or interest. The number of licenses taken out by the country bankers last year was 639: in 1814 the number was 950; and since then the decrease has been gradual. It also appears that 287 commissions of bankrupt have been issued against country bankers during the last twenty years.

On the night of Sunday, Dec. 30, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the church of *Boughton Monchelsea*, Kent, which nearly destroyed the whole of that edifice. The accident originated in the circumstance of one of the flues communicating with some of the timbers of the vestry. At 11 the interior of the church presented the appearance of vast furnace, and the flames bursting through the beautiful tracery of the gothic windows produced an effect not to be described. Shortly after this the roof, which burnt by peace-meal, presented various lines of light—the sides having the appearance of festoons of lamps. The engines never having more than ten minutes supply of

water—the only well in the vicinity being soon pumped dry. At about one, the roof having fallen in, the fire abated and, by the great exertions of the firemen, the chancel and tower were saved. The mansion of Thomas Rider, Esq. M. P. was in imminent danger, as a range of stabling, built of timber, runs within a few feet of the church. Luckily none of the buildings were thatched, and the rain which had recently fallen so plenteously had saturated the loose straw in the yards. The church consisted of a nave and two side aisles, a low square tower in the centre and two chancels, one of them a private chapel belonging to Mr. Rider. The tablets and monumental inscriptions belonging to the Alchorn and Savage families, and several others in the nave, were totally destroyed. Those of Mr. Rider's family, the Barnhams, Rushtons, Durees, &c., received but slight injury; and the superb monument of Sir Christopher Powell, Bart., and the series of that family in the chancel, have been wholly preserved. The parish registers, which commenced in 1560, have escaped.

Dec. 30. At a meeting of the occupiers and owners of land in the parish of *Ashurst*, Kent, to petition Parliament on the subject of Tithes, W. Camfield, Esq., of *Burrswood*, having been voted into the chair, said, as agriculturists they were all aware of the evils attendant upon the present mode of remunerating the clergy of the established church. He then read a petition, (which was unanimously adopted,) the substance of which was, that, by the operation and consequences of the present tithe system—the land was kept uncultivated, and labourers unemployed; heart-burnings were created between the clergy and their parishioners; and perpetual hostility was raised among

Dissenters in being forced to make a direct contribution to a church with which they had no communion.

An address from the Clergy of the Diocese has been presented to the Bishop of Bristol, on 'the existing agitated state of society, as affecting the welfare of the National Church; in which they declare that no changes which may take place in its temporal arrangements will, in any degree, weaken their attachment to it: believing, as they do, that it is the best calculated to promote the interests of the nation in general, and to secure the present and eternal happiness of its own members in particular.'

Dec. 30. A shock of an earthquake was heard in the neighbourhood of Swansea. A correspondent thus describes the effect:—"I was in my garden, and at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock I heard a noise like the distant firing of heavy artillery, which came booming from S. W. by W.; in about two or three seconds it was succeeded by about four violent vibratory motions, which continued altogether from a second to a second and a half; and passed on in a direction N. E. by E., the sound apparently preceding the shock. As there was no obstacle for several miles, it was distinctly heard passing in that direction for several seconds after the shock had ceased. The motion seemed to be that of a wave extending in a N. W. and S.E. direction, and passing from S. W. by W. to N. E. by E. Its effects were very considerable; I felt myself shaken to and fro several times."

Lundy Island.—Lieutenants Denham and Robinson, R.N. who have been employed for several years in surveying the Bristol Channel, have terminated their labours. They have discovered that Lundy Island, which has hitherto been abandoned entirely to a few pilots and fishing boats, possesses a good roadstead, where a considerable fleet might ride securely in westerly gales. This may prevent the necessity of vessels outward-bound, when meeting in an adverse wind, running back upon the dangerous coast of Wales, or returning over the formidable bar of Bideford and Barnstaple. To nineteen-twentieths of the people of England, Lundy, although so near home, is a perfect *terra incognita*. The island is situated in the channel, about midway between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire, and although five miles in length and two in breadth, we believe its only inhabitants are the inmates of a solitary farm-house and the keepers of the light houses. It is encompassed by inaccessible rocks, having but one entrance, where scarcely two persons can pass abreast. It would be seen from the following extract from an old chronicle, that in the reign of

III. it was fortified:—"In the

year 1238, William de Marisco, who, by evil practices, thought to have slain the King in his bed-chamber at Woodstock, being apprehended, escaped, and fortified the island of Lundy, in the channel of Bristol, doing much mischief by piracy, but was not long after taken, with 16 of his accomplices, and executed in London." Lundy Island has lately had excellent light-houses erected upon it, and is likely to become of more importance from the recent discovery of a valuable silver and copper mine. It was formerly the property of Sir John Borlase Warren; but, being considered of little value, it was sold for a trifl, and has since frequently changed owners, till it fell into the hands of the present fortunate possessors, who will, it is said, realize at least 12,000*l.* a year by the mines alone.

PROGRESS OF THE RESTORATION OF THE LADY CHAPEL.

It is now nearly two years since a constant correspondent of ours on subjects connected with our national history and antiquities, first called the public attention towards the proposed mutilation of certain portions of St Saviour's Church.*

On the 28th of January last, the public meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern was held, which extended its conculsive protection in the most effectual way to that elegant feature of the building, the Lady Chapel.

On just that day six months, the first stone of the restoration work was laid, as reported in our present vol pt. i. p. 257. We have now the pleasing satisfaction of seeing this public-spirited undertaking in rapid progress towards its completion; the two tiers of long elegant lancet windows are finished, and but a few stones are wanting to complete the whole façade. Already is the whole work covered in, and four high-pointed gables demonstrate how necessary, above all things, it is to preserve that important feature in buildings of the early period of the pointed style. Nothing can be more striking than the perspective view of the lower range of windows from the interior of the chapel—the light insulated pillars by which they are divided, the dog-tooth and quatrefoil mouldings, form a combination to the eye of taste, truly delightful. The delectives must be now convinced of the good sense, discrimination, and foresight, which has regulated the measures of the conservatives—a matchless specimen of our ancient national architecture has been resuscitated in pristine splendour to adorn the southern approach of the new London bridge; a spacious opening has been secured, from which it may be viewed; and the respectable modern buildings that

* See vol. vt. i. p. 103.

flank the vista perfect the general picture, when, according to the suggestion of the correspondent to whom we have alluded, shall we see "the unroofed nave, open to the winds of heaven, to sapping damps and dislocating frosts," in progress towards similar restoration? This is a consummation to which we trust the efforts for the Lady Chapel have only been a prelude; an object worthy of the most zealous and redoubled efforts of every individual who contributed towards the reconstruction of that edifice, of the Society of

Antiquaries as a body, of the government as fostering the liberal arts, and of our countrymen at large. York Minster has arisen phoenix-like from the flames, the fall of St. Alban's *Abbey* Church is arrested, and shall one half of the noblest parochial fane which adorns the metropolis sink in shapeless ruin to the dust, leaving the remainder an unfinished and imperfect monument of what the whole once was!—We trust this national reflection and disgrace will be averted, while it is yet time.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. APPOINTED TO MEET JAN. 29, 1833.*

*All those places marked thus *, being forty-two in number, are newly-created Boroughs. Where there are two or more Members, they are placed according to the order in which they stood on the poll at the time of election.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abergavenny—T. Duffield.	Cardigan—P. Pryse.
Alban's, St.—Sir F. Vincent, H. G. Ward.	Carlisle—P. H. Howard, W. James.
Andover—H. A. W. Fellowes, R. Elwall.	Carmarthensh.—Hon. G. R. Trevor, E. H. Adams.
Anglesey—Sir R. Bulkeley.	Carmarthens.—Hon. W. H. Velerton.
Arundel—Lord D. C. Stuart.	Carrauavonshire—T. A. Smith.
Ashburton—W. S. Poyntz.	Carmarvon—Sir C. Paget.
*Ashton—G. Williams.	*Chatham—W. L. Maberly.
Aylesbury—W. Rickford, H. Hanmer.	Cheltenham—Hon. C. F. Berkeley.
Banbury—H. W. Tancerd.	Cheshire (N.)—E. J. Stanley, W. T. Egerton.
Barnstaple—J. P. B. Chichester, Major Faneourt.	Cheshire (S.)—Earl Grosvenor, G. Wilbraham.
Bath—Major-Gen. C. Palmer, J. A. Roebuck.	Chester—Lord R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis.
Beaumaris—F. Paget.	Chichester—Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith.
Bedfordshire—Lord C. J. F. Russell, W. Stuart.	Chi'ppenhall—J. Neeld, W. H. F. Talbot.
Bedford—W. H. Whitbread, S. Crawley.	Christchurch—G. W. Tappa.
Berkshire—R. Palmer, R. Throckmorton, J. Walter.	Cirencester—Lord Apsley, J. Cripps.
Berwick—Sir R. Denkin, Sir F. Blake.	Clythorpe—J. Fort.
Beverley—Hon. C. Langdale, H. Burton.	Cockermouth—F. L. Dykes, H. Aglionby.
Bewdley—Sir T. Wimington.	Colchester—D. W. Harvey, R. Sadler.
*Birmingham—T. Attwood, J. Scholefield.	Cornwall (E.)—Sir W. Molesworth, W. L. S. Tre-lawney.
*Blackburn—W. Fielden, W. Turner.	Cornwall (W.)—E. W. W. Pendavos, Sir C. Lemon.
Bodmin—W. Peter, S. T. Spry.	Coventry—E. Ellice, H. L. Bulwer.
*Bolton—R. Torrens, W. Bolling.	Cricklade—R. Gordon, T. Calley
Boston—J. Wilks, B. Handley.	Cumberland (E.)—Sir J. Graham, W. Blamire.
Breconshire—T. Wood.	Cumberland (W.)—Lord Lowther, E. Stanley.
Recon—J. L. V. Watkins.	Dartmouth—Colonel Seale.
*Bradford—E. C. Lister, J. Hardy.	Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynn, R. M. Biddulph.
Bridgnorth—R. Pigot, T. C. Whitmore.	Denbigh—J. Maddocks.
Bridgewater—C. K. K. Tynte, W. Taylor.	Derbysh. (N.)—Lord Cavendish, T. Gisborne.
Bridport—H. Warburton, W. Romilly.	Derbysh. (S.)—Hon. G. J. V. Vernon, Lord Wa-terpark.
*Brighton—I. N. Wigney, G. Faithfull.	Derby—H. F. Cavendish, E. Strutt.
Bristol—Sir R. Vyvyan, J. E. Baillie.	Devizes—W. Locke, M. Gore.
Buck (county)—Marquis of Chandos, J. Smith, G. N. Dashwood.	Devonsh. (N.)—Hon. N. Fellowes, Vis. Ebrington.
Buckingham—Sir T. Fremantle, Sir H. Verney.	Devonsh. (S.)—Lord J. Russell, J. Bulteel.
Bury St. Edmund's—Ld. C. Fitzroy, Ld. Je-myn.	*Devonport—Sir G. Grey, Sir E. Codrington.
*Bury (Lancashire)—R. Walker.	Dorchester—R. Williams, Hon. H. Ashley.
Caine—Earl of Kerry.	Dorsetshire—Lord Ashley, W. J. Bankes, Hon. W. F. Ponsonby.
Cambridge—C. P. Yorke, R. G. Townley, J. W. Childers.	Dover—Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, Sir J. Reid.
Cambridge University—Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Right Hon. C. M. Sutton.	Droitwich—J. H. H. Foley.
Cambridge Town—Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice, G. Pryme.	*Dudley—Sir J. Campbell, Solicitor-general.
Casterbury—Hon. R. Watson, Lord Fordwich.	Durham (N.)—H. Lambton, Sir H. Williamson.
Cardiff—J. Nicholl, Jas. LL.D.	Durham (S.)—J. Pease, J. Bowes.
Cardiganshire—W. E. Powell.	Durham (City)—W. R. C. Chattox, W. Harland.
	Essex (N.)—Sir J. Tyrell, A. Barrington.
	Essex (S.)—R. W. H. Dare, Sir T. Leonard.
	Evesham—Sir C. Cockerell, T. Hudson.

* Of the three political parties into which the new House of Commons may be divided, the Whigs, or supporters of the present Administration and the Reform Bill, have the preponderance by a large majority. The Tories, or Conservatives, are the next in strength, and the Radicals are in a considerable minority. It is estimated that there are for England and Wales 388 Reformers and 118 Conservatives, making a total of 506; for Scotland 44 Reformers and 9 Conservatives; and for Ireland 50 Reformers, of whom 38 are for repealing the Union, and 25 Conservatives; the grand total of the whole House being 656, the same as the last Parliament.

List of the Members of the House of Commons. [VOL. CLX]

Exeter—J. W. Buller, E. Divett.
 Eye—Sir E. Kerrison.
 *Farnbury—Right Hon. R. Grant, Serj. Spankie.
 Flintshire—Hon. E. M. L. Moatyn.
 Flint—Sir S. Glynn.
 *Frome—T. Sheppard.
 *Gateshead—C. Rippon.
 Glamorganshire—C. R. M. Talbot, J. Dilwyn.
 Gloucestershire (E.)—Sir B. W. Gyllye, Hon. H. Moreton.
 Gloucestershire (W.)—Hon. G. Berkley, Hon. A. Moreton.
 Gloucester—Hon. M. Berkeley, J. Philipps.
 Grantham—A. G. Talmash, G. E. Welby.
 *Greenwich—Capt. J. W. D. Dundas, E. G. Bassard.
 Grimsby—W. Maxfield.
 Guildford—J. Mangles, C. B. Wall.
 *Hailfax—R. Briggs, jun., C. Wood.
 Hampshire (N.)—C. S. Lefevre, J. W. Scott.
 Hampshire (S.)—Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Staunton.
 Harwich—Right Hon. J. C. Herries, C. Tower.
 Hastings—F. North, J. A. Ware.
 Havercardwest—Sir R. B. P. Phillips.
 Helston—S. L. Fox.
 Hereford—Sir R. Price, K. Hoskins, E. T. Foley.
 Hereford—E. B. C. Ivey, R. Biddulph.
 Herefordshire—Sir J. Sebright, N. Calvert, Lord Grimston.
 Hertford—Viscount Ingestre, Viscount Mahon.
 Honiton—Lord Villiers, E. R. Todd.
 Horsham—R. H. Hurst.
 *Huddersfield—L. Fenton.
 Huntingdon—Lord Mandeville, J. B. Rooper.
 Huntingdon—Hon. P. C. F. Pollock.
 Hythe—S. Majorbanks.
 Ipswich—J. Morrison, R. Wason.
 Isle of Wight—Sir R. Simeon.
 Ives, St.—J. Halse.
 *Kendal—J. Brougham.
 Kent (E.)—Sir E. Keatchbull, J. P. Plumtree.
 Kent (W.)—T. L. Hodges, T. Rider.
 *Kidderminster—R. Godson.
 King's Lynn—Lord G. Bentinck, Lord W. Lennox.
 Kingston-on-Hull—M. D. Hill, W. Hutt.
 Knaresborough—J. Kittoes, B. Rotch.
 *Lambeth—Rt. Hon. C. Tennyson, B. Hawes, jun.
 Lancashire (N.)—Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, J. W. Patten.
 Lancashire (S.)—G. W. Wood, Lord Molyneux.
 Lancaster—T. Greene, P. M. Stewart.
 Launceston—Sir H. Hardinge.
 *Leeds—J. Marshall, jun. T. B. Macaulay.
 Leicestershire (N.)—C. M. Phillips, Lord R. Manners.
 Leicestershire (S.)—H. Halford, E. Dawson.
 Leicester—W. Evans, W. Ellis.
 Leominster—Lord Hotham, T. Bish.
 Lewes—T. R. Kemp, Sir C. R. Blunt.
 Lincoln (Lindsey)—Sir W. Ingilby, Hon. C. A. W. Pelham.
 Lincoln (Kesteven)—H. Handley, G. J. Heathcote.
 Lincoln (City)—G. F. Henane, E. L. Bulwer.
 Liskeard—C. Bulwer, jun.
 Lichfield—Sir E. Scott, Sir G. Anson.
 Liverpool—W. Ewart, Lord Sandon.
 London—G. Grote, Alderman Wood, Alderman Waithman, Alderman Sir J. Key.
 Ludlow—Lord Clive, E. Romilly.
 Lyme Regis—W. Pinney.
 Lymington—Sir H. Neale, J. Stewart.
 *Macclesfield—J. Ryte, J. Brocklehurst, jun.
 Maidstone—A. W. Roberts, C. J. Barnett.
 Maldon—T. B. Leonard, Q. Dixie.
 Malmsbury—Lord Andover.
 Malmesbury—Sir B. W. Vaughan.
 *Merthyr Tydfil—J. J. Guest.
 Middlesex—J. Hume, G. Ryng.
 Mincarrow—Hon. F. Spencer.
 Monmouthshire—Ed. G. Somerset, W. A. Williams.
 Monmouth—B. Hall.
 Montgomeryshire—Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn.
 Montgomery—D. Pugh.
 Morpeth—Hon. F. G. Howard.
 Newark—W. E. Gladstone, W. F. Handley.
 Newcastle (Staffordshire)—W. H. Miller, Sir H. Willoughby.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne—Sir M. W. Ridley, J. Hodgson.
 Newport—J. H. Hawkins, W. H. Ord.
 Norfolk (E.)—W. H. Windham, Hon. G. Keppel.
 Norfolk (W.)—Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Sir J. Astley.
 Northallerton—J. G. Boss.
 Northampton (N.)—Lord Milton, Lord Bradenell.
 Northampton (S.)—Lord Althorp, W. B. Cartwright.
 Northampton—R. V. Smith, C. Ross.
 Northumberland (N.)—Viscount Howick, Lord Ossulton.
 Northumberland (S.)—T. W. Beaumont, M. Bell.
 Norwich—Lord Stomart, Sir J. Scarlett.
 Nottingham (N.)—Lord Lumley, T. Houldsworth.
 Nottingham (S.)—Earl of Lincoln, J. E. Denison.
 Nottingham—Sir R. Ferguson, Lord Duaecannon.
 *Oldham—J. Fielden, W. Cobbett.
 Oxfordshire—G. G. Harcourt, R. Weyland, Lord Norreys.
 Oxford (University)—Sir E. Inglis, T. G. Estcourt.
 Oxford (City)—J. H. Langton, T. Stonor.
 Pembrokeshire—Sir J. Owen.
 Pembroke—H. O. Owen.
 Penry—R. M. Rolfe, Lord Tullamore.
 Peterborough—Sir R. Heron, J. N. Fazakerley.
 Petersfield—J. G. S. Lefevre.
 Plymouth—J. Collier, T. Bewes.
 Pontefract—Hon. S. Jerningham, J. Gilly.
 Poole—B. L. Lester, Sir J. Byng.
 Portsmouth—J. B. Carter, F. T. Baring.
 Preston—P. H. Fleetwood, Hon. H. T. Stanley.
 Radnorshire—Right Hon. T. F. Lewis.
 Radnor—R. Price.
 Reading—C. F. Palmer, C. Russell.
 Reigate—Viscount Eastnor.
 Reford—G. H. Vernon, Lord Newark.
 Richmond—Hon. Sir R. Dundas, Hon. J. C. Dundas.
 Ripon—T. K. Staveley, J. S. Crompton.
 *Roehdale—J. Feuton.
 Rochester—R. Bernal, J. Mills.
 Rutland—Sir G. Noel, Sir G. Heathcote.
 Rye—E. B. Curteis.
 *Salford—J. Brotherton.
 Sandwich—J. Marryat, Sir E. T. Troubridge.
 Salisbury—W. B. Brodie, W. Wyndham.
 Scarborough—Sir J. V. B. Johastone, Sir G. Cayley.
 Shaftesbury—J. Poultier.
 *Sheffield—J. Parker, J. S. Buckingham.
 Shoreham—Sir C. Burrell, H. D. Goring.
 Shrewsbury—Sir J. Hanmer, R. A. Stacey.
 Shropshire (N.)—Sir R. Hill, J. Cotes.
 Shropshire (S.)—Hon. R. H. Clive, Earl of Darlington.
 Somerset (E.)—W. G. Langton, W. P. Brigstock.
 Somerset (W.)—E. A. Sandford, C. J. K. Tynt.
 Southampton—A. Atherley, J. B. Hoy.
 *South Shields—R. Ingham.
 Southwark—W. Brougham, J. Humphery.
 Staffordshire (N.)—Sir A. Moseley, E. Bulwer.
 Staffordshire (S.)—E. J. Littleton, Sir J. Wrottesley.
 Stafford—W. F. Chetwynd, R. H. Gronow.
 Stamford—Lient. Col. T. Chaplin, G. Finch.
 *Stockport—T. Marsland, J. H. Lloyd.
 *Stoke—J. Wedgwood, J. Davenport.
 *Stroud—W. Hyett, D. Ricardo.
 Sudbury—Sir J. Walsh, Rt. Hon. M. A. Taylor.
 Suffolk (E.)—Lord Heathcote, R. N. Shaw.
 Suffolk (W.)—C. Tyrell, Sir H. Parker.
 *Sunderland—Sir W. Chaytor, Capt. Hon. G. Barrington.
 Surrey (E.)—J. I. Briscoe, A. W. Beauchler.
 Surrey (W.)—W. J. Denison, J. Beech.
 Sussex (E.)—Hon. C. C. Cavendish, H. B. Curteis.
 Sussex (W.)—Lord J. G. Lennox, Earl of Surrey.
 Swansea—J. H. Vivian.
 Tainworth—Lord C. Townshend, Right Hon. Sir R. Peel.
 Tavistock—Lord Russell, Colosio Fox.
 Taunton—H. Lushmore, B. T. Bulstrode.
 Tewkesbury—C. H. Tracy, J. Martyn.

Thetford—Lord J. Fitzroy, F. Baring.
 Thirsk—Sir R. Franklin.
 Tiverton—G. Heathcote, J. Kennedy.
 Totnes—J. Parrott, J. Cornish.
 *Tower Hamlets—Dr. Lushington, W. Clay.
 Tracy—Sir R. H. Vivian, W. Tooke.
 *Tymouth—G. F. Young.
 *Wakefield—D. Gaskell.
 Wallingford—W. S. Blackstone.
 Walsall—C. S. Forster.
 Wareham—J. H. Calcraft.
 Warwickshire (N.)—Sir J. E. Wilmot, W. S. Dugdale.
 Warwickshire (S.)—Sir G. Skipwith, Sir G. Philips.
 Warwick—Hon. Sir C. Greville, E. B. King.
 *Warrington—E. G. Hornby.
 Wells—N. Lamont, J. L. Lee.
 Thetford—Lord J. Fitzroy, F. Baring.
 Wenlock—Hon. C. Forester, J. M. Gaskell.
 Westbury—Sir R. Lopes.
 Westminster—Sir F. Burdett, Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
 Westmoreland—Lord Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
 Weymouth—Sir F. Johnston, T. F. Buxton.
 *Whitby—A. Chapman.
 *Whitehaven—M. Attwood.
 Wigton—R. Thicknesse, R. Potter.
 Wilton—J. H. Penruddocke.
 Wiltsire (N.)—P. Methuen, Sir J. D. Astley.
 Wiltsire (S.)—J. Benett, Hon. S. Herbert.
 Winchester—P. St. J. Mildmay, W. B. Baring.
 Windsor—J. Ramsbottom, Sir S. J. P. Pechell.
 *Wolverhampton—W. Whitmore, R. Fryer.
 Woodstock—Marquis of Bradford.
 Worcestershire (E.)—W. C. Russell, T. H. Cookes.
 Worcestersh. (W.)—Hon. T. H. Foley, Hon. H. B. Lygon.
 Worcester—T. H. H. Davies, G. R. Robinson.
 Wycombe—Hon. R. J. Smith, Rt. Hon. C. Grey.
 Yarmouth—Lt. Col. Hon. G. Anson, C. E. Rumbold.
 Yorkshire (E.)—R. Bethell, P. B. Thompson.
 Yorkshire (N.)—Hon. W. Duncombe, E. S. Cayley.
 Yorkshire (W.)—Lord Morpeth, G. Strickland.
 York—Hon. E. R. Petre, S. A. Baynton.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.

Aberdeen—Capt. the Hon. W. Gordon.
 Argyll—J. H. Callander.
 Ayr—R. A. Oswald.
 Banff—G. Ferguson.
 Bute—C. Stuart.
 Berwick—C. Majoribanks.
 Caithness—G. Sinclair.
 Clackmannan and Kinross—Rear-Adm. C. Adam.
 Dumfarton—J. C. Colquhoun.
 Dumfries—J. Hope Johnstone.
 Edinburgh—Right Hon. F. Jeffrey, Right Hon. J. Abercromby.
 Elgin and Nairn—Col. the Hon. F. W. Grant.
 Fife—Capt. J. Wemyss.
 Forfar—Hon. D. G. Halliburton.
 Haddington—J. Balfour.
 Inverness—Right Hon. C. Grant.
 Kincardine—Major-Gen. Hon. H. Arbuthnott.
 Kircudbright—R. C. Ferguson.
 Lanark—J. Maxwell, jun.
 Llandaff—Sir A. Hope.
 Orkney, &c. (Shetland)—G. Trail.
 Peebles—Sir J. Hay.
 Perth—Earl of Ormeie.
 Renfrew—Sir M. Stewart.
 Ross and Cromarty—J. A. S. Mackenzie.
 Roxburgh—Capt. Hon. E. Elliot.
 Selkirk—R. Pringle.
 Stirlings—Vice-Adm. Hon. C. Fleming.
 Sutherland—R. Macleod, jun.
 Wigton—Sir A. Agnew.

BOROUGHS.

Edinburgh—Sir J. H. Dalrymple.
 Glasgow—J. Ewing, J. Oswald.
 Aberdeen—A. Bannerman.
 Paisley—Sir J. Maxwell.
 Dundee—G. Kinloch.
 Greenock—R. Wallace.

Perth—L. Oliphant.
 Leith, &c.—J. A. Murray.
 Kirkwall, &c.—J. Loch.
 Forth, &c.—Lieut. Col. J. Baillie.
 Elgin, &c.—Lieut. Col. L. A. Hay, jun.
 Inverervie, &c.—H. Ross.
 Cupar, &c.—A. Johnston, jun.
 Dysart, &c.—R. Ferguson.
 Inverkeithing, &c.—Lord Dalmeny.
 Reay, &c.—Capt. J. Dunlop.
 Haddington, &c.—R. Steuart.
 Dumfries, &c.—Lieut. Gen. M. Sharpe.
 Wigton, &c.—E. Stewart.
 Ayr, &c.—T. F. Kennedy.
 Linlithgow, &c.—W. D. Gillon.

IRELAND.

COUNTIES.

Antrim—J. B. R. O'Neill, Earl of Belfast.
 Armagh—Lord Acheron, W. Verner.
 Cavan—W. Blackney, T. Wallace.
 Cavan—H. Maxwell, J. Young.
 Clare—Major M'Namara, C. O'Brien.
 Cork—F. O'Connor, S. Barry.
 Donegal—Sir E. Hayes, Lt.-Col. E. M. Conolly.
 Down—Lord A. Hill, Lord Castlereagh.
 Dublin—C. Fitzsimon, G. Evans.
 Fermanagh—M. Archdall, Lord Cole.
 Galway—James Daly, T. Martin.
 Kerry—C. O'Connell, F. Mullins.
 Kildare—E. Ruthven, R. M. O'Ferrall.
 Kilkenny—Hon. P. Butler, W. F. Finn.
 King's County—N. Fitzsimon, Lord Oxmantown.
 Leitrim—S. White, Lord Clements.
 Limerick—Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon, Hon. S. O'Grady.
 Londonderry—Sir R. Bateson, Capt. T. Jones.
 Longford—L. White, J. H. Rorke.
 Louth—T. Fitzgerald, R. M. Bellw.
 Mayo—J. Browne, D. Browne.
 Meath—H. Grattan, M. O'Connell.
 Monaghan—Hon. C. Blayney, Serjeant Perrin.
 Queen's County—Sir C. Coote, P. Lalor.
 Roscommon—O'Connell Don, F. French.
 Sligo—J. E. Cooper, Colonel Perceval.
 Tipperary—Hon. C. O'Callaghan, R. L. Sheil.
 Tyrone—Hon. H. Corry, Sir H. Stewart.
 Waterford—J. M. Galway, Sir R. Keane.
 Westmeath—M. L. Chapman, Sir R. Nagle.
 Wexford—R. S. Carew, H. Lambert.
 Wicklow—J. Grattan, R. Howard.

BOROUGHS.

Armagh—L. Dobbins, sen.
 Athlone—J. Talbot, jun.
 Bandon—W. S. Bernard.
 Belfast—Lord A. Chichester, J. E. Tennant.
 Carlow—N. A. Vigors.
 Carrickfergus—C. R. Dobbs.
 Cashel—J. Roe.
 Cavan—D. Ronayne.
 Coleraine—Vice-Adm. Sir J. Beresford.
 Cork—Dr. Baldwin, D. Callaghan.
 Downpatrick—J. Maxwell.
 Drogheda—A. C. O'Dwyer.
 Dublin University—T. Lefroy, F. Shaw.
 Dublin—D. O'Connell, E. S. Ruthven.
 Dundalk—W. O'Reilly.
 Dungannon—Hon. J. Knox.
 Dungarvan—Hon. G. Lamb.
 Ennis—F. Macnamara.
 Enniskillen—Hon. A. Cole.
 Galway—A. H. Lynch, L. McLaughlin.
 Kilkenney—R. Sullivan.
 Kinsale—Colonel Stawell.
 Limerick—W. Roche, D. Roche.
 Listowel—Capt. H. Meynell.
 Londonderry—Sir B. A. Ferguson.
 Mallow—W. J. Daunt.
 Newry—Lord M. Hill.
 Portarlington—T. Gladstone.
 Ross (New)—J. H. Talbot.
 Sligo—J. Martin.
 Tralee—M. O'Connell.
 Waterford—H. W. Barron, W. Christmas.
 Wexford—C. A. Walker.
 Youghal—J. O'Connell.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 15. Knighted by patent, John Nicoll Robert Campbell, esq. Capt. E. I. service, Envoy to the Court of Persia.

Dec. 16. Sir E. J. Murray Macgregor, Bart. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of Antigua, Moutserrat, and Bermuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

Dec. 25. 73d Foot, Major Chas. St. John Fan-court, to be Major.

Dec. 28. 60th Foot, Capt. Walter Trevelyan, to be Major.—71st Foot, Major Jos. T. Pidgeon, to be Lieut Col.—Capt. R. W. Myddleton, to be Major.—73d Foot, Capt. A. Duke Hamilton, to be Major.—77th Foot, Major Jas. Wemyss, to be Major.—Unattached, Major Chas. Leslie, 60th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. of Inf.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. W. Ingram, Preb. in Worcester Cathedral. Rev. T. H. Biggs, Whithourne R. Herefordsh. Rev. C. Codd, Letheringsett R. Norfolk. Rev. J. Goodman, Kemerton R. co. Gloucester. Rev. J. Hawker, Stratton V. Cornwall. Rev. A. Necki, Kingskerswell P. C. Devon. Rev. C. F. Parker, Little Finborough P. C. Suff. Rev. C. Paroissien, Everton V. co. Hants. Rev. J. Perkins, Lower Swell V. Wilts. Rev. C. Smith, Newton R. Suffolk. Rev. C. Smith, Barlow P. C. co. Derby. Rev. T. Torrens, Carnalway R. Ireland. Rev. D. Wilson, St. Mary V. Islington.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At the Rectory House, Filton, the wife of the Rev. J. Bedford Poulden, a son. — At Hastings, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church, a dau.

Dec. 7. At Taplow Court, the Countess of Orkney, a dau. — 14. At Edinburgh, Lady Eliz. Thackeray, a son. — 17. At Truro, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Carlyon, a dau. — 18. At Birling, in Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Nevill, a son. — 20. The wife of the Rev. Thomas Grainger Hall, a dau. — In Charles-st. Berkeley sq. the wife of Dr. Seymour, a son. — 23. At Chatham, the wife of Capt. T. Gallwey, R.N. a dau. — 24. At Dartmouth House, Blackheath, Lady Barbara Newdigate, a son. — At Lo-ou Park, the lady of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. a dau. — 25. At the Rectory House, Bridport, the wife of Dr. Symes, M.D. a son. — The wife of Sackville Gwynne, esq. of Glynwad Park, co. Carmarthen, a son. — 27. At Butes St. Mary Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. A. Haubury, a son. — 30. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Hely (late 11th Inf.) a dau. — 31. At Hood House, Tolnes, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hill, C.B. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 12. At Luffus House, East Lothian, Lord Henry Francis Charles Ker, second son of the late Marquis of Lothian, to Louise Dorothea, only dau. of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, of Craighill and Waughton, G.C.B. — 15. William Clark, esq. of Belford Hall, Northumberland, to Margaret Bell, eldest dau. of the late G. Selby, esq. of Twiss House. — 18. At St. James's, Fred. Seymour, esq. to the Lady Augusta Harvey, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Bristol.

Oct. 29. The Rev. W. B. Stonehouse, Vicar of Owsthorpe, in Mrs. Benjamin Skipworth, dau. of the late Col. Sir George Sandys, esq. of Ferry. — 30. At

St. John-Lee, the Rev. W. Rice Markham, son of the late Adm. Markham, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Henry Tulip, esq.

Lately. Rev. J. H. Davies, M.A. to Elizabeth Hart, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Anthony Hart, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Capt. Hope to Miss Charlotte Toolemache. — Edward Vincent Paul, esq. of Montpellier House, Montpellier, to Agnes Mary Josephine, eldest dau. of the late Richard Goodwin, esq. of Kennington.

Dec. 4. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. G. Chesnutt, to Eliz. second dau. of J. Toussaint, esq. of Manor-house, Feltham, Middlesex. — At Dutton Park, Lord Douglas, son of the Earl of Home, to the Hon. Lucy Eliz. Montagu, eldest dau. of Lord Montagu. — At Shaw, the Rev. J. P. Rhoades, to Philadelphia, only dau. of the late Edward Tull, esq. of Donnington, Berks. — At All Suls, Marylebone, Carey Seymour Knuyett, esq. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau.; also, Robt. Hume, esq. of 13th Light Dragoons, to Jane, second dau. of John Wise, esq. Maidstone. — At Marylebone Church, the Rev. R. Appleton, to Mary Ann Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. Hoblyn of All Saints, Colchester. — At St. Pancras, Daniel West, esq. of Egremont-place, New-road, to Jemima-Eliz. dau. of John Doiman, esq. of Prestbury, Cheltenham. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Titus Berry, esq. to Sarah Isabella, eldest dau. of the late R. Hurst, esq. of Stamford, and niec of Archd. Whitworth, of Salisbury. — 8. At Charnwood, the Rev. T. B. Edwards, to Marianne, only dau. of the Rev. T. Hodges. — 10. At West Ham, Roger Mortimer, esq. to Lucy, dau. of the late W. Stanley, esq. of Maryland-point, Essex. — 11. At Fildesbury, co. Worcester, Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. W. A. Pruen, to Capt. T. R. Billamore. — 12. At Salcombe Regis, Devon, Edw. Vivian, esq. of Forquay, to Harriet, 4th dau. of J. Bacon, esq. of Sidcliff. — At Kennington, the widow of T. Evans, esq. late Recorder of Deal, to Mr. J. Mackintosh, the bassoon-player at the London theatres. — 13. At Streatham, the Rev. John M. Echallaz, rector of Appleby, to Charlotte, dau. of the late R. Lloyd, esq. of Ailesley, Warwicksh. — 15. Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. to Miss Des Vœux, dau. of Sir C. Des Vœux, Bart. of Indeville, Ire. — At St. George's, Hanover sq. T. J. Arnold, esq. barrister at law, to Emily-Frances, dau. of F. Const, esq. late Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions. — 20. At All Souls, Langham-place, Henry Fox Talbot, esq. M.P. of Lacock Abbey, co. Wilts, to Constance, youngest dau. of F. Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, co. Derby. — At Culiompton, the Rev. John Norercross, Rector of Framlingham and Saxtead, Suffolk, to Jane, dau. of the late John Selwood, esq. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, Cluny Macpherson, of Cluny Macpherson, chief of that ancient Highland clan, to Sarah Justina, youngest dau. of the late Henry Davidson, esq. of Tulloch, N.B. — At Langham-place, F. Warde, esq. Capt. R.A. to Annabella, dau. of the late R. Adeane, esq. of Babraham, Cambridge. — 23. In Hamilton-place, Sir Thos. Somerville, Bart. to Lady Maria Conyngham, youngest dau. of the Marquess Conyngham. — 24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Isaac Haise, esq. of Park-place, St. James's, to Miss Gray, of Piccadilly. — 27. Sir Thomas Boughay, Bart. of Aquilgate Hall, Selop, to Miss Louisa Giffard, of Chillington. — 27. At Ryde, Chas. S. Hill, esq. to Anna, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Edw. Perseval, of Bath. — At St. Luke's, Chelsea, C. Payne, esq. of Thavies-lin, to Caroline, dau. of the late J. Fuge, esq. of Sloane-street. — 29. J. B. Steward, M.D. of Droitwich, to Hertha, eldest dau. of Thos. Collier, esq. of Gloucester-place, London.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP OF WATERFORD.

Nov. 15 Aged 65, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bourke, D.D. Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; next brother to the Earl of Mayo.

His Lordship was born April 22, 1767, the second son of the Most Rev. Joseph Deane third Earl of Mayo, and Lord Archbishop of Tuam, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Richard Meade, Bart. and sister to John first Earl of Clanwilliam. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1790. He was promoted from the Deanery of Ardagh to the Bishopric of Mayo in 1813, and the University of Oxford then conferred upon him the diploma of his Doctor's degree.

His Lordship was in the enjoyment of excellent health until within a few hours of his decease.

He married March 20, 1795, Frances, second daughter of the Most Rev. Robert Fowler, Lord Archbishop of Dublin; by whom he had one son and three daughters: 1. Mildred, married in Aug. 1821 to Robert Uniacke, esq.; 2. Robert Bourke, Esq. who married in 1820 Anne-Charlotte, only daughter of the late Hon. John Jocelyn, uncle to the present Earl of Roden; and has issue; 3. Frances; and 4. Catherine, married in 1830 the Rev. Henry Prittie Perry.

LADY STAFFORD.

Nov. 14. At Brighton, in her 56th year, the Right Honourable Frances-Henrietta Lady Stafford.

Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter and coheiress of Edward Sulyarde, esq. of Hauleigh Park in Suffolk; and was married Dec. 24, 1799, to Sir George William Jerningham, the seventh Baronet of Cossey in Norfolk, to whom the barony of Stafford was confirmed in 1825.

On the 16th of October last, Lady Stafford quitted Cossey with the intention of passing two or three years abroad. She made a visit with Lord Stafford and her two eldest unmarried daughters to their Majesties at Windsor, where they were received with peculiar kindness and distinction. On the 22d she arrived at Brighton, and was seized with indisposition; on the 10th Nov. erysipelas appeared, and she died on the night of the 14th.

Lady Stafford was amongst her sex the most beautiful in person, the most powerful in mind, the most commanding, graceful, and attractive in manners. They alone who knew and observed her, can imagine the blended dignity and sweetness

with which she performed the courtesies and the duties of her station. She endeared herself to the very numerous poor in her immediate neighbourhood, by the most unremitting, extensive, nay, unlimited charity; and in the depression of trade in Norwich, she was foremost in devising means for its removal.

Her Ladyship's body was brought to Cossey for interment on Monday, Nov. 26. The procession was joined at Easton, by six mourning coaches and eight private carriages, and was thence accompanied by a countless trains of gigs and other vehicles, and of mourning spectators on foot. No finer spectacle of a mournful kind could be conceived than was exhibited by the procession on its approach to the Chapel across the western lawn; that elegant ecclesiastical structure, the rich and extensive west front of the hall, the murmuring river, the garden, and the lofty tower behind, altogether formed a coup-d'œil most striking and impressive, the effect of which was much increased by the dim twilight, and the universal gloom of the assembled multitude.

The funeral service was performed on the following morning at nine o'clock, when the chapel was thronged to the utmost. The corpse reposed in the centre under a pall of crimson velvet, the Stafford arms being splendidly embroidered on the top, and Stafford knots, with gold tassals, at the four corners; a coronet resting on the top on a velvet cushion. The altar wore an extremely rich appearance, as the candlesticks had been regilt, and the altarcards exchanged for much handsomer ones, in broad gilt frames. It had a black velvet antependium in front, and the tabernacle and candlesticks were relieved into full effect by the black drapery hung behind and all round the carved work of the sanctuary. All the furniture of the chapel, the seats, and floor, were also covered with black cloth. The Rev. T. C. Husenbeth, the family chaplain, was assisted by four other priests; they recited the office of the dead; and then the former sung a High Mass, with deacon and subdeacon in black dalmatics, the choir performing Mr. S. Jones's beautifully plaintive Requiem. Mr. Husenbeth then delivered a funeral discourse, which has since been printed at the request of the family.

There were stationed round the coffin, Lord Stafford and three of his sons, the Hon. Mr. Jerningham, Edward and Francis; his two sons-in-law, T. A. Fraser, esq. and the Hon. R. E. Petre; his four nephews, Sir Henry Bedingfeld,

Bart., Mr. Charles Bedingfeld, Mr. Felix Bedingfeld, and Mr. Edmund Jerningham; with Mr. Gardiner, Mr. George Gardiner, Mr. Darell, and Mr. Dixon. In the tribune were three of the daughters of the deceased, Mrs. Fraser, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, and the Hon. Isabella Jerningham, and also Dr. Wright, Messrs. Scott, Hudson, Bacon, Mitchell, and many other friends of the family.

Lady Stafford had a family of six sons and six daughters, all of whom except one of the latter are living. The Hon. Mr. Jerningham has married Miss Julia Howard, a niece of the Duke of Norfolk; and the second son, the Hon. Edward Jerningham, has married Miss Mary-Anne Smythe. The eldest daughter is the wife of T. A. Fraser, esq. and the fourth of the Hon. R. E. Petre.

REAR-ADmirAL BALLARD.

Oct. 12. At Bath, aged 58, Volant Vashon Ballard, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and C. B.

Adm. Ballard was a nephew of the late Admiral Vashon, of whom we gave a memoir in our vol. xcvi. ii. 465. When a midshipman he accompanied Captain Vancouver on the laborious and anxious voyage of discovery to the north-west coast of America, in which he was absent from England about four years and nine months. In 1798, when commanding the Hobart sloop of war on the East India station, he was posted into the Carysfort of 28 guns. He subsequently commanded the Jason frigate, De Ruyter 68, Beresheimer 50, and Blonde 38. Whilst in the latter ship he captured, in the autumn of 1807, five French privateers, the total of whose guns amounted to fifty-eight, and their men to 515.

Towards the close of 1809, Capt. Ballard was employed in the blockade of Guadaloupe, and, under the command of Capt. S. J. Ballard,* assisted in the destruction of two French frigates in Ance la Barque, together with a heavy battery by which they were defended. The credit of this achievement chiefly belonged to him and Capt. Miller, the rest of the squadron being kept back by baffling winds. The loss of the Blonde was 7 killed and 17 wounded. In the general order issued by Sir George Beckwith after the capture of Guadaloupe, Capt. Ballard's name was mentioned in terms of high approbation; as also by the naval Commander-in-chief, in his public letter announcing the conquest of the colony.

Capt. Ballard attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1825. He married,

Sept. 18, 1811, Isabella-Sarah, eldest daughter of James Crabb, of Shidfield Lodge, in Hampshire, esq. His remains were interred in the new church of St. Saviour, Walcot.

GENERAL W. T. DALRYMPLE.

Oct. 23. At his seat at Chesington, Surrey, aged nearly 96, General William Tombes Dalrymple.

He started first in the Navy at a very early period of life; but, his health being considered too delicate for the sea service, he left that profession, and resumed his studies, until the 21st of January 1756, when he entered the army, under the immediate protection of General Heddworth Lambton, then commanding the 54th (afterwards 52d) regiment of foot. In 1789, when Colonel Commanding the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot at Gibraltar, the General received the flattering appointment of Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; and, to the latest hour of his life, he retained the esteem and highly distinguished friendship of his present Majesty. He did not long survive the honour of a visit to the King at Windsor Castle.

He would have attained the great age of 96 on the 26th of November, and possessed to the last all the attributes of a full and entire intellect. He was in person about the middle size, slender and very active, and through his long life enhealth. A monumental tablet in Chesington church records the death of his wife joyed an uninterrupted state of good in the following terms: "To the memory of Mrs. Frances Dalrymple, the wife of Col. Dalrymple, who was born at Gibraltar, June 20, 1753, and died at Chesington, June 28, 1801, aged 48 years.

"—The exalted mien
Requires not panegyric to its fame."

GENERAL S. DALRYMPLE.

Oct. 2. At l'Orient, of cholera, aged 72, General Samuel Dalrymple; uncle to Lt.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, of Cousland, co. Edinburgh, Bart.

He was the third son of Sir William the third Baronet, and the eldest by his second marriage with Miss Anne Philp. He entered the army as Ensign in the 3d guards in 1772; and in 1775 was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the loyal Irish regiment, which was raised and commanded by his brother, Captain-Commandant (afterwards Lieut.-Col.) William Dalrymple. The corps immediately embarked for Jamaica; in 1778 the sub-

* This officer was not related, we believe, to the subject of our present memoir, although they were intimate friends. They both resided at Bath, and the Rear-Admiral attended the funeral of the former; see a memoir of Vice-Admiral S. J. Ballard, in our vol. xcix. ii. p. 639.

ject of this memoir was promoted to a Company; he served on the Mosquito shore, and in the expedition to St. Juan's on the Spanish Main, in the year 1779, where out of 2000 soldiers and seamen employed, only eighteen were alive after eighteen months' service. In 1780 he returned to England with a constitution so impaired, that he did not recover for many years. Being uncertain whether the officers of the Loyal Irish would have permanent rank, (which however they were awarded a few months afterwards) he purchased in 1782 an Ensigncy in the the 3d guards. He served the campaign of 1793-4 as Lieutenant and Captain of a company. In March 1794 he obtained the rank of Lieut-Colonel; he served in Ireland in 1798, and in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and did duty as Major. He attained the brevet of Colonel Jan. 1, 1800; in August that year he embarked from Cork for Egypt, where he commanded a battalion, and returned with it to Portsmouth in Dec. 1801.

In March 1804 he was placed on the West India staff as Brigadier-General; he was appointed Major-General in 1805, and 2d Major of the 3d guards in 1806. He was appointed by Gen. Bowyer to administer the civil government of Berbice, which he held until the arrival of Lieut.-Governor Woodley; afterwards to the government of Demerara previous to the arrival of Governor Bentinck; and again, on the death of Governor Woodley in Jan. 1810, was re-appointed to the government of Berbice, which he held for a considerable period. He received the rank of Lieut.-General 1812, and of General 1825.

Although he had been but a few months resident in l'Orient, the unaffected benignity of his manners, and the benevolence of his heart, had attracted towards him the warmest attachment and respect of every class of the inhabitants; and the manifestation of these feelings was called forth in a more than ordinary degree when they beheld him suddenly fall a victim to the prevailing malady. The body was followed to the grave by most of the civil and military authorities, and the procession was escorted by a battalion of the French 43d Regiment of the Line, led by the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. It was no unmoving sight to behold French soldiers assembled as mourners round the grave of a British veteran who had frequently borne arms against them. When the body had been committed to its last home, accompanied by the prayers of the Church of England, the Mayor of l'Orient, M. Villemain (Deputy), pronounced a feeling valedictory address.

Gen. Dalrymple married Oct. 15, 1791, Hannah, daughter of John Tweddell,

Esq., by whom he had two daughters; Hannah, who died in 1826, and Anne, who died in 1799; and a son who died in infancy. Having lost his wife also May 6, 1829, he married secondly May 10, 1831, Mary-Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Roper Head, Esq.

COLONEL HERRIES.

Nov. 6. At Cheltenham, Colonel John Herries, late commanding the 96th regiment.

This officer was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1791, and went to India in the following year, when he was appointed by the Governor-general Lord Cornwallis, an Ensign in the 52d foot. He served with it at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793, and, having purchased a Lieutenancy in 1795, on the expedition against Ceylon in 1796. In the beginning of 1799 he returned with the regiment to England; and in the same year he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the 2d battalion of the 35th foot, with which he served under the Duke of Gloucester in Holland, and in Sept. of the same year was appointed to a company. In 1800 he served with the 82d foot in the expedition under Major-Gen. Pigott, destined for the relief of Genoa, and which landed at Minorca, and was present at the blockade and surrender of la Valette. In 1805 he served in Italy with the grenadier battalion of his regiment, under Sir J. Craig, in conjunction with the Russian and Neapolitan armies, until the battle of Austerlitz. In 1806 he accompanied the expedition to St. Euphemia, and in the battle of Maida had the honor to command the left company of the British line, detached from the grenadier battalion; and, together with a company of the 20th grenadiers, supported during the whole of the day, a position assigned to them. In the beginning of 1807 he joined the first battalion of his regiment at Messina, and he served during the whole of that year's campaign in Egypt; he was present at the surrender of Alexandria, and the siege of Rosetta, and took an active part in the several actions in front of that place, particularly on the night of April 16, when he commanded one of the four companies which crossed the Nile, and captured all the guns, camels, and equipage of the enemy. He returned to Sicily in Sept. and rejoined the grenadier regiment.

In June 1809 Capt. Herries went with Sir J. Stuart's expedition to the bay of Naples, and assisted at the taking of the two islands of Ischia and Procida; and he afterwards served under Major-Gen. Oswald at the capture of Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithica. In September following he was appointed Major in his regiment. On the 16th April 1810 he was

present at the siege and surrender of the island and fortress of Santa Maura; in April 1812 he commanded the battalion of detachments appointed for the defence of Lissa; and at the close of that year he returned to England. In Sept. 1813 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 103d foot, which he joined at Bermuda; and in July 1814 formed part of the expedition against Moose Island in North America.

MR. JAMES BISSET.

Aug. 17. At Leamington, aged 70. Mr. James Bisset, a well-known public character in that fashionable watering-place.

Mr. Bisset was a native of Perth, but came to Birmingham when about fifteen years of age. In that town, where he resided for six and thirty years, he established a Museum and shop for curiosities, which in 1813 he removed to Leamington, where he had opened a news-room and picture-gallery in the year preceding. His collection consisted principally of articles in natural history, particularly birds, the works of savage nations, models in wax and rice-paste, &c. &c. In 1814 we find him styling himself Modelleur to his Majesty.

He had a remarkable facility in writing rhymes, a power which he put to constant service. Even his Guides and Directories presented a motley appearance, half prose and half verse. The following are the titles of his principal productions: *A Poetic Survey round Birmingham*, with a brief Description of the different Curiosities and Manufactures of the Place, accompanied by a magnificent Directory, with the names and professions, &c. superbly engraved in emblematical plates, 1800, 12mo. *Songs on the Peace*, 1802. *The Converts*, a moral tale, recommending the practice of Humanity, &c. 1802, 8vo. *The Patriotic Clarion*; or *Britain's Call to Glory*: original Songs, written on the threatened Invasion. Critical Essays on the dramatical essays of the young Roscius; by gentlemen of literary talents and theatrical amateurs, opposed to the hypercriticisms of anonymous writers; interspersed with interesting anecdotes, 1804. *Birmingham Directory*; with 45 copper-plates, 1808, 8vo. *A Guide to Leamington*, 1814, 12mo. *Comic Strictures on Mr. Bisset's Fine Arts and Conversations*; an old Townsman, 1829; in which he says,

Fifty-three years ago I here sat myself down,
As an Artist's apprentice in Birmingham town;
Half a century past—Oh how joyous and cheerful
I was.

To witness the arts in such splendour appearing.

In the foregoing catalogue might be

added (were it possible to collect them) a long series of ephemeral verses, which his loyal and patriotic muse was continually pouring forth on every public occasion, and on the periodical recurrence of the Shakspearian jubilee sat Stratford: a few of which have been good-naturedly admitted into the pages of *Sylvanus Urban*.

The following characteristic letter, with which we were honoured on the completion of our Centenary, will be found to possess much of the interest which generally belongs to auto-biography.

MR. URBAN,

Leamington Spa,

Feb. 8, 1831.

About three score and four years ago, when I was from three to five years of age, my sister and I went to school to an auld wife, who had a penny a week for both our educations, with a peat taken by us for firing, every Monday morning during the winter. There was not in the school a book amongst about forty scholars, except our horn-covered alphabets, with the Lord's Prayer attached to the Roman and Italic letters, in type about half an inch high. A' the bawbees I had gien to me, by my parents or friends, very soon vanished in lettered gingerbread, marbles, or a spinning top; and the first shilling I ever had was laid out in two of Newberry's gilt sixpenny histories. I had seen your Magazine on the bookshelf, but had only permission to look at the cuts, and I thought St. John's Gate must be a grand place, and you the owner of it. A fortunate dollar, presented to me by General Elliot, who was then in my native town of Perth, in a short time put me in possession of a few Gentleman's Magazines from an old book-stall, with a copy of the Siege of Troy, and two or three other pamphlets, with prints of General Wolfe; when, hastening home, (I remember the time as if it were only yesterday) I cut out the prints, and, with the assistance of my sisters, pasted them on the top and sides of a press bed; and scarcely a wink of sleep had I all the night, as I was anxious for the morning light to see the remains of some old Church, with its Gothic arches and tracery windows, from your Magazine, and to witness the descent of the Grecians out of the bowels of the wooden horse, which they had left as a legacy for the Trojans; I then lay awake reading your interesting accounts of Abbeys, Churches, and Palaces; and next Sabbath, on coming from service, I had my fingers severely rapped for having attempted during the sermon to sketch one of the Gothic arches of St. John's Kirk, in a blank leaf of my mother's book of Psalms.

My first idea of being a gentleman, was in consequence of possessing your Ma-

gazine, which from the year 1771 I began to take regularly, by the assistance of pocket money plentifully supplied by an indulgent uncle, a clergyman (the Rev. Dr. Charles Wilson), who kindly brought me up.

In 1776 I went to London, and after seeing St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Tower, my next object was St. John's Gate, to see the palace of Mr. Urban. I soon afterwards found out your revered and honoured friend Mr. Nichols, who laughed heartily when I asked him how you was. He showed me great civility, and through his medium I had a peep at that giant of literature the celebrated Dr. Johnson.

I will not trouble you with more of my reminiscences; and my chief motive for writing at present, is to congratulate you on your Centenary, and the honours you have obtained through such a long period, and I most heartily wish you a prolongation of more centuries, with ever blooming laurels. I write now in my threescore and tenth year, and the chief purport of my scrawl is to say, that I have taken in a great variety of periodical works during my life, but I assure you that, upon the whole, I never have found in any, more general information or more amusement than in your Magazine.

Whilst at my public establishments for upwards of five-and-twenty years, I took in double numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine, whilst of other periodical works I deemed one set sufficient, my friend Urban being always in great request. The Gentleman's Magazine tended to give me a taste for the fine arts, in which I have expended many thousands of pounds. It was the first work in which I ever dared to solicit a place amongst the Rhymsters of the day, and I acknowledge gratefully that I felt very proud when first I found my name in print, in your Poet's corner. In no other publication have I seen so many of my friends' names as in that of the Gentleman's Magazine—it might seem invidious to enumerate a few, and if I were to allude to them all, I might fill some pages, though I cannot omit the names of my old friend the late William Hutton of facetious memory, and my esteemed friends Sharp, Hamper, and Britton.

About three months ago, I was suddenly deprived of my sight, and remained blind for several weeks. I am now happily restored; but, fearing that I might again as suddenly be afflicted, I embrace the opportunity of a friend's going to town to enclose this, and to assure you that I still take in your Magazine, and have read with great interest the speeches for and against the removal of the screen in York Cathedral.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. CII. PART II.

Accept assurances of respect and esteem from yours very truly,

A. SEPTUAGENARIAN.

P. S.—I forgot to say that I have a most excellent portrait of you,* painted as large as life.

To *Sylvanus Urban, Esq.*

In a subsequent note he remarked:—

"There has been no portrait engraved of my phiz, though often asked for by my many old acquaintance; for, although I have much vanity, I have never been so conceited as to make a show of myself. Almost all the artists with whom I have been acquainted, have at different times taken sketches of me, and I have numerous likenesses from 30 to the age of 68, all very great resemblances at the different periods, but few exactly alike. The best was taken with my back to the artist, and *not a single feature seen*, yet every body knew it at sight. Likenesses do not consist in features, but in figure; and, if a correct sketch is made, I would be bound to tell any of my acquaintance, even if the face was entirely hid, or a mask put over it, if I could only see the shoulders.

"Leamington is a wonderfully increasing place; but you will sympathise with me when I tell you that I have upwards of 200*l. per annum* of untenanted houses. There was not a single newspaper taken in, in the place, till I came and established public rooms here. Though I have now been twenty years in the town, and been the means of raising the price of land from 500*l.* to 20,000*l.* the acre, I have never sold 5*l.* worth of pictures to one of the landholders in the neighbourhood. Building land is now letting at the above price."

Mr. Bisset's ingenious and amusing qualifications, added to a disposition ever lively and desirous to please, procured him the esteem of his neighbours and visitors. His mind was ever active in suggesting public improvements, or in increasing, by his epigrammatic verse, the mirth and hilarity of his friends. He was a student of the arts, and executed some and collected many paintings of celebrity. In whatever society he was placed, by a happy union of good humour, knowledge, and vivacity, he was always one of the favourites of the circle, and he will be long remembered by his friends as an intelligent and amusing companion, an amiable friend, and a liberal and useful philanthropist.

Mr. Bisset's pictures were offered for

* An undoubted portrait of Edward Cave, the first mortal representative of *Sylvanus Urban*, with the initials S. U. and E. C.

sale by auction a short time before his death, and were thus disposed of on the day succeeding his funeral.

In 1791 Mr. Bisset belonged to a club of twelve companions in Birmingham, who agreed to have their portraits taken as a conversation piece by a Prussian artist named Eckstein. The history of the picture is detailed by Mr. Bisset, in our number for March 1829, p. 281, on occasion of the death of Jeremiah Vaux, esq. one of the twelve. As we have not heard of the death of Major Wilkes, we presume the painting has now, pursuant to the tontine agreement, become the property of that gentleman, as the last survivor.

MRS. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD.

Sept. 12. At the residence of Mrs. Head, Albion Hill, Ipswich, in her 82d year, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield.

This clever and benevolent woman was born at Tottenham, Jan. 31, 1751, the eldest daughter of Daniel Bell, late of Stamford Hill, and Catharine Barclay, grand-daughter of the celebrated Robert Barclay, who wrote the famous "Apology for the Quakers." On the 3d of Jan. 1771 she was married to Mr. Edward Wakefield, merchant of London. Born a member of the Society of Friends, she remained in it from principle. She was the founder of the Frugality Banks, the first of the Savings' Banks, and also a warm promoter of Lying-in Charities. In her efforts to improve the rising generation, by the publication of useful books for their perusal, she was eminently successful; the titles of her productions were as follow: Juvenile Anecdotes founded on facts, 1795. Leisure Hours, or entertaining Dialogues. 2 vols. 1796. An Introduction to Botany, in a series of letters. 1796. Mental Improvement. 3 vols. 1797. Reflections on the present condition of the Female Sex, with suggestions for its improvement. 1798. The Juvenile Travellers. 1801. A familiar Tour through the British Empire. 1804. Domestic Recreation, or Dialogues illustrative of natural and scientific subjects. 1805. Excursions in North America. 1806. Sketches of Human Manners, delineated in stories illustrative of the characters of the inhabitants of different parts of the world. 1807. Variety, or Selections of Anecdotes and curious Facts. 1809. Perambulations in London and its Environs. 1810. Instinct displayed, or facts exemplifying the sagacity of various species of animals. 1811. The Traveller in Africa. 1814.

In her private character, whether as a daughter, wife, mother, or grand-mother, Mrs. Wakefield was exemplary; in her disposition, remarkably calm and cheerful, bearing with great patience an accumula-

tion of extreme bodily suffering: indeed, her whole conduct discovered an energy, philosophy, meekness, and resignation, rarely to be met with. She had three children, two sons and a daughter. Edward Wakefield, Esq. the elder son, was the author of a statistical Account of Ireland, published in 4to. 1812; and Daniel Wakefield, Esq. the younger, is the author of several pamphlets on agricultural and political economy. Among her numerous relatives, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield had the happiness of reckoning Mrs. Fry, to whom she was aunt.

MISS E. I. SPENCE.

July 27. At Chelsea, aged 64, Miss Elizabeth Isabella Spence.

Miss Spence was the only child of Dr. Spence, a physician resident at Durham, by a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Fordyce. She early became an orphan, and then repaired to London to live with an uncle and aunt; but, they dying also in the course of a few years, she was left completely alone. Prior to this, however, she had already commenced to write minor essays for the press; and, when the means derived from this source became really an object to her, a friend who was connected with one of the oldest publishing houses in London, introduced her larger works to the public. Their titles were as follow: Helen Sinclair. 2 vols. 1799. Nobility of the Heart, 3 vols. 1804. Wedding Day. 3 vols. 1807. Summer Excursions through part of England and Wales. 2 vols. 1809. Letters from the North Highlands. Sketches of the present Manners, Customs, and Scenery of Scotland. 2 vols. 1811. Tales of Welsh Society and Scenery. 2 vols. The Curate and his Daughter, a Cornish tale. 3 vols. 1813. Travellers' Tale. 3 vols. How to be rid of a Wife, &c. 2 vols. Old Stories, 2 vols., and Dame Rebecca Berry, 3 vols. The last named, and the Letters from the North Highlands, were considered the best of her productions.

Miss Spence lodged for the greater part of her life in a retired street at the west end of the town; where she was visited by many literary friends, who held her in great respect. Among her oldest friends were her own relations the Fordyces, Alderman Birch, the Bentham's, Lady Margaret Bland Burges, and her sister Lady Anne Barnard, the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray." In after-times came Miss Benger, the Misses Porter, the venerable Mrs. Mary Knowles, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Landon. The late Sir Humphrey Davy, when a Professor at the Royal Institution, was also frequently at her house. In the spring of 1832 she was seized with a paralytic stroke, and removed for change of air to Chelsea, where her days were closed.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Rodwell, near Weymouth, aged 45, the Rev. *Joseph Addison*. He was of Linc. coll. Oxf. M. A. 1813.

Aged 83, the Rev. *Francis Barstow*, of Seale Bar Hall, near Otley. He was of Emanuel coll. Camb. B. A. 1772, M. A. 1775.

The Rev. *William Darch*, Rector of Huish Champflower, Devon, and Radington, Somerset. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. M. A. 1807, was presented to Radington in that year by Richard Darch, esq. and to Huish Champflower in 1823 by Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.

At Tavistock, at a very advanced age, the Rev. *William Elford*, Rector of Lewtrenchard and Vicar of North Petherwin, Devon; to the former of which churches he was presented in 1786, by W. B. Gould, esq. and to the latter in 1796 by the Duke of Bedford. He took the degree of M. A. as a member of Sidney Sussex coll. Camb. in 1795.

At Bringwyn vicarage, Merionethsh. aged 34, the Rev. *W. Gray*.

The Rev. *John Rust Jeffery*, B. A. of Yarmouth.

The Rev. *John Leete*, Rector of Bletssoe, Beds. He was of Cath. hall, Camb. B. A. 1798, and was presented to Bletssoe by Lord St. John in 1818.

The Rev. *Robert Linton*, Vicar of Fotheringay, Hemington, and Warmington, Northamptonshire. He was for more than forty years Master of the Free Grammar School in Fotheringay; was presented to Hemington in 1794 by Lord Montagu; to Warmington in 1814 by the Earl of Westmoreland; and to Fotheringay in the same year by Thomas Belsey, esq. The Rev. Thomas Linton, M. A. has been appointed to succeed him in that benefice.

In his 80th year, the Rev. *Thomas Lund*, for fifty years Rector of Barton-le-street, Yorkshire. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781; and was instituted to his living in 1783.

The Rev. *Robert Martin*, Vicar of Ratby and Breedon, Leicestershire, both churches in the presentation of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Aged 67, the Rev. *George Nibbs*, Vicar of Catecombe with Luxborough, co. Somerset, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1791.

At Coombe-house, Gittisham, Devon, the Rev. *Thomas Putt*, Rector of Farway in that county, and Trent in Somersetshire. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M. A. 1783, B. D. 1792; was instituted to Farway in 1780; and to Trent in 1802, on the presentation of his college.

The Rev. *Thomas Robanks*, Perpetual

Curate of Heapy, Lancashire, to which he was appointed in 1802 by the Vicar of Leyland.

The Rev. *John Richardson*, Chaplain of Wath, Yorkshire, and Master of the Grammar-school.

The Rev. *William Roberts*, Vicar of Llanrian, Pemb. to which he was collated in 1802 by Lord George Murray, then Bishop of St. David's.

At Burton-on-Tees, aged 88, the Rev. *John Theakston*, B. D. Rector of that parish, Rector of Hurworth, Durham, to which he was instituted in 1784.

The Rev. *Evan Williams*, Perpetual Curate of Filey, Yorkshire, to which he was instituted in 1809.

Aged 76, the Rev. *Howell Williams*, Vicar of Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, to which church he was presented in 1802 by the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff.

Aug. 13. At Quebec, the Rev. *Joseph Langley Mills*, D. D. Chaplain to the forces. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1812.

Sept. 18. At Ballintemple, near Newry, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Henry Boyd*, M. A. Vicar of Rathfriland, and Chaplain to the Earl of Charleville. This gentleman was a native of Ireland, and acquired considerable celebrity as the first translator of Dante into English verse. His first publication was the *Inferno*, with a specimen of the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto, in two vols. 8vo, 1785. In 1796 he published "Poems chiefly dramatic and lyric," 8vo; in 1802, "The *Divina Comedia* of Dante, translated into English verse," in 3 vols. 8vo; in 1805, "The *Penance of Hugo*, a Vision, from the Italian of Vincenzo Monti, with two additional cantos;" and "The *Woodman's Tale*, after the manner of Spenser;" and in 1807, "The *Triumphs of Petrarch*, translated into English verse."

Sept. 25. At English Bicknor, Gloucester, the Rev. *Thomas Marwood*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly a Michel Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1810, and was presented to his living, the patronage of which belongs to the Michel foundation, in 1822.

At Loppington, Salop, aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Parker*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1799.

At Keynsham, Somerset, aged 37, the Rev. *Thomas Heyward Tucker*, M. A. Minister of Queen's Charlton.

Sept. 26. Aged 61, the Rev. *John Howard*, Rector of Morley and Tacolnestone, Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. B. A. 1794, as 14th Senior Optime, M. A. 1797; was insti-

tuted to the former living in 1800, and to the latter in 1824.

Sept. 30. Aged 60, the Rev. *John Griffiths*, D.D. Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester, and Rector of Hinxhill, Kent. He was formerly a Michel Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1779; he was presented to Hinxhill in 1801 by Sir J. C. Honywood, Bart. and to St. Margaret's, Rochester, in 1803, by the Dean and Chapter of that cathedral. He was for many years Master of the King's school in Rochester, his scholars at which presented him with a piece of plate in 1825. In the following year a similar compliment was paid him by his parishioners. A very large and massive salver, of exquisite workmanship, was presented to him by the Mayor of Rochester, and a numerous deputation of the inhabitants, among whom were the Archdeacon of the diocese, and other clergymen, several members of the Corporation, Colonel Bingham, Capt. Belsom, &c. It bears the following inscription: "The inhabitants of the parish of Saint Margaret, Rochester, from a sense of the merits of their faithful and conscientious minister, the Reverend John Griffiths, D.D. and of his unremitting attention to every part of his duty, for a period of twenty-three years, present him this token of their high respect and regard. February 24th, 1826."

Oct. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, after a tedious illness, aged 32, the Hon. and Rev. *Henry Duncumbe*, Rector of Kirkby Misperton, Yorkshire; second son of Lord Feversham. He was formerly Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford; and was presented to his living by his father in 1824. He married Sept. 27, 1827, Lucy-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Sykes.

Oct. 3. At Wickwar, very advanced in age, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, late Perpetual Curate of North Nibley, co. Gloucester. Vicar of Hilmarton, Wilts, a Deputy Lieut. and Commissioner of Taxes for Gloucestershire. He was of Christchurch, Oxford; was presented by that society to North Nibley, and to Hilmarton by the King, in 1802.

Oct. 8. At his house in Kensington-square, aged 80, the Rev. *Robert Hamilton*, Vicar of St. Olave's Jewry, F.R.S. &c. He was of Eman. coll. Cambridge, B.D. 1796, D.D. 1801, and was presented to his living in 1797 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough. He was buried at his church of St. Olave's Jewry.

At Bath, aged 70, the Rev. *C. G. le Chevalier*.

Oct. 9. At Aurora, North America, aged 65, the Rev. *Samuel Harris*, late of

Wigan, Lancashire, third son of the late Mr. Alderman Harris, of Bristol.

Oct. 13. At Handsworth, near Birmingham, the Rev. *Henry Lawton*, Vicar of Ashbocking, Suffolk. He was of Clare hall, Camb. LL.B. 1793, and was presented to his living in the same year by Lord Chancellor Loughborough. His wife, Elizabeth, died at the same place, about the same time.

Oct. 14. At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, the Rev. *David Reid*, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Reid, of Bishop's Cleeve, co. Gloucester.

Oct. 16. The Rev. *Henry Godfrey*, D.D. President of Queen's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. as thirteenth Wrangler, M.A. 1805, B.D. 1813, D.D. per reg. lit. 1822. He was elected President in 1820.

Oct. 25. At his seat, Llysmeirchion, near Denbigh, aged 48, the Rev. *Robert Chambres Chambres*, Vicar of Llanufydd. His paternal name was Jones. He was of Jesus coll. Oxford, M.A. 1808, B.D. 1811, and was collated to his living in 1817 by Dr. Luxmoore, the late Bishop of St. Asaph.

Murdered in his potatoe field, aged nearly 80, the Rev. *George Houston*, Rector of Feighcullen, co. Kildare, leaving a widow, to whom he had been married 43 years, perfectly destitute. A coroner's jury, after a patient and minute investigation of two days, gave the following verdict: "That the deceased came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound, on the morning of the 25th, which there was reason to suspect had been inflicted by George Lennard," who was transmitted to Naas gaol. Mr. Houston was a mild, amiable man, and had ever lived on good terms with his neighbours, by all of whom he and Mrs. Houston were much liked, until agitation had been actively preached and incalculately by the rambling demons who infest the country. A police camp had been lately formed in his parish. The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Houston Barton to the Rectory of Feighcullen, and by this appointment has fulfilled a wish long entertained by the venerable deceased. Mr. Barton, who was the object of his adoption, had served for a considerable period as curate in the parish.

Oct. 26. At Nuneaton, of cholera, aged 80, the Rev. *J. Skinner*.

Oct. 27. At the Hall, Wigan, aged 67, the Hon. and Rev. *George Bridgeman*, Rector of Wigan and of Weston under Lizard, Staffordshire, uncle to the Earl of Bradford, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Corke and Orrery. He was

the fourth and youngest son of Henry first Lord Bradford, by Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of John Simpson, esq.; was of Queen's college, Camb. B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790; and was presented to both his livings by his brother the late Earl of Bradford in 1801. He was twice married; first, July 28, 1792, to Lady Lucy Isabella Boyle, daughter of Edmund 7th Earl of Corke and Orrery, by whom he had four daughters and three sons: 1, Elizabeth-Isabella, married in 1822 to the Rev. Egerton Arden Bagot, and died in 1824; 2, Anne-Charlotte, married in 1819 to Charles Shirley, esq. brother to E. J. Shirley, esq. of Eatington; 3, Edmund-Henry, who died young; 4, Major Edmund-Henry Bridgeman; 5, Lucy-Elizabeth; 6, 7, George and Lucy, twins, who all died infants. Having lost his first wife, Sept. 5, 1801, Mr. Bridgeman married secondly, Aug. 16, 1809, Charlotte-Louisa, daughter of the late Wm. Poyntz, esq. who survives him without issue.

Aged 75, the Rev. *William Inge*, M.A. He was the eldest son of the late Canon Inge, Precentor of Lichfield Cathedral, and was of Christ-church, Oxford, M.A. 1780.

On his way to Corfu, aged 40, the Rev. *George Winnock*, Chaplain to the forces.

Oct. 29. At Findon, Sussex, aged 75, the Rev. *John Hind*, D.D. Vicar of that parish. He was son of the Rev. Richard Hind, D.D. formerly Vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire, and Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, and brother to the Rev. Thomas Hind, Rector of Ardley and Westwell, Oxon, and Vicar of Culworth in Northamptonshire (who died in 1815); and to Martin Hind, esq. merchant, of Leeds (see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. viii. p. 427; vol. ix. p. 698). This brother was formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1780, B.D. 1789, and D.D. 1797; and was presented to Findon by that Society in 1807.

Oct. 30. At Ryde, I. W. the Rev. *Horatio Pitt Shewell*.

Oct. 31. At Corston, Somerset, the Rev. *William Henry Quicke*, Vicar of that parish and Rector of Chelwood. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1817; was presented to Ashbrittle in 1811 by J. Quicke, esq. and to Stoke Pero by the same patron in 1818; and in lieu of these benefices, was collated to those he latter held, by the present Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Nov. 8. At Abergavenny, aged 75, the Rev. Mr. *Morgan*, father of the Rev. T. F. Morgan, Curate of St. Martin's, Birmingham; who, on the 17th Nov. was also deprived of his wife, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Burn.

Nov. 10. Aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Barthomier*, for thirty-five years professor of the French language at Eton.

Nov. 18. Aged 54, the Rev. *William Howells*, Minister of the Episcopal chapel in Long Acre.

Nov. 28. At Malpas, Cheshire, aged 54, the Rev. *William Wickham Drake*, Rector of the lower mediety of that parish, Perpetual Curate of Harthill, and a Prebendary of Winchester. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Drake, LL.D. Rector of Deptford, Kent, and Amersham, Bucks, by Mary, eldest dau. and coheiress of the Rev. William Wickham, of Garsington, Oxfordshire; and cousin-german (both by his father and mother) to Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardeloes, M.P. for Amersham. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1807, was presented to Malpas in 1802 by his uncle T. D. T. Drake, esq. and to Harthill by the same patron in 1816.

Dec. 2. At Peterstone Court, near Swansea, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Powell*, M.A. a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Brecon and Glamorgan, a Deputy Lieutenant of the former county, and senior Alderman of the borough of Swansea.

At Nettlecombe parsonage, Somersetshire, after a few days' illness, the Rev. *Philip Panter*. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, M.A. 1810; and was for sixteen years a very active and pious Chaplain in the Royal Navy. He was taken ill while preaching his farewell sermon at Nettlecombe, having been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the rectory of Thorneburn in Northumberland.

Dec. 5. At Knapton, near Abbyleix, Queen's County, the Hon. and Rev. *Arthur Vesey*, Rector of Abbyleix and Ballymakay, only brother to the Viscount de Vesey. He was the second son of Thomas the first Viscount, by Elizabeth Selina, eldest daughter and coheiress of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. He married March 3, 1773, Miss Johnstone, and has left a family.

At Nottingham, aged 68, the Rev. *Leonard Chapman*, Vicar of Wysall and Perpetual Curate of Edwalton; to the former of which churches he was presented in 1796 by the Earl of Gosford.

Dec. 6. At Lydlinch, Dorset, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Thomas Hobson*, Rector of that parish and Pentridge, and Vicar of Hermitage, all in that county. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1788; was presented to Hermitage in 1796 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, to Pentridge in 1801 by the same patron, and to Lydlinch in 1818 by John Fane, esq. and others.

Dec. 7. Aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Portington*, Rector of Wappenham, North-

amptonshire, and a magistrate for that county. He was formerly Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, M.A. 1780; and was collated to Wappenharn in 1795 by Dr. Pretzman, then Bishop of Lincoln.

Dec. 8. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, for 44 years one of the ministers of the Canongate.

At Ratlinghope, Salop, aged 72, the Rev. John Hawkins, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1796 on his own petition.

Murdered by a mob, on his road to Bandon, the Rev. Charles Fergusson, Rector of Timoleague.

Dec. 10. At Wartling, Sussex, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Fuller, of Heathfield, Rector of Chalvington and Vicar of Hove. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780; was presented to Chalvington in 1796 by John T. Fuller, esq. and to Hove in 1797 by Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.

Dec. 13. At West Cottingwith, Yorkshire, aged 69, the Rev. Josiah Mitchinson, formerly incumbent of Thorganby, to which he was presented in 1820.

Dec. 17. Aged 42, the Rev. Thomas Conway Warth Scymour, Vicar of Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, and of Loddon, Norfolk. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816; and was presented to Melbourne in 1824 by the Dean and Chapter of Ely; and recently collated to Loddon by Bishop Sparke.

Dec. 18. At Hereford, the Rev. Henry Gipps, Vicar of St. Peter's in that city. He was late Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1822, and was instituted to his living on his own petition in 1824.

Dec. 19. At the Mermaid inn, Wansford, (having been attacked with paralysis on his road to vote for the county members at Peterborough,) aged 81, the Rev. Richard Atlay, Rector of St. John's and Vicar of St. Martin's, Stamford, and for fifty-two years Master of the Grammarschool in that town. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1773 as sixth Senior Optime, M.A. 1776; was presented to St. John's Stamford in 1785, and to St. Martin's in 1787, on the presentation of the Marquis of Exeter and the Corporation.

Dec. 20. Aged 40, the Rev. T. Hesketh Biggs, Rector of Whitborne, Herefordshire, to which he was collated in 1826 by Dr. Huntingford, the late Bishop of Hereford.

Dec. 21. After a long illness, the Rev. George Pennington, Vicar of Bas-ingbourn, Cambridgeshire, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in 1801.

Dec. 25. At St. Sidwell's, Exeter,

aged 70, the Rev. William Southmead, Rector of Gidley, Devon, to which church he was presented in 1791 by Henry Rat-tray, esq.

Dec. 29. At Buckshaw-house, Holowell, Somerset, aged 63, the Rev. Samuel Fitzherbert.

In his 70th year, the Rev. Thomas Whitaker, Vicar of Mendham, and Perpetual Curate of Syleham, Suffolk. He was of Emanuel coll. Camb. B.A. 1786, M.A. 1793; and was presented to Mendham by Mrs. Whitaker in 1788, and to Syleham in 1814, by Miss Isabella Barry.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 5. Aged 52, George Langford, esq. Post Capt. R.N. On the 2nd Mar. 1808, when commanding the *Sappho* of 18 guns and 120 men on the North Sea station, this officer captured, after an action of half an hour, the *Admiral Yawl*, a Danish brig of 28 guns and 83 men, victualled and stored for five months. He was in consequence immediately promoted to post rank.

Oct. 17. The widow of the late Lt.-Col. Dunkin, 44th regt. 2d dau. of Gen. Benj. O'Halloran, E.I.C.

Nov. 27. At Greenwich, in his 60th year, Matthew Salmon Kent, esq. late surgeon to Deptford dockyard.

Early. In Upper Norton-st. aged 65, Wm. Humby, esq. a magistrate for Middlesex.

After an absence of some years on the continent, Richard Poyer Callen, esq. youngest son of the late Charles Callen, esq. of Grove, Pembrokeshire.

Dec. 15. At the residence of his uncle, Hart-st. Bloomsbury, aged 22, Hen. Hurdis Hodson, only son of the late Henry Hodson, esq. surgeon, of Lewes, and grandson of the Rev. John Hodson, Rector of Thornham, Kent.

Dec. 20. Aged 72, the Right Hon. Louisa Countess dowager of Aylesford; sister to the Marquis of Bath and Lord Carteret, and aunt to the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Countess of Cawdor, &c. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Thomas first Marquis of Bath, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William 2d Duke of Portland; was married Nov. 18, 1781, to Heneage fourth and late Earl of Aylesford, and left his widow Oct. 20, 1812; having had issue the present Earl, nine other sons, and nine daughters, of whom three sons besides the Earl and three daughters survive.

Dec. 22. Lt.-Col. Pierse, E. I. service brother of Col. Pierse, C.B. Bombay art.

Dec. 23. At Connaught-terrace, aged 63, Sir John Cox, of Dunmanway, co.

CORK, Bart., late of the 2d Life Guards, second son of the late Col. Michael Cox, of the 1st Foot Guards. He is succeeded in the title by his only surviving brother, Col. George Matthew Cox, East India service.

At Little Chelsea, aged 82, Charles Shuter, esq.

Dec. 25. In Connaught-sq. aged 77, Mrs. Spencer, late of Great Russell-st.

In Wimpole-st. aged 78, T. Pitt, esq.

Dec. 26. Ogle Ogle, esq. formerly of Hull.

Dec. 28. In Crawford-street, aged 78, Mary, relict of John-Robert James, esq. of Jamaica.

Aged 12, Mary Ann, dau. of Robert Gillespie, esq. of York-pl. Portman-sq.

Dec. 30. In Gloucester-pl. Elizabeth, relict of Captain Arthur Caldwell, chief engineer of Chunar, E.I.

Dec. 31. In Caroline-st. Bedford-sq. aged 50, Frances, relict of Major-Gen. Hewitt, Madras army.

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BERKS.—*Lately.* At Hagbourne vicarage, Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Harris, esq. and sister to the Rev. R. Meredith, Vicar of Hagbourne.

Dec. 16. At Abingdon, aged 72, Thos. Baker, esq. many years a principal burgess of the corporation of that town.

Dec. 18. At the Rectory, Letcombe Bassett, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Firth.

Dec. 26. Aged 19, Harriot, second dau. of George Higgs, esq. of Reading.

BUCKS.—*Lately.* At Weston Turville, aged 75, Lucy, relict of Colonel Tompkins, and sister to the late Adm. Lechmere.

CHESTER.—Oct. 29. At Bucklow-hill, on returning from Manchester, by the overthrow of a four-wheeled carriage, the wife of the Rev. T. Ainsworth, Vicar of Hartford.

CORNWALL.—Dec. 19. At Callington, aged 72, Wm. Moone, esq. father-in-law to Wm. Thaliesson Morgan, esq. solicitor, Launceston.

Dec. 22. At Tregony, Captain Wm. Hennah, C.H., one of the old school of British sailors. He was the son of a clergyman formerly resident at St. Austell. He entered the navy under Wallis the circumnavigator, and received his first commission in 1793. At the glorious battle of Trafalgar he had the good fortune to be first Lieutenant of the Mars 74, and having succeeded to the command of that ship on the fall of Capt. Duff, was promoted to post rank on the first day of the following year (1806). He has left a numerous family.

CUMBERLAND.—Dec. 24. At Carlisle, Mary, relict of Henry Hall, esq. Madras Estab. eldest dau. of Wm. Giles, esq. late of 19th foot.

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Hardway, Lieut. Thos. James Broderick, R.N.

Dec. 21. At Ilfracombe, aged 55, Robert Hoy, esq.

Dec. 29. At Newton Abbas, aged 80, John Lethbridge, esq. brother to Captain Lethbridge, R.N.

DORSET.—Dec. 23. At Slepe House, Capt. Cook, of the Dorset Militia.

ESSEX.—*Lately.* At Birley-hall, from a fractured thigh when coursing, George Winterton, esq.

Aged 63, Charles Welstead, esq. of Valentines, Ilford, one of the gentlemen nominated for sheriff for the county.

GLoucestershire.—*Lately.* At Clifton, Charles-Gaston-Gabriel-Agesilaus de Blanchy, esq. descended from an ancient and noble family in the south of France.

At her brother's (Sir W. H. Robinson), Cheltenham, Joanna, widow of the Rev. R. Slade, Vicar of Thornbury, and dau. of late Col. B. Robinson.

At Tewkesbury, Lieut. Charles Jayne, R.N. son of Rev. T. Jayne, Rector of Rendcomb.

Wm. Thompson, esq. solicitor, of Cirencester, after having attended the same day his office of clerk in the Court of Requests.

HANTS.—*Lately.* At Southampton, Charlotte, dau. of late Gen. John Hale, of Guisborough, Yorkshire.

Nov. 28. At Portsmouth, aged 36, D. B. Scott, esq. of Hunter's Hall, Epping, late of Ingham-house, Norfolk, leaving a widow and family.

Dec. 4. At Fratton, Lieut. Abraham Hughes, R.N. (1802.)

Dec. 20. At Newport, aged 70, Hannah Barbara, relict of Lieut.-Col. Maclean, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the Tower.

HERTS.—Nov. 17. At Coles, near Buntingford, aged 81, Thomas Grey, esq. an eminent agriculturist, and intimate friend of Mr. Coke.

Dec. 27. At Hemel Hempstead, Mary-Ann, wife of F. Warren, esq.

KENT.—Dec. 12. At Dover, aged 70, John Hatley, esq. Capt. R.N., the last survivor of the companions of our illustrious circumnavigator, Captain Cook. He was made Lieutenant by Sir Robert Harland, and appointed to the Active frigate, on the East India station, in 1782. For his exemplary conduct when First Lieutenant of the St. George, when a mutiny broke out in that ship, off Cadiz, in July, 1797, he was promoted to the rank of Commander. He subsequently commanded the Winchelsea 32, employed in the West Indies and the Mediterranean, and when on the latter station received the gold medal of the Turkish order of the Crescent. He

formed one of the procession at Lord Nelson's funeral, and afterwards served as Captain of the *Bacchus* frigate, and Raisonable 64, in the Indian seas.

Dec. 21. At Nicholas Hospital, Harbledown, aged 92, — Clithero, in early life a drummer in a Highland regiment. So attached was the old man to his favourite instrument, that he seldom omitted, on public occasions, to "beat," as he said, "to arms." On the 20th, he came to Canterbury with his drum, and employed himself for some time under the window of Mr. Plumptre's committee-room; but died next day.

Dec. 23. At Westcombe-park, Greenwich, aged 22, Thomas Brocklebank, jun. esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE. — *Dec. 6.* At Castle Donington, Mary, 2nd dau. of the late Thomas Dalby, esq.

LINCOLN. — *Dec. 3.* At Sudbrook-park, aged 18, the Hon. Georgiana Sarah Elizabeth Lambton, 2nd daughter of Lord Durham.

Dec. 12. At Denton Hall, after many years' suffering, Jane, fourth dau. of Sir Wm. Earle Welby, Bart.

MIDDLESEX. — *Sept. . .* At Trent-park, aged 75, John Cumming, esq. an eminent Russia merchant. The sale of his valuable effects has since attracted considerable public attention.

NORFOLK. — *Nov. 25.* Aged 42, Thomas Rippingall, esq. of Langham, a magistrate acting for the hundred of Holt.

OXON. — *Nov. 24.* Aged 25, Mary, wife of Mr. James Bridges, landscape-painter, of Oxford, eldest dau. of Mr. Wyatt, carver and gilder.

Dec. 6. At Magdalen college, aged 23, Mr. Edward Archer Tawney, a Demy of that society, third son of the late Richard Tawney, esq. of Dunchurch-lodge, Warw.

Dec. 10. At Henley-on-Thames, in her 95th year, Mrs. Grace Treacher, sister of the late Sir John Treacher, and aunt of Mr. Tawney, Swan Brewery, Oxford.

Dec. 15. In the 42d year of his age, Mr. Edward Hickman, silversmith, a common councilman of Oxford.

Dec. 16. Charles-Baring, youngest son of P. L. Story, esq. of Tusmore-house.

At Woodstock, John Joberns, esq. Inspector-general of Hospitals to his Majesty's Forces, and Senior Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

SOMERSET. — *Dec. 6.* At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Robertson, in Bath, Catharine, widow of the late Richard Wells, esq. of Demerara.

Dec. 9. Aged 68, Wm. Clark, esq. of Taunton.

Dec. 11. At Bath, aged 82, Christopher Keating, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Dec. 18. At Bath, aged 83, Eliza, widow of Constantine Phipps, esq.

Dec. 31. At Bath, aged 61, R. Skinner, esq.

Lately. At Woolstone-house, aged 54, Harriet, widow of Rev. A. A. Askew.

At East Coker, aged 26, Mary, wife of the Rev. Hen. Michell, of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, and youngest dau. of the late J. Bullock, esq. of the former place.

At Wellington, where he was residing for the benefit of his health, Thos. Kidgell, esq. of Pangbourne.

At Bath, Thos. Bedford, esq. of Pall-mall.

At Bath, aged 54, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Sturges, esq. Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

STAFFORD. — *Lately.* Mary, eldest dau. of late John Lockley, esq. of Americourt, Pershore.

Dec. 17. Of apoplexy, whilst sitting for his portrait, Robert Cooper, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent.

SUFFOLK. — *Nov. 22.* At Brent Ely hall, aged 79, E. G. Lind, esq. of Stratford-place.

Dec. 18. At Landguard Fort, aged 9, Helen-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Dickens, and grand-dau. of Col. West, Lieut.-Governor of Landguard,—the fourth member of the same family who has been recently called away, viz. the father, the mother, and two children. One daughter only survives.

SURREY. — *Dec. 8.* At Croydon, aged 57, Thomas James, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 24. At Richmond, aged 71, Mary, widow of Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, the 2nd Bart. of Thames Ditton, M.P. for Seaford. She was the only surviving dau. of Thos. Lodge, esq. of Leeds, was married Dec. 3, 1778, and left a widow July 17, 1806, having had issue Sir Hen. and Sir Chas., the late and present Barons, six other sons, and three daughters.

Dec. 29. At Hatcham Grove, aged 58, Jonathan Lucas, esq.

SUSSEX. — *Nov. 11.* At Dale Park, in her 60th year, the Right Hon. Frances dowager Marchioness of Bute. She was the 2nd dau. of Mr. Coutts the banker, and sister to the dowager Countess of Guilford and Lady Burdett. She became the 2nd wife of John first Marquis of Bute, Sept. 17, 1800, and was left his widow Nov. 16, 1814, with a daughter and one son—Frances, now Viscountess Sandon, and Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart. Her remains were interred in the vault of the Bute family at Cardiff Castle.

Nov. 23. At Twyford-lodge, aged 83, W. L. Sewell, Esq. many years one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.

Nov. 24. At Brighton, the Hon. Emily Montagu, youngest daughter of the late Lord Rokey.

Lately. At Slindon, Mrs. Wilcox, in her hundred and third year. Through the

long period of her existence, she practised the art of a midwife; and, it is calculated, attended the birth of more than five thousand fellow creatures. She retained her faculties, but slightly impaired, to the last.

At Brighton, in her 50th year, the wife of Wm. Appletree, esq. of Goldings, Basingstoke.

Dec. 5. At Brighton, aged 63. Clas. Hine, Esq. of Langham Lodge, Essex, a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex.

Dec. 11. At Hastings, aged 36, T. M. Welsh, Esq. of Merefield-lodge, Essex.

WARRICK.—*Lately.* At Birmingham, Henry-Gould, second son of Robt. Midleton Atley, esq., of Snitterfield.

Dec. 30. At Merivale-hall, aged 60, the Hon. Charlotte, wife of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq., and aunt to Earl Howe. She was the youngest dau. of Assheton first Viscount Curzon, by his second wife Dorothy, sister to Richard first Earl Grosvenor; and was married to Mr. Dugdale June 27, 1799.

WILTS.—*Lately.* At Corsham, aged 26, Lieut. Wm. Guise Whitecombe, 2d W. I. regiment, youngest son of late Sir Samuel Whitcombe.

Dec. 28. At Littlecott, aged 19, Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Popham.

WORCESTER.—Nov. 5. Edward Henry Bearcroft, esq., of Meer Hall, Captain of the Hanbury Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lately. At Worcester, Charlotte, widow of Miles Beale, esq. late of Hyde, Gloucestershire.

At Pershore, in his 31st year, O. B. Rogers, esq., solicitor.

Aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of W. Blew, esq. of Worcester.

YORK.—Nov. 5. At York, Sophia, wife of Rear-Admiral D'Arcy Purton, of Askham Bryan.

Lately. At Wickersley rectory, near Rotherham, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. John Forster.

At Crathorne, Ralph Chapman, aged 107. He was born in the same parish, and for several generations his ancestors have farmed under the Crathorne family.

Dec. 1. At Ravensworth Castle, aged 17, the Hon. Chas. Liddell, seventh son of Lord Ravensworth.

Dec. 5. At Roull, near Ferrybridge, in the prime of life, Robert Earnshaw, jun. esq. only son of R. Earnshaw, esq. of Heasle.

At Kirkella, in his 103d year, Wm. Sowdon.

Dec. 9. Aged 57, at the house of her brother-in-law Mr. Isaac Wilson, Hull, Sophia, dau. of the late Marmaduke Prickett, esq. of Bridlington.

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* CH. PART II.

Dec. 23. Aged 56, Matthew Clement, esq. of Boroughbridge.

Dec. 26. Aged 83, John Storm, esq. of Hull.

Dec. 31. Aged 23, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Baldwin Wake, M.D. of York.

WALES.—Nov. 13. At Cardigan, aged 40, Lieut. Charles Davis, R.N.

Dec. 3. In his 80th year, Henry Lee, esq. of Dynas Powis, Glamorganshire.

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 22. At Brechin, Lieut. Alex. Young, late of 21st reg.

Oct. 25. At Dalhousie Castle, aged 26, the Rt. Hon. George Lord Ramsay, Capt. 26th foot. He has left an only brother who has succeeded to the title of Lord Ramsay, and is now heir apparent to the Earldom of Dalhousie.

Dec. 8. At Edinburgh, aged 83, the Rt. Hon. Henrietta Viscountess Duncan. She was the 2d dau. of the Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, President of the Court of Session, and niece to Henry first Viscount Melville; was married to the celebrated Adm. Duncan, who was created a Viscount in 1797, after the glorious victory off Camperdown, and left his widow Aug. 4, 1804, with two sons, (the eldest of whom is now Earl of Camperdown,) and five daughters. Her many amiable qualities and her fascinating manners, will long endear the memory of Lady Duncan. She continued in possession of all her faculties to her advanced age.

IRELAND.—Nov. 5. At Slevi Bann, co. Donegal, James Black, esq. formerly Lieut. 48th reg.

Nov. 15. At New Ross, of cholera, Major Mackay, 70th reg. leaving a large family unprovided for.

Nov. 18. At Ardglass Castle, co. Down, aged 92, Wm. Ogilvie, esq.

Lately. Robert Harty, esq. Alderman and late Lord Mayor of Dublin, and an unsuccessful Parliamentary candidate for that city in 1831.

Dec. 8. At Limerick, by cutting his throat, Capt. Frank Stanway, principal of the engineer department of that district. He was unmarried.

At Skibbereen, aged 53, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Collins, for seven years the titular Bishop of Cork.

Dec. 13. At Dublin, Major d'Arcy, for many years Inspector-general of Police.

Dec. 16. In Dublin, Cath.-Eliz. wife of the Very Rev. Sir Geo. Bissopp, Bart. Dean of Lismore, and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Andrew Sproule, R.N. She was married in 1820, and has left issue.

Dec. 18. In Stephen's-green, Dublin, at a very advanced age, James Henthorn, esq. one of the founders of, and for

many years secretary to, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Dec. 30. At Garry Castle, King's County, aged 67, Miss Ann-Mary Priaux, sister of Thomas Priaux, esq. of Guernsey.

ISLE OF MAN.—Dec. 6. At Castle Rushen, Lieut.-Governor Smelt, the sole Governor of the Island since the death of the Duke of Athol.

ABROAD. May 30. At Batavia, in the island of Java, aged 18, Robert, only son of the late celebrated Rev. Robert Hall.

June 19. On board the Mountstuart, on his passage from Madras, aged 23, Lord George Thynne, Ensign 40th foot (to which he was appointed in November last), seventh son of the Marquis of Bath, brother to the Duchess of Buccleuch and Countess of Cawdor.

June 20. At Madras, in his 45th year, Lt.-Col. Henry Thomas Shaw, of his Majesty's 45th regt. son of late Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. of Kenward, Kent.

June 22. On his passage from Madras, aged 29, Lieut. James Holland Seddon, 52d N. I. youngest son of late Wm. S. esq. of Acres Barn, near Manchester.

July 29. Aged 76, the celebrated chemist, Count Chaptal, a Peer of France, Member of the Institute, and, under the Empire, Minister of the Interior.

Nov. 17. At his estate called Aires, in the South of France, Mr. Stultz, for-

merly a tailor in Clifford-street, who retired to France a few years ago, and was created Baron Stultz. His estate cost him 103,000*l.*, and he had another near Baden on the Rhine. About a year ago the Baron sent the Emperor of Austria a present of 40,000*l.* for which he received, in return, the Order of Maria Theresa, and the patent as Count Gothenburg. The Baron had great wealth in Rothschild's bank at Vienna. His property, besides these estates, exceeded 400,000*l.*

Nov. . . . Aged 96, Mr. Carroll, grandfather to the Marchioness of Wellesley, and the last surviving member of that Congress which agreed to the Declaration of Independence. The President of the United States has issued this tribute to the patriot: "The last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—he who for many years has been the precious relic of the hand of July 4th 1776—is no more! The death of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, is announced to us. As a mark of the respect due to the occasion, the offices of the United States government in this city will be closed tomorrow, the 16th instant. AND.JACKSON. "Washington, Nov. 15."

Nov. 30. At Riga, aged 60, Andrew H. Aikin, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. C. ii. 178.—A very chaste and elegant statue of the late Field-Marshal Earl Harcourt, from the chisel of Sievier, has been placed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. It was originally intended for the church at Newnham, where the remains of that venerable and distinguished Nobleman are entombed; but his Majesty, from the high estimation in which he held his Lordship, both in his private character and as a soldier, was graciously pleased to direct that it should be placed in the Royal Chapel. The figure is seven feet in height, robed in the Coronation robes, and is in a walking attitude, rather bowed by years. Mr. Sievier has admirably succeeded in divesting the figure of the appearance of that stiffness so frequently met with in similar works; every limb possesses an easy graceful curve, without the least semblance of affectation; the cloak is thrown open, showing the right leg and arm; and the collar of the Order of the Bath is displayed over the ermine cape, both of which are beautifully executed. The Earl's calm though dignified countenance is very characteristically preserved. On the sides of the pedestal are alto reliefs; that on the right representing his Lord-

ship taking Lee, the American general, (as related in our memoir above referred to); the other representing the late Duke of York presenting his Lordship with his sword upon the plains of Lisle. Upon the front are trophies entwined with laurel and oak, under which is the following simple inscription:

Field-Marshal Earl Harcourt,
born 20th March, 1742,
died 17th June, 1830.

Vol. C. ii. p. 380. Mr. Nesbitt was the putative son of Sir John Nesbitt, who left him a property producing 2500*l.* per annum, of which he took possession on attaining his majority in June 1831; but sold within a month after to Mr. Learmouth, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, for the sum of 32,000*l.* Shortly before or after, he married Miss Mordaunt, of Drury-lane Theatre; and died in the September following from being thrown from a gig. He left a will, by which he bequeathed legacies to his mother Mrs. Byron, and his sister the Countess Mortara; and left his widow residuary legatee. The proceedings under this will have been lately under discussion in the Rolls' Court.

P. 474. The Marquis d'Harcourt was a Major-General in the British army and C.B. His first introduction to the late Earl Harcourt arose, it is said, from the circumstance of his being taken prisoner by his English namesake. On the French refugees coming to England, the d'Harcourts were welcomed by the hospitality of the Earl, then the head of the English family—the elder brother of the late Field-Marshal (see our vol. LXXIX. i. 48!). The late Marquis volunteered into the British army in Flanders in 1793; and at the termination of that campaign was allowed by the Duke of York to be considered an aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. the Hon. Wm. Harcourt (the late Earl). He continued actively employed, chiefly in Holland, until 1799; and in 1800 accompanied Sir Home Popham to Russia. He was afterwards for some time Assistant Quarter-master-general in Ireland; and served with the 40th foot in Spain, and wore a medal for the siege of Badajos. (A full detail of his services will be found in the Royal Military Calendar, vol. iv. p. 8.) On the 12th of June 1800 he more closely cemented his connection with his English kinsmen by marrying their cousin Sophia, only daughter and heiress of Richard Bard Harcourt, of Aldbury in Hertfordshire, Esq., (who died Jan. 27, 1815) fourth in descent from the Rev. Vere Harcourt, D.D. great-uncle to Simon first Baron and Viscount Harcourt (see the pedigree of this branch of the family in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, vol. i. p. 285.) He has left two sons, the present Marquis and Capt. William Harcourt, who are benefited by the will of the last Earl as stated in our notice of their father's death.

Vol. CII. i. 178, 652.—A splendid monument has been erected in Kirkella Church to the late Daniel Sykes, Esq., M.P. by his widow; it bears the following inscription, written by R. M. Beverley, esq.:

"H. S. E. Daniel Sykes, Coll. S. Trin. apud Cantabr. olim Socius, dein orator in causis forensibus minime vulgaris, mox ipse Judex in curia municipali Kingstoniae super Hullum aquos et clemens, atque idem tandem in Britannorum commune concilium adscriptus bis Hullensium, semel Beverlacensium suffragis; quibus se dignum prebuit, et jus populi vindicando, et Afrorum libertatem indefesse exigendo, tali fide in omni vita ratione, tali in Deum pietate et in omnes benevolentia, ut speci non ceca suis remanserit, mortem eum cum vita aeterna per Christi victoriam commutasse. Nat. prid. id. Nov. A.D. M,DCC,LXVI, ob. IX. cal. Feb. A.D. M,DCC,XXXII. Hoc monumentum ponendum curavit conjugi desideratissimo uxori Isabella amuntissima."

Pp. 188, 650. Mr. Greenwood was descended from an ancient Yorkshire family; and owed his introduction into the house of army agency from his great-aunt, daughter of James Greenwood, esq. of Stapleton Park near Pontefract, having married the father of Mr. Cox, the founder of that concern. Mr. Greenwood's father was Vicar of Higham Ferrars in Northamptonshire; where, pursuant to his desire, he was buried by the side of both his parents. His mother lived for many of her latter years under the roof and tender care of her beloved son, and attained the age of ninety-six. Mr. Greenwood never married; but devoted his affections to his only sister, the wife of the late Mr. Hammersley, and her family, to whom he left all that he possessed.

P. 273. A monument to General Sir George Don, designed by Mr. George Basevi, and executed in white marble by Mr. Nicholl, has been recently sent to Gibraltar, to be erected in the Protestant church of the garrison. The tomb of the veteran is represented shrouded by the banners of his regiment, his arms suspended on the front, and his helmet resting on the top of the sarcophagus. The following inscription is engraved on the tablet:—"Sacred to the memory of General Sir George Don, G.C.B. G.C.H. and G.C.M.G. Colonel of the third regiment of Foot, and Governor of Scarborough Castle, who, after sixty years of uninterrupted active service, died at Gibraltar on the 1st January 1832, aged 76 years. Having been entrusted by his Sovereign during a service of 39 years, with many high commands, he closed his life full of years and honours, in that important fortress where he had commanded as Lieutenant-Governor, with unwearied zeal and consummate ability, during the long period of 17 years."

P. 376. A beautiful portrait of Miss Juliana Homfray, painted by Samuel Lane, esq., has been excellently engraved in mezzotinto by Samuel Cousins, esq. of the size of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high by 8 wide, at the expense of the Rev. Fred. H. Turnor Barnwell. The same gentleman has written the following epitaph for Trinity Church, Marylebone:—"Julianam Homfray, et amabilem et amatam, florescente etate, Februario die 24^o 1832, cita mors abstulit! Dotas divinae aequæ ac jucundæ, vena ingenii benigna, sentiendi facultas eximia, coenitas liberæ educta, delectandi vis insita, defunctam ad vivum descripserunt, et formam insignem, ad venustatem penitus comparatam, adornarunt. Aliorum ora atque animos, huc usque, ad se alescit; inter suos vero, sive consanguineos, seu amicos, præter solitum deflenda, (Divinae voluntati deditio salvi) manet desiderium inexplibile!"

Pp. 471, 651. The Rev. Samuel Carter was also Rector of Felthorpe, in Norfolk, to which he was collated in 1779 by Dr. Yonge, then Bishop of Norwich. His body was buried at Woringham, near Beccles; and the following epitaph has been written to his memory:—"M. S. Samuelis Carter, A. M. qui, per ævum extentum, probitatis spectatae, doctrine perutilis, morum elegantiae et simplicitatis primeæ, adeo præstítit exemplar, ut nullo non honoris genere dignus videretur. In agro Sufolkie natus, bonis literis in collegio Sanctæ Trinitatis, apud Cantabrigienses, imbutus, is postea assiduè incubuit. In rus maturè secedens, pastoris munus apud Fersfield, in comitatū Norfolcia, insinuiter peregit. Aetatem juvenilem artibus informando per aliquot spatiū gnavorum operam dedit, et, felicis ipse ingenii, juvenum ingenia feliciter excolluit, documenta solitudine quasi paternā admiscens. Dicrum tandem satur, otio haud ignobili vitam finivit. Ille apprime desiderandus, ex aequo deflendus, obiit Maii 16^o 1832.—F. H. T. B."

P. 559. Bishop Huntingford was admitted scholar at Winchester in 1762, elected to New College in 1764, and Fellow of Winchester in 1785. His portrait in Cadell's "Gallery" is not by Edridge; but a copy of that by Lawrence. The original was painted for the Fellows of Winchester, and is placed in the Warden's Gallery. A monument to the Bishop has been erected in the church of Compton; on which, after his name, is the following inscription, drawn up by himself: "In the early part of his priesthood he was Curate of this parish. From that time he always retained a regard for it. And he now wishes to remind his parishioners, that the salvation of their souls is to be attained only by believing what is taught, and by doing what is commanded, in the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."—A posthumous volume of the Bishop's Works has recently been published, edited, according to his direction, by his nephew the Rev. Henry Huntingford. The contents of the volume are a second edition of "Thoughts on the Trinity;" various charges to the Clergy of the dioceses of Gloucester and Hereford; several discourses on particular occasions; and an address at the consecration of a church-yard. They are stated to be "selected from a number of other manuscripts, which bear testimony alike to the humble and sincere piety, the deep learning, the unwearyed activity, the noble and independent spirit, the elegant and truly poetical taste, of their author."

P. 571. At the Lynn quarter sessions July 11, the Rev. Thomas Iveson was

found guilty of the murder of his father, but insane at the period he committed it. He will be confined for life.

Vol. CII. ii. 83. A meeting of friends of the late Sir James Mackintosh was assembled at Lord Althorp's house, in Downing-street, on the 2d of July, for the purpose of testifying by some public act their respect for one not less distinguished by the most amiable feelings and manners, than by the highest talent and the most various and extensive acquirements. It was resolved to erect a monument to his memory; and before the end of the same month 510*l.* had been subscribed for that object, of which the Duke of Devonshire had subscribed 50*l.*; the Marquis of Lansdowne 30*l.*; Viscount Goderich, Lord Althorp, and Lord Holland, each 25*l.*; and Lord Porchester, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. E. Stanley, the Hon. C. A. Pelham, Sir F. Baring, and H. Galley Knight, esq. each 20*l.*—Sir James Mackintosh printed a Syllabus of his course of lectures, which was much sought after.

P. 87. The will of the late Mr. Bentham is dated May 30, 1832, (one week before his death). He appoints Dr. Bowring, "who for these twelve years or thereabouts has been my most intimate and confidential friend, my executor; and in the event of and during his incapacity, by reason of absence, infirmity, or any other cause, from taking possession of my effects or my body, I appoint my dear friend Edwin Chadwick, barrister-at-law, to officiate in his stead." He then gives directions regarding the disposal of his body, as we have already stated. He gives to Dr. Bowring his interest in the Westminster Review, and "whatever sum may be found requisite for the republication of a complete collection of all my works, and the completion of such of them as are not yet published;" also all his manuscripts and books relating to finance, political economy, parliamentary reform, emancipation of the colonies, and panopticon houses. He gives to his nephew George Bentham all his manuscripts relating to logic and monography, and all his collections relating to language; he gives to his friend Edwin Chadwick all his books and works relating to jurisprudence, and his collections for legislation, also his pamphlets on the poor-laws; and a legacy of 100*l.* as an executor. To his dear friend and quondam amanuensis and pupil Richard Doane, barrister-at-law, all his books on English law, and also his organ. To John Herbert Koe, barrister-at-law, one of his former amanuenses, the books which he had lent him. The remainder of his books to the London University. Rings bearing his effigy, and containing

portions of his hair, to several of his friends and distinguished characters, among whom are the following: La Fayette; Jose del Valle, formerly President of the Republic of Guatemala; M. van der Weyer, Ambassador from his Belgic Majesty; Jean Baptiste Say, the French political economist; Felix Bodin, Member of the Chamber of Deputies; Messrs. Bickersteth, Chadwick, Doane, and Tyrrell, barristers-at-law; Dr. Bowring; Dr. Southwood Smith; Dr. Arnot; General Miller; Mrs. Austin, wife of the Professor of Jurisprudence at the London University; Joseph Parkes, of Birmingham; Albany Fonblanche; Francis Place; John Stuart Mill, the son of the historian of British India; Col. Thompson; William Tait, of Edinburgh; and George Wheatley, of Whitehaven. A very handsome provision is made for his servants. His leasehold and other property is left in equal shares to his nephew and two nieces, the children of his late brother Gen. Sir Samuel Bentham; his freehold estates and the residue to his nephew.

P. 88. Two or three years ago subscriptions of not more than 20s. each, were entered into to obtain a portrait of the inestimable Dr. Thackeray, and the late John Jackson, esq. R. A. was fixed on by the committee to execute the painting; before it was finished Mr. Jackson died. The price was to have been 160 guineas, and Mr. Dupper, a pupil of Mr. Jackson, was engaged to complete it for the benefit of the widow and her children; as he took much pains with it, the committee presented him with ten guineas. The funds allowing it, Mr. Ward was employed to take a copper-plate engraving from the portrait, in order that every subscriber might be presented with a copy. The committee requested the Governors of the Bedford Infirmary to accept the painting and 50*l.* surplus of the funds raised for that purpose; and the plate, and the remaining prints given to the Medical Library.

P. 175. The following epitaph has been engraved on the tomb of the Duke of Reichstadt:—“*Æterne memoriae Jos. Car. Francisci Ducis Reichstadiensis, Napoleonis Galliarum Imperatoris et Mar. Ludovici Arc. Austriae filii, nati Parisiis xx Mart. mcccxxi; in cunubibus Regis Romæ nomine saluti, aetate omnibus ingenii corporisque dotibus florentem, proceræ statura, vultu juveniliter decoro, singulari sermonis comitate, militaris studiis et laboribus mirè intentum, phthisis tentavit, tristissima mors rapuit, in suburbano Augustorum ad Pulchram Fontem propè Vindobonam xxii Julii MDCCXXXIX.*”

P. 186. By Mr. Ellice Lady Hannah has left a family; her eldest son was in

the suite of Lord Durham, in his embassy to St. Petersburgh.

P. 267. Sir Albert Pell was the youngest of three sons of Robert Pell, a medical practitioner in Wellclose-square, who was also a Major in the Middlesex militia, and, like his son, an active magistrate for the county. Sir Albert was a pupil of Mr. Henry Blackstone, the eminent special pleader. He attained the rank of Serjeant-at-law in 1808; and became King's Serjeant in 1820. For some years he took a decided lead, both in the *Nisi Prius* courts in the metropolis, and in the western circuit, for which he frequently left London with upwards of two hundred retainers. His professional income at that time was estimated at 6000*l.* a year. He was a cautious yet energetic advocate, and particularly excelled in the skilful examination of witnesses. This talent was conspicuously displayed at an early period of his career in the crim. con. trial of Col. Paulett against Lord Sackville, in which his client (the plaintiff) recovered 2000*l.* damages. One of the latest causes in which he took part, was that of Lord Portsmouth, when he was the leading counsel. Sir Albert purchased his estate at Pinner Hill of Serjeant Sellon, in 1818. He had six children, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living.

P. 269. Charles Butler, Esq. was the son of Mr. James Butler, a linen-draper in Pall Mall, where he was born Aug. 15, 1750. He studied his profession under John Holliday, an eminent conveyancer, and the biographer of the Earl of Mansfield. He was the first Roman Catholic called to the bar after the relief act of 1791; but never argued any case except the celebrated one of *Cholmondeley v. Clinton*, before Sir T. Plumer and the House of Lords, of which full reports are in print. He was honoured with a silk gown, and made a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, early in the year of his death. Mr. Butler married a lady named Eyston; and has left two surviving daughters, the elder married Nov. 27, 1809, to Thomas Stonor, esq. formerly a Colonel in the Spanish army, but now M.P. for the city of Oxford; and Theresia, the younger, Nov. 7, 1814, to Andrew H. Lynch, esq., the Chancery barrister.

P. 278. Mr. Colthurst was thirty-five years of age; he had resided for six years as a barrister in Barbadoes, where the influence of an uncle, holding a high legal situation, was calculated to bring him into notice. But retaining his early propensity to African discovery, he was accustomed to take long walks in order to season himself for exposure to a still more sultry climate. The success of the Landers was the stimulus which at length

decided him. Even his Eton-school books are filled with imaginary routes in Africa; and at various times he wrote pieces of poetry allusive to this object of his enthusiasm, three of which are printed in the *Literary Gazette* of the 3d Nov.

P. 286. Lady Georgiana Buckley left two sons, Lt.-Col. Edward Pery Buckley, gen. guards, married in 1828 to Lady Catherine Bouverie, daughter of the Earl of Radnor, by his first wife, Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton; and the Rev. H. W. Buckley, M. A. late Fellow of Merton-college, Oxford, married in 1831 to Charlotte-Margaret, sister to Sir Geo. Fred. Johnstone, Bart. M. P. Her Ladyship has also left one daughter, Georgiana-Henrietta, married in 1815 to George Fox Lane, esq. M. P.

P. 389. Lt.-Col. Randall Gossip was appointed Cornet and Lieutenant in the 3d dragoons 1793, Captain 1795, brevet Major 1808, and Lieut.-Colonel 1814. He served in the expedition of 1807 to Zealand; and in 1809 and 1814 acted as Major of brigade in the Kent district. Since his death the King has granted permission to his second and third surviving sons, Wilmer and Thomas-George,

to use the name of Wilmer only, with the arms of that family, in memory of the family of their father's paternal grandmother Anne, second daughter and co-heir of George Wilmer, of Over Helmsley and the city of York, esq.

P. 474. Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke was probably of the family, some notices of which will be seen in our vol. LXII. p. 1221, and one of whom was Alured Clarke, D. D. who died Dean of Exeter (not Chichester) May 31, 1742. In 1797 the Field-Marshal (then a Lieut.-General) commanded the army in Lucknow, which deposed the Nabob Visier Ally, and placed Sandut Ally on the musnud of Oude. The army served under his immediate orders for nearly four years, and he took his leave in orders dated from Fort William, Feb. 16, 1801.

P. 486. Capt. Skinner lost his right arm at the taking of New York in 1776. A subscription has been opened to perpetuate the memory of a man who, after fifty-seven years' service to his country, was so generally esteemed in public and private life for his philanthropy and many virtues.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1831, TO DECEMBER 11, 1832.

Christened	Males - 13,504	Total	Buried	Males - 14,280	Total
{ Females 13,470 }	26,974		{ Females 14,326 }	28,606	
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	1270	40 and 50	3086	80 and 90 848
under 2 years	5443	10 and 20 1113	50 and 60	3041	90 and 100 105
Between 2 and	20	20 and 30 2215	60 and 70	2949	100...1 103 .. 1
5 years	2678	30 and 40 2749	70 and 80	2194	108..... ....1

Increase in the Burials reported this year 3269.

DISEASES.	Fever, (Scarlet)	-	388	Sore Throat and Quinsey	25
Abscess	185	Fever, (Typhus)	-	253	Spasm - - - - - 106
Age, and Debility	2948	Fistula	- - - - -	Stone and Gravel	23
Apoplexy	470	Gout	- - - - -	Stricture	28
Asthma	1050	Hæmorrhage	- - - - -	Thrush	121
Cancer	100	Heart, diseased	- - - - -	Tumour	29
Childbirth	343	Hernia	- - - - -	Venereal	5
Cholera	3200	Hooping Cough	-	Worms	6
Consumption	4499	Hydrophobia	- - - - -	Unknown Causes	837
Constipation of the	35	Inflammation	- - - - -	Stillborn	912
Bowels	35	Inflamm. of the Bowels	604	Total of Diseases	28,111
Convulsions	2075	— Lungs and Pleura	98		
Croup	100	— of the Brain	73		
Dentition or Teething	373	Insanity	- - - - -	CASUALTIES.	
Diabetes	12	Jaundice	- - - - -	Drowned	119
Diarrhea	47	Jaw-locked	- - - - -	Died by Visitation of God	65
Dropsey	978	Liver, diseased	- - - - -	Excessive Drinking	12
Dropsey on the Brain	858	Measles	- - - - -	Executed	1
Dropsey on the Chest	118	Miscarriage	- - - - -	Found Dead	1
Dysentery	22	Mortification	- - - - -	Killed by various Accid.	215
Epilepsy	48	Paralysis	- - - - -	Murdered	3
Erysipelas	75	Rheumatism	- - - - -	Poisoned	8
Fever	872	Scrophula	- - - - -	Suicides	71
Fever, Intermit. or Ague	31	Small Pox	- - - - -	Total of Casualties	495

* Executed this year within the Bills of Mortality 4, of which number only 1 has been reported to have been buried as such.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, AND HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

The principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."

Acre, taken by the Egyptians 72
Addison's simile of the angel 206
Adversaria 404
Advocates, acting as such before magistrates illegal 470
Aeschylus, critiques on 39, 130, 142
Æthelwold, St. Benedictional of 45
Agincourt, on the battle of 615
Agriculture, state of in Normandy 402
Alexander, Bp. notice of 504
Alexander I. of Scotland, coins of 601
Alexandria, libraries of 404
Alms-houses in London, erection of 359
Altar, Roman, discovered at Caerleon 141, at Manchester 359, 424, 561
America, known to the Phoenicians 359
America, North, remarks on 443. President's message 637. annual revenue of 638. population 639
Amesbury, Lord, memoir of 177
'A and xiv, origin of 230
Analogia Linguæ Græcæ 37, 126
Anatomy, Bill for regulating 70
Angas, Rev. W. H. memoir of 484
Angel, Addison's simile of the 206
Animacula, minuteness of 632
Annals for 1833, 353, 548
Antediluvian Remains discovered in Westphalia 637
Antiquaries, Society of, meetings 464, 560
Antiquary, character of an 495
Antiquities, society proposed to be called the Guardian of 104. discovered in Southwark 17, 139, 423, 516
Antwerp, description of 463. invested by the French 466. siege and surrender of 564
Arabia, derivation of 404
Aram, Eugene, on the conviction of 448
Archery, ancient proclamations concerning 302. ground in Regent's Park for 565, see *Arrow*.
Architecture, on collecting fragments of 164. domestic 244. various styles of 560
Arctic Expedition, in search of Captain Ross 358
Armoricans, law of 2
Armour of the middle ages 234
Aroint, explanation of 228, 594
Arrow, English war 299, 416
Arvel-bread, explanation of 57
Ash Hole, Devon, description of 540
Ashby-cum-Fenby, account of 212
Ashmolean Society, Oxford, meeting of 456
Auld Nick, origin of the name 58
Bacchæ of Euripides, fragment of discovered 194, 522. remarks on 295, 499, 603
Bacstaneene, Northumberland, notices of 50
Bagster, Miss, commission of lunacy against 73
Baliol, Edward, notice of 500
Ballard, Rear-Adm. V. V. memoir of 644
Bank of England, operations of the 51. on the charter of 28, 102. report respecting 171, 261, 639
Barbolf, Lord, effigies of 422
Barham, J. F. memoir of 573
— Lady Caroline, memoir of 573
Barrow, discovered at Muckleford 165
Barrymore estates in Ireland 194
Beaumaris Eisteddfod, meeting of 255
Beauvais, sophism of 405
Bedfordshire, collections for 161
Belgium, aided by the French against Holland 260, 466, 564
Benedictional of St. Æthelwold 46. of Abp. Robert *ib.*
Bentham, Jeremy, memoir 84. will 660
Berenice, ancient inscriptions found on the site of 630
Berkeley, Rev. Dr. H. R. memoir of 579
Berri, Duchess, arrest of 466
Berry Pomeroy Castle, Devon, description of 540
Bertrams of Bothal, notices of 506
Berwick, Lord, memoir 567
Bible, on a new translation of 404
Birmingham, cemetery company in 469
Bisset, James, memoir of 648
Bithynia, ancient coins of 112
Blakie, D. memoir of 233
Bombay, geographical society in 630
Bonaparte, on the fall of 624
— Madame, memoir of 473
Bonstetten, M. de, memoir of 183
Bosville Family, account of 536
Boughton Monchelsea Church destroyed by fire 639
Boulogne, ancient vessel found near 585
Boundaries Bill, remarks on 14. passed 69
Bourn, Thos. memoir of 279
Bowen, J. memoir of 185
Bradley Parva, monument at 420
Brandon, Lord, memoir of 78, 194
Bridgeman, Rev. G. death of 652
Bright, B. H. letter on the Sonnets of Shakespeare 296
Brighton, burnt by the French in 1545, 140

Bristol, trial of the Mayor of 470
Bristol Cathedral, ancient sculpt. in 205
Britain, fabulous conquest by the Greeks 464. ancient Hindoo MS. of 631
British Artists, Winter-Exhibition of 553
Britons, Ancient, coinage of 211, 414
Bruce, Gen. Sir C. memoir of 181
 —— *Nunian*, memoir of 89
Bryce, Gen. Sir A. memoir of 474
Buckley, Lady G. notices of 286, 662
Budget, opening of the 166
Bullion, disquisition on 32, 102
Burder, Rev. G. memoir of 88
Bursford's panorama of Stirling 553
Burial Ground, walk in 498
Burns, Robert, letters of 99
Butler, Charles, memoir of 269, 661
 —— *J. O.* memoir of 283
Cedmon's metrical paraphrase of Scripture history 46
Calmet's Dictionary, translations of 490
Calvert, Chas. memoir of 267
Cambridge University, three theological scholarships founded 356. prize essays 556, 639
Campbell, Dr. Thos. letters of 409
Canada, cholera in 72
Canterbury Cathedral, new tower 261
Cape of Good Hope, trade of 72
Carnac, Druidical temple of 562
Carolina, South, resistance to the American tariff 638
Carr, Sir J. memoir of 182
Carter, Rev. S. epitaph on 660
Cemetery, National, report of 171. designs for 246. a company in Birmingham 469
Champollion's system of hieroglyphics 529
Chancery, bill for diminishing the expenses of 70, 167, 168
Chapels, formerly built on bridges 505
Charlemagne, historical notices of 339
Charles I. daily prayer of 456
 —— *II.* present in House of Lords 434. preservation of 456, 520, 555
 —— *X.* leaves Leith for the continent 261
 —— *the Bold*, coins of 415
Chelsea Church, repairs of 602
China, historical and political disquisition on 314-326. rebellion in 315, 468. north-western dependencies of 317-325. great wall of 319. literature of 468
China Wave, on the manufacture of 446
Chinese Mirror, account of 633
Cholera Morbus, state of in London 68, 70. in Canada 72. in New York 170
Christmas, customs of in Lincolnshire 494. ancient festivities of 547
Courts, petition for reforming the 261
Churches, New, report on the building of 471. at Devizes, Reading, and Theale 261. at Newland 469. on Saffron Hill, Holborn 565
Cicero, copy of found 257
Civil List, alterations in the 166
Clarke, Sir A. memoir of 474, 662
 —— *Rev. Dr. Adam*, memoir of 272
 —— *Sir S. H.* memoir of 266
Clergy, of the diocese of Bristol, address of 640
Clifford, Lord de, memoir of 567
Clinton, Lord, memoir of 567
Cockle Park Tower, Northumberland, account of 507
Coins, found in the river Dove 48. Mr. Trattle's collection sold 64. one of Julius Caesar wanted 98. illustrative of history 109. of Syria *ib.* of the ancient Britons 211, 414. of the Gauls 212, 414, 600. Roman, found in Essex 359. near Chichester *ib.* near London Bridge 516. of Charles the Bold and Henry III. 415. British, found in Sussex 490. hints for the collection of 517. Saxon, discovered at Hexham 465, 519. Gallie and Greek 600. of Alexander I. of Scotland 601. of Alp. Egberht 602
Culpe, Rev. A. library of 347
Collins, Dennis, convicted of high treason 170
Colthurst, C. H. memoir of 278, 661
Comet of Biela 457
Commoners, biographical notices of 541
Commons, House of, comparative view of the Representation of, before and since the Reform Act 496. elections 565. alphabetical list of 641-3
Congreve Rockets, known to the ancients 223
Cook, Thos. executed for murder 170
Copyright Act, on the demand of books under 160.
Cowell Group, discovery of in the Pacific 468
Covent Garden Theatre, hundredth anniversary of 585. historical account of 586
Creswell, Northumberland, account of 307. family of *ib.*
Crosbie, Sir W. baronetage of ? 290
Crosby Hall, historical notices of 2, 436
Crosses, ancient, notices of 106
Cullum, Sir T. G. epitaph on 538
Currency, disquisition on the 28, 51, 102
Dalrymple, Gen. S. memoir of 646
 —— *Gen. W. T.* memoir of *ib.*
Darnley, Earl of, notice of 94
Daye, John, the Printer, memoir of 420, 595, 598. autographs of *ib.*
 —— *Rev. John*, epitaph on 599
Dayrell, Rev. J. L. memoir of 280
Debt of Queen Elizabeth 561
Debts, on imprisonment for 157
Delegates, Court of, Bill for abolishing 68.
Deluge, remarks on the 539
Derivatives of the English language 590.
Devon and Exeter Institution, report of 64.
Dickson, Bp. notice of 504
Dillon, Visc. memoir of 175
Don, Gen. Sir G. monument to 659

Donoughmore, Earl of, memoir of 265
Douce, F. letter to 397
Doucets, specimens of 112
Deber, runic inscription found at 484
Down and Connor, Bishops of 504
Downes, Bp. notice of 504
Drucontia, Druidical temples so called 490, 562
Drama, report on the 161, 167
Dress, its analogy to literary composition 215
Druids, temples of, called *Dracontia* 490, 562
Druy, Adm. memoir of 268
Dryburgh Abbey, historical account of 291
Dublin University, prize essays 556
Duncan, V'tess, death of 657
Duns of Scotland, remarks on 221
Durer, Albert, stained glass designed by 63, 400, 517
Earthquake at Swansea 640
Earthwork, Roman, at Laceby 408
Echt, epitaph at 499
Edingthorpe, epitaph at 599
Edward II. death of 253. royal expenses of 499
 — *IV.* children of 200
Egbert, Bp. Anglo-Saxon coin of 602
Egypt, ancient coins of 109. monuments of 150. historical notices of 151. hostilities with Turkey 72, 169, 260
Egyptian Hieroglyphics, system of 530
Eldin, Lord, memoir of 80
Ele, in China, description of 325
Eleanor, Queen, history of 106
Elizabeth, Queen, debt of 56
Eudeavourer, The 19, 206, 405
English Language, etymological disquisition on 590
Erard's Pictures, sale of 356
Erlestoke Park, sale at 162
Etymology of the English language 590
Euphrates, navigation of the 639
Euripides, fragment of the *Bacchae* of 194, 522. remarks on 295, 429, 603
Exeter, St. Edmund's church demolished 261
Exeter Hall, Strand, description of 9. inscription on 98
Farrent, Rev. J. memoir of 480
Fenwick, Lieut.-Col. memoir of 181
Ferris, Dr. notice of 93
Fetherstone, Col. memoir of 268
Ffyllo, on the spelling of 490
Fires, at Taunton 74. church at Zurich 467. Marton Lodge, co. York 470. in Long Acre 565. church of Boughton Mongthorpe 639
Fitz Walter, Baron, seal of 394
Fleet Prison, regiters of noticed 290
Fons, in the churches of Normandy 464
Ford Abbey, Raphael tapestries at 453
Forgery, Bill for abolishing punishment of death for 71, 167, 168
GENT. MAG. Suppl. VOL. CII. PART II.

Foy Boat, explanation of 194, 290
France, state of literature in 256. opening of the Chambers 466. treaty with England for the evacuation of Antwerp *ib.* state of it in 1813, 625. post office of 637
Frankfort Diet, protocol of for forming a German confederation 71, 168. protest against 637
Franklin's Lucian, error of translation 404
French Academy of Sciences, meeting of 632
French Revolution, historical notices of 609
Frontinus, Sextus Julius, memoir of 21
Fulham, Rev. E. memoir of 185
Gauls, historical notices of the 335
Gauntlet, explanation of 194
Gavaston, Piers, burial of 499
Geddington Cross, description of 106
Geographical Society in Bombay 630
Geologies, mineral and mosaical 346
German Language, Yorkshire words derived from 413
Germany, public protocol of the confederation 71, 168. protest against 637
Geven, Tho. letter to W. Morice 47
Gifford, Tho. inscription on 394
Glasgow, epitaph at 499
Glass, on the manufacture of 446. ancient stained 63, 400, 517
God, on the existence of 55
Gold, on standard value of 83, 103
Gorges, Sir Arthur and Lady, effigies of in Chelsea Church 602
Gossip, Lt.-Col. notices of 389, 662
Greatorex, Tho. notice of 95
Greece, Bill respecting the independence of 167
Greek Language, on the analogy of 37. 126. on the radicals and origin of 35, 129, 426, 525, 607. origin of the particles 'A' and 'x' 230
Greeks, ancient customs of 438
Greenway Estate, sale of 170
Greenwood, Cha. family of 659
Gresham Commemoration, account of 68. prize composition 454
Greville, Cha. memoir of 474
Griffiths, Rev. Dr. J. memoir of 653
Grimaldi, family of as connected with England 508. pedigree of 511
 — *J. S. W.* death of 581
Grocers' Company, history of 534
Grove, Rev. Christ. notices of 414, 589
Hall, Sir J. memoir of 178
Hami, in China, account of 320
Harborton, Vic. memoir of 478
Harcourt, Field-Marshal Earl, monument to 658
 — *Marquis de*, memoir of 659
Hardy, Tho. memoir of 480
Hart, Gen. memoir of 180
Hatley, Capt. J. memoir of 655
Hats, ancient fashions of 48
Hemington, eccentric epitaphs of 414, 599

Index to Essays, &c.

Henniker, Capt. J. notice of 194
 —— *Lord*, memoir of 175
Henry III. coins of 415
 —— *V.* character of 615
Herries, Col. memoir of 647
Herts Infirmary, opening of 170
Hesse Darmstadt, protest of the second chamber against the German Diet 637
Hesley, Rev. H. memoir of 87
Hexham, Saxon coins found at 465, 519
Heywood, Capt. notices of 623
Hieroglyphics, Champollion's system of 529
Hill, John, death and bequests of 580
Hindoos, science and literature of 631
Hogarth's picture of the "March to Finchley" 394
Holland, resistance to the treaty with Belgium 260, 466, 564
Holmes, J. catalogue of books of 532
Home, Sir E. memoir of 384
Homfray, Miss Juliana, epitaph to 659
Honywood, Sir J. C. memoir of 384
Hopkins, Capt. memoir of 268
Horace, passages in noticed 232
Horn Hill, tunnel through opened 74
Hornsey Church, Middlesex, description of 12
Ho-shih-ho, in China, account of 322
Hull, Literary Polish Society of 62
Hungerford Family, notices of 296, 600
Hungerford Market, history of 113. description of 201
Hunter Cutter, wreck of the? 2
Huntingford, Bp. notices of 660. monument to *ib.*
Huxham, Dr. John, memoir of 540
India, on the government of 157, 617
Iona, ruins of the Cathedral of 497. numer-
ery of 498
Ireland, on the stage of 69, 170. Bill for regulating tithes in 68, 70, 167
Irish Society, of London, history of 535
Iron Company, British, trial respecting 470
Italy, insurrectionary state of 72
Iveson, Rev. A. insanity of 660
Jackson, Dr. notice of 98
Jacobite Relics, collection of 358
Jasher, translation of the book of 194
Jesuits, procession of 332
Jettons, Leathern, found on the site of Terouenne 585
Jones, Indigo, sketch-book of 141
Kearne Church, epitaph in 499
Kent, Duchess of, tour through England and Wales 468
Kent's Cavern, Devon, description of 538
Keston Common, Kent, ancient oak found on 337, 290
Key, Roman, found in Southwark 17
King's College, London, prizes of 61
Knighton Family, notice of 490
Kostantia, church built by 445
Kuan, in China, description of 324
Lacby, Roman earthwork at 408
Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's, fancy fair for the benefit of 73. first stone laid 257. progress of the restoration of 358, 640
Lafayette, biographical notices of 609
Laisz, Wm. memoir of 278
Lamarque, Gen. memoir of 181
Lane Family, preservers of Charles II. notices of 520
Language, on the origin of 128, 457, 525, 607
Latin, English words derived from 592
Laugharne, Sir R. H. P. notices of 2
Laws, or Duns, of Scotland, remarks on 221
Leathern Jettons, found on the site of Terouenne 585
Legh, Gerard, monument of 290
Le Hunte, arms and pedigree of the family of 599
Leicester and Swannington Railway, opening of 170
Leopold, King, marriage of 169
Lepelletier, epitaph on 405
Letters, on the invention of 18
Lettice, Rev. Dr. J. memoir of 477
Lewes, Priory of, bostery of 209
Lilly, George, who? 490
Lincolnshire, Christmas customs of 491. popular superstitions in 492
Literary Composition, its analogy to dress 215
Literature, state of in France 256
Llangollen Vale, sale at 357
Locke, his opinions on the currency 32
Loire, description of the 550
London in the time of the Romans 10, 98. civic pageant of 425. Count Pecchio's remarks on 627
London Bridge, remains of the architect discovered 98. Roman antiquities and coins found near 17, 139, 423, 516
London University, prizes of 61
Ludus Septem Sapientum, disquisition on 137
Lundy Island, recent survey of 640
Lye's Dictionary of Saxon language 203
Lynn Regis, corporation records of 141
Macdonald, Lord, memoir of 568
 —— *Sir J.* memoir of 178
Mackie, Gen. G. monument to 94
Mackintosh, Sir J. memoir of 81. library sold 560. monument proposed to 660
Maimonides, writings of 53
Mammoth, remains of one discovered in Westphalia 637
Manchester, Roman altar found at 359, 424, 561
 —— *Duchess of*, memoir of 21
Manningford, Bruce, epitaphs at 590
Mant, Bp. notices of 505
Manvers, Ctes, charities of 291
Markets, prizes of 25, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575
Marvell, Andrew, biographical notices of 483

Mauritius, revolt in the 468
Medals, collection in the Royal Library of Paris 64
Meldon, Maid of 50
Meteorological Diary 96, 192, 288, 384, 480, 576
Mews, at Charing Cross, expenses of temp. Ric. III. 34
Micrometer, Natural, description of 632
Middleton's pageant of London 1623, 425
Military Costume of the Middle Age 234
Mirabeau, notices of 342
Mitford Castle, notices of 147
Mnemon, of Constantinople 19
Monasteries of Scotland 623
Monckton, Hon. E. memoir of 80
Monsey, Dr. anecdotes of 543, 545
Montauban chapeau 48, 490
Monumental effigies, disquisition on 234
More, Sir Tho. monument of in Chelsea church 602
Morgan, Sir Cha. biographical notices of 394
Morpeth, co. Northumberland, bridge and chapel of 505. chantries at 506
Mortality, bill of 95, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575
Mullins, Townsend, notices of 194
National Gallery, description of the 63. sum voted for 71. advantages of 355
Nayler, Sir G. MSS. of sold 161
Neff, Felix, historical notices of 440
Nesbitt, J. A. notices of 658
New York, cholera in 170. females of 237
Newbigging, co. Northumb. account of 305
Newminster Abbey, description of 148
Nicholas Family, notices of 520, 600
Norman Architecture, remains of found in Southwark 209. on the style of 560
Normandy, state of agriculture in 462. ecclesiastical architecture of 464, 560
Northampton Cross, description of 106
Northumberland, historical notices of 49, 147
Nottingham Castle, damages for the destruction of 170
Oak, ancient, found on Keston Common 227, 290
Offa's Dyke, investigation respecting 501
Ordnance Estimates 68
O'Reilly, Count, memoir of 475
Oriental Literature, remarks on 256
Oromousi, description of 393
Ostler, Capt. particulars of wanted 2
Otaharie, licentiousness of 73
Othello, emendations in 595
Oughton, Adm. memoir of 84
Ovid, passages in noticed 232
Oxford Castle, account of 401
Pageants of the 17th century 425
Parishes, recent division of 171
Parkes, John, memoir of 578
Parliament, Reform bills for Scotland and Ireland 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 166. prorogation of 168. list of mem- bers of the New House of Commons 641-3
Parliamentary Roll, 3 Hen. VIII. 200
Parr, Dr. MSS. of 457
Patterers, cannon so called 9
Pattison, W. H. death of 390
Pawnbrokers, not responsible for property destroyed by fire 470
Pawnee, the American Indian, speech of 238
Pecchio, Count, anecdotes of 626
Pedro, Don, lands at Oporto 72. hostilities with Don Miguel 169, 260, 467, 564
Peers of Parliament, remarks on 394
Pell, Sir A. memoir of 267, 661
Pellew, Adm. Sir J. memoir of 179
Pembroke, William Earl of, sonnets of Shakspeare addressed to 296, 308, 314. character of 309, 310
Percy, Bp. letters to 121
Periodical Journals, number of in Europe 256. in the world 631
Pestilential Diseases, historical view of 3, 115
Philip, Wm. effigies of 422
Phoenicians, America known to 359
Philips, Baronetcy of 2
Phillips, Lieut.-Col. memoir of 385
Picts, history of the 122, 124
Pinkerton, John, letters of 121
Pipe Polls, earliest date of 426
Pixies' Hole, Devon, description of 539
Plagues, historical view of 3, 115.
Poland, Russian Ukase against 260
Polish Society, of Hull 62
Potwhele, Rev. R. letters to 394
Pompeii, discoveries at 562, 619, 620
Pons, M. memoir of 421
Population, of the world 631. statistical view of 632. of the United States 639
Porter, Miss A. M. memoir of 183, 574
Portugal, Don Pedro arrives at 72. conflicts between Pedro and Miguel 169, 260, 467, 564. sketches of 248, 439
Post-office, of France 637
Printing, early state of 418
Prithian, Sir J. anecdote of 434
Quadrature of the Circle, Hindoo formula for 631
Rabbins, writings of the 53
Raikes, Mr. one of the founders of Sunday schools 327
Railway, from Wigan to Newton, opened 261
Raphael Tapestries at Ford Abbey 433
Reds, L. T. death of 581
Reform in Parliament for Scotland and Ireland 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 166
Reichstadt, Duke of, memoir 174. epitaph on 661
Rendlesham, Lord, memoir of 176
Rennes, public library at 531
Revenue, state of 13
Raynell, Bp. notices of 504

Rhodomancy, divination so called 493
Rhine, tour on the 442
Rice, Dr. notice of 490
 — *Erasmus and Oliver* 599
Rich, Christ. and John, connection of with Covent-garden theatre 586-8
Rings, superstitions connected with 493, 493
Robert, Bp. Benedictional of 46
Robson, Wm. works of 257
Roman Remains, found near London-bridge 17, 139, 423, 516. In Wales 23. earthwork at Lacey 408
Roman London, account of 10, 98
Romans, vii. 24, explained 404
Reed-lofts, observations on 35
Rosetta Stone, inscription on the 530
Ross, Capt. arctic expedition in search of 358
Royal Academy, anniversary of 553
Royal George, plan for raising 558
Royal Society, anniversary meeting 554
Royal Society of Literature, meetings of 456, 554
Runic inscription found at Dover 464
Russia, Ukase against Poland 260
Russian Dutch Loan, Bill for 70, 166
Ryder, Bp. John, notice of 504
 — *Rt. Hon. Rich.* memoir of 572
Sabbath, violation of the 470
St. Alban's Abbey, recollections of 204, repair of 565
St. Barbe Family, pedigree of 600
St. Briavel's castle, description of 503
St. Dunstan's Church, completion of 171, description of 297
Samnites, notices of the 336
Sams, J. collection of vases 65
Savings' Banks, table of 469
Savoy, ancient account of 140
Saxe Weimar, Princess of, memoir 77
Saxon, remarks on 203. English derivatives from 591
Scarborough, Earl of, memoir 77
Schedel, description of the 469
Scotland, laws or duns of 221. singular epitaphs in 499. monasteries of 623
Scots, ancient history of the 122, 124
Scott, Sir Walter, burial-place of 292. memoir of 361. funeral of 381. character of 383. monument to be erected 384, 458. letters of 394. debts of 457. anecdotes of 459, 556, 634
Scripture, utility of inscriptions from 2
Sedge, utility of 148
Shakspeare, sonnets of, to whom addressed 217, 407. addressed to Lord Pembroke 296, 308. emendations in Othello 595
Shares, prices of 95, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575
Shetland Isles, storm at the 470
Shrewsbury, John Talbot, Earl of, historical notices of 253
Sidney Family, notices of 98
Silver, on the standard value 32, 103
Skeletons, found on Stainmore 74
Skinner, Capt. memoir of 486, 662
Smith, Bp. Arthur, notice of 504
 — *Capt. G. S.* memoir of 386
 — *Robert, F.R.S.* memoir of 573
Smithers, J. convicted of arson 73
Southampton, Earl of, sonnets of Shak-speare not addressed to 220
Southampton Literary Society, lecture at 457
Southwark, Roman antiquities and coins found in 17, 139, 423, 516. Norman building discovered in 209. St. Margaret's Church and town hall 515
Spain, measures of the Queen in favour of the liberals 467, 564
Spence, Miss E. I. memoir of 650
Spottiswoode, Robert, memoir of 386
Stafford, Lady, memoir of 645
Stanley, Rev. Tho. notices of 120
Staunton, Major, death of 390
Stephen, James, memoir of 476
Stevenson, Wm. memoir of 532
Stirling, panorama of 553
Stirling, Sir W. memoir of 266
Stock, Tho. one of the founders of Sunday schools 327
Stocks, prices of 96, 192, 288, 384, 486, 576
Stonehenge, black stone at 16
Stuart, Hon. Arch. memoir of 572
 — *Gen. C.* notice of 194
Stuarts, the Pretenders, bantering advertisement on 416
Student of Thirty five 405
Suh-chow, description of 319
Sunday Schools, on the first founders of 326
Sunken Vessels, plan for raising 558
Superstitions of Lincolnshire 492
Sutton, Rt. Hon. C. M. resigns the office of Speaker 166, 167
 — *Rear-Adm.* memoir of 83
Sykes, Daniel, monument to 659
Syria, ancient coins of 109
Taunton, destructive fire at 74
Taylor, John, memoir of 89. anecdotes of 542-546
 — *George Watson*, effects of sold 169
Tea-trade, remarks on 156, 617
Temple Bruer, co. Lincoln, investigations at 513. church of 601
Tenterden, Lord, memoir of 568
Terence's Adelphi, prologue and epilogue to 526
Terrouenne, leatheren jettons found on the site of 585
Thackeray, Dr. J. memoir of 88. portrait of 661
Theatres, historical notices of 586-590
Theatrical Register 470, 565
Thelluson, Mr. P. strange will of 176. pedigree of 177
Thornhill Obelisk, co. Dorset, description of 216
Throckmorton, Sir J. letter of 510
Throcklow Parva, epitaph at 599
Tithes, bill for regulating in Ireland 69, 70, 167. on commutation for 689. meeting for petitioning against 629

Torquay, historical notices of 587
Tourfan, in China, account of 392
Townsend, John, death and character 91
Trail, Bp. notice of 504
Trattle, Mr. collection of coins sold 64.
 memoir of 65
Trinity, defence of the 59
Tristrem, of Cornwall, legendary history of 395
Trotter, Dr. Tho. memoir of 476
Turkey, at war with Egypt 72, 169, 260
Turkish Language, utility of 444
Turriiff church-yard, epitaph in 499
Tynemouth Priory, to be preserved 261
Tyrian Hercules, on the identity of 337
Tyrell, Sir J. memoir of 267
Tyton, Arthur, memoir of 387
Vases, Roman, found in Southwark 17.
 Greco-Sicilian, collection of 65
Vessel Ancient, found near Boulogne 585
Vineyards, ancient, in England 16
Vixen Torr, Devon, description of 539
Wakefield, Mrs. Priscilla, memoir of 650
Wales, Roman remains in 23
Waltham Abbey Church, account of 107
Waltham Cross, account of 105, 225.
 restoration of 108, 226
Waterford, Bp. of, memoir of 643
Welbeck, Spring, account of 409
Werry, Francis, memoir of 277
Westminster School, prologue and epilogue at 526
Westmoreland, &c. scenery of 621
Whales, shoal of caught at the Isle of Lewis 170
Whitcombe, Bp. notice of 504
William III. landing of at Torbay 537
Williams, Gen. Sir W. memoir of 83
Winchester, boundaries of 15
 — *John Marg.* letter of 561
Wine Vessels of the Greeks 404
Winnal, St. notices of 15, 98
Wisigothic Code, enactments of 439
Woronzow, Count, memoir of 78
Wyandot Indians, description of 237
Wybunbury Church, repairs of 261
Wykeham, P. T. memoir of 474
Yarkun, in China, account of 393
York, Duke of, pillar erected to the memory of 356
Yorkshire, words of derived from German 413
Yuh-mun-heen, description of 320
Zoological Society, report of 73

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

(Including Notices of Fine Arts.)

Afflicted, Manual for the 618
Agincourt, History of the Battle of 609
Aeschylus, Scholefield's edition of 39, 130.
 Agamemnon of 142. Index to 527
Allom, T. Illustrations of Westmoreland, &c. 621
America, Refugee in 443
America, North, Rambles through 236
Animals, Sketches of 159
Annual Tour 549
Annuals, The 348, 548
Archæologia, vol. XXIV. 45, 139
Architecture, Encyclopædia of 244
Arrowsmith, A. Grammar of Ancient Geography 452
Aurora Borealis, The 552
Baker, Rev. D. B. sermons by 253
Bank of England, Power of 448
Barker, E. H. Lemprière's Dictionary 528
Beamish's History of the German Legion 629
Beaton's Index to Aeschylus 527
Beauty, Book of 551
Bernard's Maimonides 52
Bible Lesson Book 628
Bible Spelling Book 628
Biblical Annual 353
Bidcombe Hill 622
Bird of the Beesches 629
Black, W. H. Bibliotheca Colfanæ Catalogus 347
Blewitt, O. Panorama of Torquay 537
Bloomfield, Rev. S. T. Greek Testament 241
Bos's Greek Antiquities 527
Boucher's English Dictionary 56
British Museum, Egyptian Antiquities 149, 151
Burke, J. History of the Commoners 541
Byron, Lord, Illustrations to the Wogas of 158, 254, 356. Works of 252
Byron Gallery 254, 454
Cabinet Cyclopædia 438, 445
Cabinet Gallery of Pictures 453
Cæsar's Commentaries 253
Carlos, E. I. Notices of Crosby Hall 435
Carne, J. Lives of Missionaries 628
Cartonensis 452
Caulfield, Lt.-Col. on our East Indian Administration 137
Caunter, Rev. H. Sermons by 59
Cemetery, General, Designs for the 246
Chambers, R. Lives of Illustrious Scotsmen 446
Champollion's System of Hieroglyphics 529
Chavlemagne, History of 338
Christian Authors, Select 145
Christian Melodies 455
Christian Schoolmaster, The 252
Christmas Carols 546
Christmas Tales 551
Classical Library 253, 432

Clergyman's Recreations 144
Colfanæ Bibliothæca Catalogus 347
Comic Annual 553
Comic Offering 353
Commoners, History of the 541
Contarini Fleming 240
Continental Countries, Letters from 349
Conveyancer's Guide 354
Cooper, J. F. Lionel Lincoln 629
Crisp, J. Conveyancer's Guide 354
Crosby Hall, Notices of 435
Currency Question, History of 50
De Renzy's Enchiridion 450
Debt, on Imprisonment for 157
Destinies of Man, a poem 247
Digby, K. H. Broad Stone of Honour 329
Dove, J. Life of Andrew Marvell 433
Downes, G. Letters from the Continent 349
Dumfries, Picture of 344
Dyke, Thos. Advice to Emigrants 629
Early Ages, Tales of 152
East Indian Empire, Condition of 616
Elliottson, Dr. J. Address at the opening of the London University 449
Emigrants, Advice to 629
Enchiridion 450
English Dictionary, Supplement to 56
English Language, Grammar of 452
English School, The 158
Equity, What are Courts of? 449
Erin, Pilgrim of 447
Eugene Aram, Life of 448
Euripides, tragedies of 452
Ferguson, G. Latin Exercises 451
Ferral's Rambles through America 236
Finden's Illustrations to the Life of Byron 158, 254, 356
Forget Me Not 548
Forman, Capt. on Natural Philosophy 158
Forster, Dr. Medicina Simplex 253
Fort Risbanæ 354
Friendship's Offering 351
Gaul, History of the 334
Geographical Annual 352
Geography, Ancient, Grammar of 452
Geologies, Mosaical and Mineral compared 345
Geometrical Problems, selection of 629
German Legion, History of 629
Gibson, A. vocabulary of 451
—, Dr. T. Memoirs of 155
Gilly, W. S. Memoirs of Felix Neff 439
Girdlestone, Rev. C. New Testament 253
Graham's Domestic Medicine 254
Grecian Antiquities, a manual of 439
Greek Antiquities, Description of 597
Greek Testament 241
Greenwich Hospital, Gallery of 355
Grimsey, Farewell Address to the inhabitants of 252
Grocers' Company, History of 533
Gusii, Rev. W. Cartonensis 452
Harris, Sir N. History of the Battle of Agincourt 615
Harrison, W. H. Christmas Tales 551
Hatfield, S. E. Fruits of Solitude 334
Health and Longevity, Effects of Trades, &c. on 155
Heath's Picturesque Annual 350. Book of Beauty 551
Heath, J. B. History of the Grocers' Company 333
Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon 58
Heywood, Capt. P. Memoir of 693
Hieroglyphics, on Champollion's System of 589
Higgins's Mosaical and Mineral Geologies 345
Hiley, R. English Grammar 453
History Philosophically Illustrated 250
Hobson, S. Christian Schoolmaster 252
Hodgson, Rev. J. History of Northumberland 49, 147. memoirs of Dr. Gibson, &c. 155
Hollar's View of London 356
Holmes, J. Catalogue of Library of 532
Honour, Broad Stone of 329
Hood, T. Comic Annual 552
Hume, H. Manual of the afflicted 618
Indian Administration, Observations on 157
Ingram, Dr. Memorials of Oxford 356
Ireland, W. H. Vortigern 452
Italian in Exile 626
James, G. P. R. History of Charlemagne 338
Jesuit, The 239
Joplin, T. on the Currency 50
Joyce's Analysis of Paley's Evidences 629
Keepsake, The 348
Kendall, H. E. Designs for the new Cemetery 245
Klaproth, M. J. on Champollion's System of Hieroglyphics 529
Knight, W. View of Old and New London Bridges 158
Lafayette, and the French Revolution 609
Landscape Annual 351
Landseer, T. Sketches of Animals 159
Latin Language, Exercises on the 451
Latrobe, Rev. J. A. Directions for accompanying the Psalm Tunes 451
Law, Bp. on Tithes 625
Lemprière's Classical Dictionary 598
Liberation, Year of 624
Lillie, Sir J. S. Letter to the Earl of Roden 157
Lionel Lincoln 629
Literary Souvenir 548
Liversege, H. works of 355, 454
Locke, E. H. Gallery of Greenwich Hospital 855
London, Hollar's View of 356
London Bridge, Old and New, views of 158
London University, address at the opening of 449
Loudon, J. C. Encyclopædia of Architecture 244
McDiarmid, J. Picture of Dumfries 344

Maillet, D. Catalogue of the Library at Rennes 358
Maimonides, Selections from 52
Major's Gallery of Pictures 452
Martin, R. M. on the Tea Trade 156.
 Condition of the Anglo-Eastern Empire 616
Martineau, H. on Political Economy 343
Marvell, Andrew, Life of 433
Medicina Simplex 253
Medicine, Domestic 354
Medwin, T. *Æschylus'* Agamemnon 142
Miller, G. History Illustrated 280
Millhouse, R. Destinies of Man 247
Microscopic Cabinet 155
Mirabeau's Letters 341
Missionaries, Lives of 628
Monumental Effigies 233
Morton, J. Monastic Annals of Teviotdale 623
Natural Philosophy, Treatises on 158
Natural Son 353
Neff, Felix, Memoirs of 439
Northumberland, History of 49, 147
Oliver, Rev. G. Parochial Address 252
Oxford, Memorials of 356
Painters in Water Colours, Gallery of 158, 254
Paley's Evidences, Analysis of 629
Parent's Cabinet of Amusement 451
Paris, or Book of the Hundred and One 629
Pecchio, Count, Observations of an Italian in Exile 626
Peel, Lady, Portrait of 355
Picturesque Annual 350
Planche's Lays and Legends 553
Planting, useful and ornamental 627
Political Economy, Illustrations of 343
Pompeii 618
Porcelain and Glass, Manufacture of 445
Portugal, Sketches of 248
Powell's Advice on Wills 157
Powell, Professor, a few words in favour of 450
Printing Ink, on the Preparation of 156
Pritchard, A. Microscopic Cabinet 155
Psalm Tunes, directions for accompanying 451
Records of My Life 542
Reformer, The 153
Religion, Natural History of 353
Rennes, Catalogues of the Public Library at 531
Representation, Analysis of the Acts of Parliament for 449
Rhine, Views on the 441. Lays and Legends of 553
Roden, Earl of, Letter to 157
Roscos, T. Landscape Annual 351
Russell, Lt. J. Letter to 450
Sadoc and Miriam 628
Sandys, W. Christmas Carols 546
Sarrans' History of Lafayette and the French Revolution 609
Saunders on the care of Teeth 253
Savage, W. on Printing Ink 156
Schofield's Æschylus 39, 130
Scotsmen, Illustrious, Lives of 446
Sculpture, Modern, Illustrations of 253
Sermons by Caunter 59. Baker 253.
 Skurray 622. for Families 628
Shakspeare, Plays and Poems of 552
Sheridan, Miss, Comic Offering 353
Shoberl, F. Forget Me Not 548
Simoni's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon 58
Skurray, F. Bidcombe Hill 622. Shepherd's Garland *ib.* Sermons *ib.*
Smith, G. H. Manual of Grecian Antiquities 432
Smith's Tales of the Early Ages 152
Solitude, Fruits of 354
Sophocles 253
Soul and Body, Intercourse between 157
Spain and Portugal, History of 438
Starling, T. Geographical Annual 352
Stothard, C. A. Monumental Effigies 233
Tagart, E. Memoir of Capt. Heywood 622
Taxes, Plan for annihilating 449
Taylor, Rev. R. Natural History of Religion 353
 — *J. Records of My Life* 543
Tea Trade in England, &c. 156
Teeth, Advice on the care of 253
Testament, by Girdlestone 253
Teviotdale, Monastic Annals of 623
Thackrah, C. T. Effects of Trades, &c. on Health and Longevity 155
Thierry, P. A. History of the Gauls 334
Tithes, Reflexions on 625
Tombleson's Views on the Rhine 441
Torquay, Panorama of 537
Trollope's Refugee in America 443
Turkish Language, Grammar of 444
Turner's Annual Tour 549
Valpy, A. J. Plays of Shakspeare 552
Vocabulary, French, English, and Latin 451
Vortigern, Tragedy of 452
Watts, A. A. Literary Souvenir 548
Waverley Novels, Illustrations of 159. Portraits of the Female Characters in 254
Westmoreland, Cumberland, &c. Illustrated 621
Wills, Familiar Advice on 157
Zohrab the Hostage 448
Zoology, Popular 154

INDEX TO BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

Abbatt's Elements of Trigonometry 160
Aberdeen, Old, Description of 254
Adshead's Narrative of the Wreck of the Rothsay Castle 160
Annual Register 456
Annals for 1833, 255
Antique Roses 159
Armstrong, Dr. Memoir of 554
Auldro's Sketches of Vesuvius 456
Austin's Selections from the Old Testament 455
Baird, Sir D. Memoirs of 357
Bank Charter, Evidence on the 455
Baronetage of the Empire 357
Bell, T. Monograph of the Testudinata 1^o
Bentham, Jeremy, Autobiography of 60
Bland's Greek Anthology 456
Bloomfield's Greek Testament, Questions on the 455
Bonewell's Civil Division of Dorsetshire 455
Boudoir, Tales from the 255
Brown's Book of Butterflies 554
Brydges, Sir E. Poetical Works of 159
Burke's Gallery of Distinguished Females 456
Butt, R. G. Life of 159
Byron Gallery 254
Calcutta, Journey from 455
Chamber's History of Scotland 357
Charles I. Memoirs of 60
Charter House Prizes 60
Clayton's Journey to Paris 60
Collectanea Topographica 60
Coombs's Guardian of the Vineyard 159
Cowenry's Character of a Trimmer 455
Craig, Rev. J. K. on Conversion 159
Craven Derby 357
Croker's, T. C. Our Village 455
Curtis on diseases of the Eye 357
D'Arblay, Madame, Memoirs of Dr. Burney 357
Donaldson's Examples of Doors 456
Douglas, Sir H. memoir of 357
Dramatic Library 456
Dyce's Works of John Skelton 554
Elections, Law and Practice of 60
Entomologia Edinensis 160
Epigrammatist's Annual 456
Evans's Sermons 554
Fadelli's Petrarch and Laura, &c. 356
Fairholme on the Geology of Scripture 456
Falk's Göethe 160
Fawcett's Reflections of the principal of a Seminary 60
Finden's Gallery 456
French Revolution, Causes of 554
Geoghegan on the Gospels and Acts 554
German Life, Lights of 456
Gu Blas 160
ie on the Being of a God 60
Legends 357
Gorton's Topographical Dictionary 357
Greece and Constantinople, Sketches in 455
Gresham, Sir T. Memoir of 455
Greswell's early Parisian Greek Press 554
Hall, Mrs. the Buccaneer 357
— R. Works of 455
Hampden in the 19th century 456
Head's Overland Journey from India 254
Herbert's History of the Livery Companies 435
Herne Bay, Description of 160
Hodson's Morning Discourses 159
Hooker, Dr. on Mosses 160
Hope, Fallacies of 160
— on Morbid Anatomy 357
Hoste, Sir W. Memoirs of 357
Hughes's Commentaries on the Bible 357
Humboldt's Comparative Philology 357
Hunt, T. F. on Domestic Architecture 356
Invisible Gentleman 456
Irish Peasantry, Stories of the 357
James's String of Pearls 357
Jameson's History of Berwick upon Tweed 160
Jones's Sketches of the Present Ministers 455
Julien's Pieces of the Chinese Theatre 357
Keightley's Translation of Buttenau's Greek Grammar 60
Ken, Bp. Life of 159
Knapp on Christian Theology 357
Landseer's Plates on Anatomy 356
Lindley's Principles of Horticulture 60
Lodge's Peerage 254
Logan's History of Scottish Clans 159
Loire, Six Weeks on the 554
Louis XVIII.'s Court of France 254
Lubbock, J. W. on Comets 160
Macfarlane's Lives of Robbers 254
Macgillivray's Travels of Humboldt 456
M'Gregor's Stories from the History of Ireland 455
Mackinnon's History of the Coldstream Guards 554
Mackintosh's History of the Revolution in 1688 159
Main's Essays on Vegetable Physiology 554
Major's Gallery of Pictures 159
Mantell's Introduction to Geology 357
Maurice Cherville 160
Maxima Charta for 1832, 455
Maynooth, Siege of 254
Miligan's Catechism of Greek Grammar 456
Milton, Life of 456
More's Utopia, Translation of 357
Morrison's Caveat against Infidelity 357
Mundell on the Industrial Situation of Great Britain 60
Murat, A. Sketch of America 456
Nautical Magazine 456

Newman, J. H. History of the Primitive Church 60
Novels, Series of 255
Nugent, Lord, Legends of 254
Nuttall, T. Ornithology of the United States 357
O'Brien's Sermons 356
Oldcourt, A. O. Sketches and Tales 160
Otterbourne 357
Our Island 254
Oxford Academical abuses exposed 554
Paris 357
Park's Exposition of the Apocalypse 455
Parker, Rev. J. The Passengers 159
Parry's Account of Coast of Sussex 455
Partington's Cyclopædia 357
Payne's Apianian's Guide
Pecchio's Observations of an Exile 456
Penn, Sir W. Professional Life of 455
Phillip's Mary Queen of Scots 159
Plague, Historical Account of 160
Pom on the Church of Geneva 159
Porter's Tropical Agriculturist 460
Prideaux's Directions to Churchwardens 354
Prosser, G. F. Illustrations of Hampshire 554
Prosser, H. Sketches of Churches in Surrey 554
Puritan's Grave 255
Rees on the Climate of Brit. America 160
Reinhard's Plan of the Founder of Christianity 357
Rennell, Maj. Memoir by 60. Miscellaneous Papers of 160
Ritchie's Ghost Hunter 456
Roberts's Oriental Tales, &c. 160
Rogers on the Climate of British America 60
Rogerson, G. on Inflammations 255
St. George's Translation of Agathocles 159
Schlegel sur les Langues Asiatiques 160
Scott, Sir Walter, Letters of 455
Scripture Manual 254
Sermons, Series of 357
Slade's Travels in Turkey 357
Soul, State of after Death 455
Steinman's History of Croydon 554
Stephen on the Constitution 254
Stevens's History of the Scotch Church 357
Superficial Measurement, Guide to 60
Talbot's Catalogue of Books 554
Taylor's Life of Cowper 254
Tennyson's Lyrical Poems 357
Thomson's Materia Medica 60, 554
Thorpe's Versions of the Gospels 357
Upham's Translations of Singhalese and Pali MSS. 455
Usher's Odes of Anacreon 357
Vane on Clandestine Institutions 160
Watts, J. Life of 159
Watts's Lyrics of the Heart 160
Whately on Secondary Punishments 160
Wiffen's Memoirs of the House of Russell 455
William IV. Life of 455
Woburn Abbey, Gardens of 554
Wood, W. Museum Piscatorium 159
Wordsworth's Law of Elections 60

INDEX TO POETRY.

Advice 61
Æschylus's prophecy of Calchas 142
Aneurin in Cambria, extracts from the poem of 258
Angel, simile of the 207
"As in a body ill at ease" 165
Bernal, R. my Mother's Grave 349
Calchas, prophecy of 142
Carey, Mrs. My Lady's Dream 625
"Doubt from the Tree of Knowledge spring" 67
Euripides 522. fragment of the Bacchæ of 196

Heathen and Christian Worship, lines on 250
My Lady's Dream 625
My Mother's Grave 349
New Year's Eve 144
Religion, lines on 447
Royal Oak, stanzas on the 465
Sailors, The 258
Seasons, Stanzas on the 636
Shakspeare, sonnets of 220, 311, 342
Storm, Æschylus's description of 143
"The Winter's Night is long and cold" 64
Thebes, address to 247

INDEX TO NAMES.

[The Names contained in the Alphabetical List of the New House of Commons are not comprised in this Index.]

Abbot, E. 76	Aspull, G. 286	Barthomier, R. 653	Beverly, E. 483
Abercorn, Marq. 472	Astell, L. 264	Bartlett, P. 581	Bevis 188
Aboyne, C'tess, 484	Aston, H. 173	Barton, C. 61	Bewick, M. 93
Acheson, Visc. 76	Acheson, E. 91	Bassett, R. 471	Bicker, J. 75
Ackland, M. 388	Atkins, E. A. 93. J.	Bastard, L. 472	Bickerton, Sir R. H.
Acland 263	P. 562	Bateman, M. 472	555
Acton, Sir F. R. 76.	Atlay, R. 654	Bates, 554	Biddulph, H. 75, 172
W. 172	Attay, S. O. 263	Bath, M'quis 654	Biggs, T. H. 644,
Adair, Sir F. 390	Aubrey, Lt.-Col. 285	Bayldon, J. 264	654
Adam, H. 76	Audinet 580	Bayley, Lieut. R. S.	Biging, J. H. 471
Adam 61. G.N. 581.	Aylesford, Earl 654	186	Birch, C. E. 262.
D. 172, 263. W. 91	— Dow.-C'tess	Bayne, E. 91	Capt. J. 172
Adamson, J. 464	654	Beach, M. H. 173	Birt, J. 360
Addeson, E. 178. J.	Aylmer, Ld. 75	Beale, M. 657	Bishop, J. 290
173	Ayre, J. 172	Bearcroft, E. H. 657	Bissett, C. E. 657.
Addison, J. 651. S.	Babb, J. 264	Beard, H. 581	J. 471
264. W. 555	Bache, S. 76	Beatty, E. 471	Bisshopp 658
Adeane, A. 644	Back, Capt. 358	Beauchamp 267. J.	Black, J. 657
Affleck 286	Bacop, E. 263, 360.	262	Blackburne, G. 173.
Agnew, Capt. W. H.	H. 644	Beaufort, Capt. 75	T. 360
191	Baden, Margravine	Beaumont, Sir H.	Blackeney, Sir E. 360
Aikin, A. A. 658	191	W. 172	Blackett, J. 186
Ainsworth, N. 189.	Bagot, E. I. 653	Beckett, J. 188. M.	Blackmore, H. 484
T. 655	Bagsawie, Sir W. C.	190	Blackwell, Capt.
Albemarle, Earl 567	93	Beddek, E. 284	172. J. 255, 256
Alderson, C. 173.	Bagster 73	Bedford, T. 656	Blake, S. W. 471
R. J. C. 262. S.	Bailey 61	Bedingfield 176, 646	Blakie, D. 283
90. S. H. 566	Bailie, J. 94	Belchier, F. 282	Blanchard 61
Aldred, Lt. 486	Bailie, H. J. 172	Bell 650	Blanchy 655
Aldrit, W. 566	Baily, F. 555	Bellamy, S. M. 581	Blane, E. 92
Alexander, A. 390.	Baines 561	Bellas, L. 360	Blanshard, W. 566
H. 483. M. H. 360	Baird, Dr. 381	Bellers, R. 485	Blaquiere 172
Allen 82	Baker 394 J. 173.	Belleott, G. 264	Blennerhasset, W.
Alpin, C. A. 173	R. H. 264. T.	Belsey, T. 188	566
Altamont, Earl 394	75, 655. W. L.	Benbow, J. H. 173	Blew, E. 657
Amedroz, H. F. 75	472. Lieut.-Col.	Bennet, L. 263	Bligh, Capt. 188.
Amos 62	W. T. 472	Bent, H. 389, 485	J. D. 262
Anderdon, E. 189.	Baldwin, E. 262	Bentinck, Lady C.	Blunt, Capt. 360.
R. 283, 388	Ball, Lady 389. B.	474. Lady E. C.	E. 93. J. 483
Anderson 75. Gen.	482	654	Blyth, R. B. 189
75. E. 389. J. 194	Ballard, J. M. 263	Berens, E. 262	Boileau 61
Andrews, E. 472. I.	Balle, E. F. 286	Beresford, W. 566	Bolland, E. 93
R. 91	Bandon, Earl 61	— Visc. 566	Bolton, L. 472
Angas, W. H. 484	Barber 189	Berkeley, C. L. G.	Booth, Lt.-Col. 75.
Annesley, F. C. 390	Barelay, M. 178	485. H. R. 579.	L. 484. W. 264
Anstice, J. 76	Barham, G. 91	— Lady E. C. 485	Borghese, Princess
Aplin, E. D. 566	Barker, E. 388. S.	Bernard 194. C. H.	478
Applegarth, V. 283	93, 360	262. P. 92	Boscawen, Lt.G. 486
Appleton, R. 644	Barker, A. M. 566	— Visc. 173	Boss, C. 389
Appletree, W. 657	Barnard, H. W. 566	Bernes, H. 472. R.	Bostock, Dr. 554
Arden, J. 262	Barnes, Archd. 75.	566	Bosvill, E. D. 568
Armetriding 286	G. 483	Berry, A. S. 483.	Botts, A. 390
Arnold, T. H. 644	Barre, de, R. 94	T. 644	Boucher 61
Arran, C'tess 286	Barrow, Capt. C. W.	Bethune, H. 172	Boucherett, A. 189
Arundell, H. 472	583. G. 76. J. 75	Bettes, T. D. 172	T. 644
Aahe, H. D. 485	Barry, A. 388, 5b4.	Bettesworth, Capt.	Boulton, A. 75
Ashford, W. K. 360	I. 654	G. E. B. 186	Bourke 583. Lady
Ashton, J. A. 472	Barrymore 482	Bevan, Lt. 283. H.	M. E. 567
Ashworth, Sir C. 187	— C'tess 194	C. 485	Bourne 61
Askew, H. 656	Barstow, F. 651	Beverley 659	

Bouvier, Lady 172. Brydges, Sir E. 159. Cann, G. 187. R. Clare, Sir M. B. 390
 Lady C. 662. E. Buccleuch, Duchess A. 472. Claremont 283
 W. 566 654. Buchanan 654. Dr. Canning, Sir S. 471. Clark, Lt. C. G. 582.
 Bowden, J. W. 566. Bowles, E. S. 188. 94. Canterbury, Abp. T. 389. W. 644.
 H. S. G. 190. L. 64. Bucke 61. Canton 61. W. 656
 Bowtree, S. 483. Buckle, F. M. 173. Capadoce, R. C. 76. Clarke, L. 262. W.
 Bowyer, E. 92. W. L. 75. Capon, Maj. 360. 582
 Boxill, H. E. 284. Buckley, Lady 262. Cardew, A. 264. Clerk, D. M. 173.
 Boyd, H. 651. Lady G. 286. Carlos, E. J. 290. M. 263. W. 263
 Boyle, C. B. 566. Buckton, E. 62. Carne, 188. J. 282. Clenton, M. 657
 Lady L. I. 653. Buder 94. Carpenter, Captain, Cleveland, E. 75
 Boynton, E. 173. Bulkeley, Sir R. B. 263. C. 388. Clifford, Sir A. W.
 Sir F. 486. W. 173. Sir R. W. Carr 189. Clinton, A. M. F. 173
 Brabazon, Lady T. 76. B. 255. Carrick, E. 187. Clithero, N. 656
 Bracebridge, A. 190. Buller, Sir F. 569. Carroll 638. Clowes, M. D. 173
 Brade, Lieut. H. 190. L. 472. Carruthers 61. Lt.- Cobb, J. B. 482
 Bradford, Earl 653. Bullock, 359. A. Col. J. 190. Codd, C. 644. S. B.
 Bradshaw, R. H. 359. 483. J. 656. M. Cartwright, K. 188. 190
 Braine, J. W. 264. 188. Cary, J. 580. Codrington, Sir E.
 Branan, W. 582. Bumpus, J. 482. Cashel, H. 287. 172
 Branden, D. 553. Burdett, Lady 656. Cassidy, Lt.-Col. 75. Coglan, C. L. 75
 Brandon, Lord 194. S. 472. Burford, R. 553. Cassillis, Earl, 190. Coigny, Duch. de,
 Brasse, J. 582. Burgoyne, C. 173. Burges, G. 173. Cathrow, M. 76. 390
 Bray, W. 583. Sir J. M. 472. Cavan, M. 94. Coke, A. M. 263
 Breedon, Lieut. 76. Burn, H. 172. J. Cave, R. O. 172, 472. Coldham, G. 472
 Brewster, C. 187. Burnet, J. 580. P. Cavanagh, 474. Cole 189. H. 61
 Brice, E. 471. Burnett, Sir W. 75. Burney 386. Chalmers, Dr. 62. Collier, 61.
 Bridgeman, Maj. E. 290. M. A. 653. Burrington, G. 172. Chambers, F. E. 482.
 H. 262. G. 652. Burrows, E. 360. J. J. 483. R. C. 652. Collingdon 61
 Bridges, A. 482. B. L. 285. Burslem 285. A. D. Chapman, L. 472. Collingwood, H. J.
 G. 472. M. 656. Bury, Visc. 567. 555. J. M. 360. 360. L. 653. R. W. 566
 T. 482. — M'quess 656. Bussell, W. J. 262, 657. W. H. 284. Collins 657. D. 170.
 Bridgman, G. 282. Bute, Dow.-March. 263. Chaplin, L. 472. J. 483. M. A. 76
 Briggs, J. 188. J. 656. Butler, Lady E. 356. Chapman 61. B. Colisson 61
 T. 75. Capt. J. 264. J. O. 283. Chapman, G. 92. M. Collyer, G. 92. M.
 471. M. 190. Byfield 92. Chapman, C. 173. A. H. 173
 Brine, A. C. 285. Byng, Sir J. 172. Bypshall, S. 582. Chaproniere, Lt. 285. Colmache, C. E. 360
 Bringloe, E. 264. Byron, Mrs. 658. Caladene 64. Chapple, J. 284. Colpoys, H. G. 471
 Brisbane, Sir T. 61. Bute, Dow.-March. 656. Cairnes, G. 566. Chaptal 92. Colquhoun, R. 389
 Broadbent, E. 472. 656. Butler, Lady E. 356. Charters, J. W. 262. Colson, J. 490
 Broadhurst, J. 582. — M'quess 656. Butler, Lady E. 356. Chawner, L. 264. Colville, A. A. 172
 Brockett, J. T. 290. Byng, Sir J. 172. Calcraft, C. 360. Chawner, J. 284. Cowley, E. 281
 Brocklebank, T. 656. Bypshall, S. 582. Calerast, C. 360. Chenevry, W. 262. Colyear, 194
 Broderick, T. J. 655. Byron, Mrs. 658. Calleus, R. P. 654. Chichester, J. H. R. Combermere, Lady,
 Brodie, B. C. 262. Cadalene 64. Child, J. B. 93. 474
 Brogden, J. 263. Cairnes, G. 566. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Coningham, L. 263
 Bronsted 555. Calerast, C. 360. Calmetts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Conroy, P. 283
 Brooke, S. 653. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Conroy, P. 283
 Brookes 61. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 Broome, R. 61. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 Broughton, H. A. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 485. Lt.-Col. R. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 483. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 Brown, D. H. 485. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 E. 472. T. 472. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 Browne, A. 93. G. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 B. 556. H. 175, Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 264. I. 189. J. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 263. J. T. 75. L. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 485. S. M. 581. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 Lt.-Gen. T. 471. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 Brownlow, Lord 61. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 Bruce, C. 264. J. 189, 286. Calerast, C. 360. Calverts 490. Chetwynd, Viscount. Chinn, H. B. 262. Cooke, E. 76. J.
 Bruyn 186. Camperdown, Earl, 657. 172. 61. R. 656

Coote, G. 262. Lt.-
 Col. H. 262. R. 262
 Copeland, J. 92
 Copley, M. 173
 Corbet, R. 360
 Corbould, H. 562
 Corke and Orrery,
 Earl, 653
 Cornish, H. 284.
 T. M. 76
 Cornwall, E. E. 176
 Cotton, C. 76. L.
 485. W. 61. Sir
 R. 567
 Courtenay, 384.
 Lady E. 472
 Courtney, S. 566
 Coussmaker, 567
 Couston, G. 652
 Coutts 656
 Coward, H. J. 92
 Cox 659. C. M. 474.
 J. 360, 388. Sir
 J. 655. R. B. 285
 Cux, M. 581
 Crabb, I. S. 646
 Cragie, D. 262
 Cramer, Dr. 61
 Crawford, Dr. 566.
 J. 173
 Crawley, F. E. 283
 Creagh, Lt.-Col. M.
 262
 Creasy, J. 286
 Creight, W. C. M. 93
 Cresswell, E. 264.
 F. D. 483
 Crew, M. 472
 Crewe, Sir G. 75.
 Lord, 474
 Cripps, H. W. 61
 Crisp, C. 483
 Croft, C. E. 286
 Croker, 76
 Croly, 190
 Crook, C. 360
 Crookshank, E. A.
 S. 485
 Croome, E. 188
 Crosbie, Bp. 194.
 Sir P. 194. W. 290
 Crosby, Sir J. 2
 Crosse, E. 189. J. 556
 Crosthwaite, J. 90
 Crow, W. 472
 Cumming, J. 656
 Cunningham, A. 634
 Curley, M. 360
 Curran, Capt. J. B.
 H. 190
 Currie, T. 471
 Curtis, Dr. 486.
 Capt. H. 94. L.
 A. 263. S. 482
 Curzon, F. H. 190.
 J. R. 173. Visc. 657

Cuthbert, M. E. 485
 Cuvier, 555
 Dalberg 76
 Dalby, M. 656
 Dalten, F. 76
 Daly, Capt. T. 580
 Dalyell, Major J.
 262
 Daniell, 554
 Danson, E. 188
 Darby, J. W. 262.
 M. B. 262. Z.
 F. 186
 Darch, W. 651
 D'Arcy, Lieut.-Col.
 472. 657
 Darley, E. 172
 Darracott, T. 188
 Darnley, Earl, 94
 Daumesnil, Gen. 190
 Davenport, W. 76
 Davids, A. L. 186
 Davidson, E. D.
 562. S. J. 644
 Davies 186. D. 90.
 262, 360. J. 11.
 644. M. E. 182.
 R. 185. R. G. 264
 Davis, A. 360. C.
 657. M. 485. S.
 472. T. A. 483
 Davison, D. 261.
 E. 264.
 Daw, J. 485. M. S.
 360
 Dawkins, H. 484
 Day, J. T. 262. M.
 L. 264. W. 579
 Dayrolles, 194
 Deacon, J. 360. J. W.
 472
 Deane, 262. H.
 360. J. B. 562
 Deare, Capt. G. 471.
 J. E. 186
 Delamain, Col. 75
 Delancey, M. 179
 Delisle, P. 172
 Denman, Sir T. 471
 Dennie, W. H. 74
 Depree, L. 187
 Derby, 93
 Derjavin, G. R. 190
 Dew, J. 485
 Dewhurst, L. 93
 Dickens, H. E. 656.
 M. A. 176
 Dickinson, 93. H.
 76. H. M. 389
 Digweed, F. S. 472
 Dimsdale, W. 92.
 Baron, 170
 Dipnall, A. 285
 D'Israeli, 61
 Dix, J. 282
 Dixou, E. 93

Doane 660
 Dobbie, A. G. 173
 Dobbin, E. T. 485
 Dobree, D. 75
 Dobson, C. 61. W.
 188. W. S. 471
 Dodds, H. 187
 Doherty, Major E.
 262
 Dohm, J. E. 644
 Donalan, Lt. J. 486
 Donne, E. 263. J.
 472
 Dormer, Lady, 172
 Dorset, J. 172
 Doughty, A. 283
 Douglas, 486. Sir
 C. 644. C. E. 360
 Lady E. 178
 Ld. 644
 Dowling 61
 Downing, E. 187.
 E. C. 472
 Dowson, Capt. J. 91
 D'Oyly, D. 61. S.
 490
 Drake, W. T. 263.
 W. W. 653
 Drew, R. 285
 Drummond, B. 187.
 E 263
 Dubouchet, 568
 Duckett, 187
 Dugdale, C. 657.
 E. 484. W. S. 472
 Dugdell, C. 92. L.
 S. 483
 Dugmore, T. 286
 Dumas, Lt.-Col. P.
 75
 Duncan 61. A. 94
 Visc'tess, 657
 Duncombe, M. V.
 187
 Duncumbe, H. 652
 Dundas, J. 178. R.
 75, 657
 Dunkin, 654
 Dunn, W. 283
 Dupper 661
 Durell, T. V. 75
 Durban, T. 281
 Lord, 656
 Dutton, 284
 Dyche, 290
 Dyer, J. 589. M. 483
 Dymoke, M. G. 76
 Dyson, M. A. 286
 Earle, H. 179
 Earnshaw, R. 657
 Echalaz, J. M. 644.
 Ector, E. 93
 Eden, Major, 173
 Lt.-Col. J. 282
 Edgar, C. F. 190
 Edington, 286

Edmeades, W. H.
 472
 Edmonstone, Sir A.
 360
 Edsir, L. M. 568
 Edwards, E. 282.
 J. 263. T. B. 644.
 W. 255
 Eisell, T. 482
 Elderton, J. 580
 Elford, W. 651
 Ellenborough, Ld.
 569
 Ellice, Lady H. 661.
 Lady, H. A. 186
 Elliot, Lieut.-Col.
 173. G. 75. J.
 L. 75. W. 75.
 Elliott, C. 485
 Ellis, H. 75. E. 582.
 H. 561. J. 172.
 O. 485.
 Ellison, Capt. 190.
 M. 582
 Elphinstone, I. D.
 B. 172
 Lord, 566
 E'segood, 61
 Emerson, S. 580
 Ensom, W. 284
 Erroll, Earl, 471
 Erskine 83, 178.
 D. J. 361
 Escott, W. S. 172
 Esdale, E. 472
 Espinass, M. C. 360
 Estlin, S. 483
 Etwall, R. 483
 Eude, Baron, 360
 Euston, Countess,
 M. 485
 Evans, 644
 Evans, C. 76, 94.
 J. C. 264. G.
 485. J. 566
 Evanson, D. 187
 Eveleigh, E. W. 285.
 M. 286
 Every 263
 Eyston 661
 Eyton 474
 Faby, P. 566
 Faincombe, Capt. J.
 172
 Fairfax, Gen. Sir T.
 555. C. B. 194
 Fairless, N. 93
 Fancourt, C. St. J.
 644
 Fane, A. 263
 Faraday, Dr. 555
 Fardinando, F. 187
 Farebrother, E. J. 93
 Farquharson, Maj. F.
 262. Capt. P. 172
 Farrance, T. 284

Farwell, A. 75. E. Fry, H. M. E. 173 Gossell, J. 484 Hadden, W. Y. 282
 B. 472 Fuge, C. 644 Goss, L. 76 Haig, J. 284
 Fawkes, M. 188 Fulford, A. 263 Gossip, Lt.-Col. 389 Hale, C. 655. Lt.
 Fearley, J. 173 Fuller, F. 654. J. T. G. 471. W. 471 J. 487. M. A. 76
 Ferguson 253. Cap. T. 654 Gower, R. F. 264 Hales, Lady F. 91
 480. C. 654. S. Furlong, C. I. 76 — C'tess 472 Halifax, J. S. 360
 262. W. D. 173 Gale 62 — Lord F. L. 474 Hall, Capt. B. 380
 Ferris, Dr. 95 Galloway, T. 644 — Lady L. L. 178 Sir J. 554. J. C.
 Fesch 473 Galton, J. L. 360 Graham, C. 582. 76. M. 655. R.
 Field, E. 566. M. Gardner, M. 286, 658. T. G. 644.
 472. T. 281 389 Lady E. 263. Maj. Hallam 464. H. 561
 Fielding, E. R. B. 76 Garnier, H. 471. G. 75. H. 76 Halse, I. 644
 H. W. 360 Garvagh, Lady 262 E. 263. J. 472 Halsey, E. 263
 Finch, G. 472 Garvoch 61 Grantham, M. G. 76 Halyburton, E. 472
 Fincham 61 Gaskell, C. F. 264 Finden 356 Gaulis, A. M. 567 Gray 644. C.E. 360 Hamilton, A. D. 644.
 Finnis, R. 188 Gaye, F. 186 J. 572. Lt.-Col. R. 652. R. W.
 Firth, M. 655 Geary, P. 185 L. 172 561. W. R. 555
 Fisher, D. 286. J. Gee, R. 262 Greatrex, T. 95 — Lady M. 473
 579. R. S. 74 Gell, Sir W. 555, 562 Green, C. 264. E. — Lady S. 566
 Fitzgerald, J. 472 Gendle, S. 581 472. S. 185 Hammel, J. E. 91
 C. 360. W. Mac George, J. P. 482 Greenaway, M. 472 Hampson, J. 484
 G. 186 Gerville 561 Greene, L. 360 Hanbury, A. 644.
 Fitzherbert, S. 654 Gibbs, E. H. 285 Greenfield, W. 186 Maj.-Gen. J. 74.
 Fitz Walter 394 Gibson, B. 485. C. Greenhill, B. C. 566 J. 581
 Fitzwilliam, Lt. J. 94 189. T. 283 Greenside, W. 281 Handy, Maj. 471
 Flavell, J. W. 264 Gifford, L. 644 Greenwood 659. E. Hansard, L. G. 172
 Flesher, J. T. 75 Gilbert, E. 284. Sir E. 472. M. F. 173 Harbord, E. 76
 Fletcher, W. H. 262 R. 187 Gregg, E. F. 483 Harcourt 263. A.
 Flower 388 Giles, E. 189 Gregorie, G. 388 283
 Foggo 61 Gillard, J. 172 Gregory, H. 284 — Earl, 658
 Foley, E. T. 263. T. Gillespie, M. A. 655 Gresham 62 — Lady A. V. 486
 H. 471 Gilmore, M. 179 Greswolde, Maj. E. Harden, 62
 Foote, Sir E. 173 Gilmour, C. 360 M. W. 172 Hardy, A. 485. W.
 Forbes 181. F. R. Gipps, H. 654 Grey, C. 75. T. 655. 580
 471. J. 75, 385. Girdestone, E. G. — Baron 566. Hare 62, 262, 581
 R. 358 173. T. 185 Gronow, M. A. 582 Harling, J. 262
 Ford 92 Glaze, A. 264 Grier, R. 262, 360 Hartain, S. 485
 Forrest, Lt.-Col. W. Glennie, J. D. 262. Griffin, C. 472 Harper, Lieut. 283.
 190 J. D. 360 Griffith, A. 284 T. 285, 580
 Forssteen, W. 388 Gloucester, Bp. 170 Griffiths, L. K. 472 Harpur, Lt. G. 187
 Forster, C. 657 Glover, G. 194 Lt.-Col. 566. Maj. J. D. 172. H. H. 581 Harrington, E. C.
 Fortnam, Maj. J. 93 Glyde, J. 264 J. G. 172. J. 652 172. H. H. 581
 Fosbrooke 92 Glyn, M. 186. C. 75 Goodchild, T. O. 264 Harris, S. 652. T.
 Foster, A. J. 360. Goate, Capt. E. 262 655
 M. 285 Godby, C. 484 Grimaldi, J. S. W. — Ld. W. G. 566
 Fowler, F. 645. H. Goderich, Lt. 358 Gold, W. G. 264 Harrison 61. G. H.
 172. W. 389 Godfrey, H. 652. M. 283. S. 555 R. 472. J. 471.
 Fox, C. R. 566. H. 188. S. 360 Gooch, H. 566 J. B. 472. J. S.
 75. Lady C. L. 75 Godwin 283 Grinfield 263 286
 Foyle, E. 281 Gold, W. G. 264 Groombridge, L. M. Hart, Gen. 394. E.
 Frampton, J. N. 360 Goldfinch, R. 287 283. S. 555 644. E. H. T.
 Frank, R. B. 189 Gooch, H. 566 Groome, M. 91 566. M. H. T.
 Franklin, R. 390 Goodchild, T. O. 264 Grosvenor, Earl 657 566
 Sir J. 358 Gooden, A. C. 61 Grove, G. A. 173 Hartley 61, 257. W.
 Fraser 646. H. W. Goodenough, S. 267 Goodman, J. 172, 189. M. 189 H. H. 579
 281 644 Guard, J. 472 Hartnell, N. 553
 Frazer, Sir J. 360 Goodwin, A. M. J. 644. E. S. 76. J. 281 Gulston, F. 189 Harty, R. 657
 Frederick, S. A. 92 Goodwin, A. M. J. 644. E. S. 76. J. 281 Gunnell, E. 76 Harvey, E. 484. G.
 Freeland, B. 483 Gordon, J. A. 360 Gunter, Col. G. 555 G. 264. Lady A.
 Freeeling, J. C. 562 483. R. 75, 262 Sir J. A. 471. M. 189. M. 189 644
 Freeman, H. 182 Gurney, H. 560 Guthrie, J. 566 Harwood, C. 485. B.
 French, H. 76. M. 573 R. A. 61 Gutzlaff 256 B. 264
 Frere, J. A. 61 Gore, E. 94 Guthrie, J. 566 Hasted, H. J. 566
 Frost, W. E. 553 Goring, C. 360 Gwelt 257 Hatchard 61
 Frowd 286 Hawker, J. 644 Hatley, J. 655
 Hawkes, C. 581 Hawkes, C. 581

Hawkins, J. 654. R. G. 189. S. 188. 285. W. 76

Hay, M. 566

Haye, A. L. 471

Hayerman, H. 360

Hayes, I. 94

Hays, E. M. 284

Hayter, W. G. 263

Heald, E. 91

Heath 62

Heaton 176

Heisch 61

Hely 644

Helyar, B. 285

Henderson, Lt.-Col. 472. T. 76

Hendry, E. 582

Henley 580

— Ld. 61

— Lady 472

Henn, T. R. 61

Hennah, W. 655

Henniker 176. Maj. J. 194

— Lord 394

Henthorn, J. 657

Herbert 474

Hereford, Bp. 360

Herrick, L. 389

Hervey, T. K. 253

— Lord A. C. 566

Hesketh, L. 390

Hewitt, C. 189. F. 655. P. 566

Hibbert, A. J. 187

Hickman, E. 656

Hicks, G. 482. R. 389

Hiffe 189

Higgins, T. 284

Higginson, E. 76

Higgs, H. 655

Hildyard, H. 579. M. A. 472

Hilgrove, T. 487

Hill 644. C. S. 644. F. H. 566. Capt. G. D. 172. J. 61. 580. L. 93. T. 186

Hilliard 61

Hillier, G. 75

Hincksman, T. C. 172

Hind, J. 653

Hinds, J. T. 173

Hine 92. C. 657

Hird, T. 388

Hirschel, S. 186

Hoad, M. A. 647

Hobhouse, Lady J. 75

Hoblyn, M.A.E. 644

Hobson, D. W. 644. G. 92. T. 653

Hodges, T. 644

Hodgkinson, C. 187

Hodgson, E. T. 93. J. 283. W. 90

Hodson, J. 283. H. H. 654. H. J. 263

Hoe, J. H. 660

Hogan, J. O. 190

Hogge, Lt.-Col. 75

Holcroft 481

Holden, E. A. 472

Holder, M. 190

Holding, C. 472

Holdsworth, T. 263

Hole, C. 285. J. 472

Holford, Maj. 566

Holland, H. 555

Holmes, J. 360, 562. W. R. 186

Home, Sir E. 554. Earl 644

Hone, R. B. 75

Hooper, J. 186. W. N. 172

Hope, 566, 644. Lt.-Col. 262. A. C. 566. L. D. 644

Hopkins, C. B. 483

Horlock, H. D. C. S. 360

Horman, R. S. 74

Hornby, Lt.-Capt. C. 262

Horndon, Lt.-Col. W. H. 284

Horne, Sir W. 471

Horsley, J. C. 553

Horton, R. 173

Horwood 284

Hosier, W. 188

Houston, R. 566

Howard, H. 263. J. 646, 651

Howe, Earl, 657

Howel, A. M. 486

Howells, W. 653

Howick, Lord 173

Howland, Baron 566

Howlett, R. 360

Howley 92

Howman, R. F. 579

Hoy, R. 655

Hubbock 62

Hudetot, E. 76

Hughes, A. 655. E. 471. J. 472

Hulme, A. 93. J. H. 172

Hum, T. 282

Humby, W. 654

Hume, H. 472. R. 644

Hunt, J. 91

Hunter, Sir M. 75

Hurst, H. I. 644. T. 389. W. 283

Hussey, W. 581

Keene 187

Keightly, Lt. T. 482

Kekewich, C. 172

Kellow, R. C. 287

Kelly, H. S. 582. L. 76

Kelsall, J. 566

Kempthorne, E. S. 92

Kennard, G. 172

Kennaway, W. 360

Kennedy, T. F. 471

Kenrick, B. 580

Kensley, E. 473

Kent, M. S. 654

— Duch. 255

Kentish, Dr. E. 582

Keppel, Lady S. 178

Ker, Ld. H. F. C. 644

Kerr, B. 263. Lady E. G. 567. Lady L. 485

Kett, W. 212

Kibblewhite, G. 190

Kidgell, T. 656

Kilham, H. 94

King 2. Capt. A. 172. H. 189. 382. J. M. 566. J. T. 582

Kingdon, J. 566. S. E. 472

Kingsbury, M.A. 472

Kirwan, Lt. 486

Kitchener, A. 187

Kitson, S. 93. T. 566

Klaproth 256

Knatchbull, G. M. 173

Knight, L. E.A. 173. Lt. T. E. 92

Knighton, F. 490. T. 490

Knowlys 262

Knox, G. 76. J. J. 172

Knyvett, C. S. 644

Kolle, E. 283

Ladbroke, E. 267

Lade, J. H. 484

Lagden, H. A. 185

Laidlaw 381

Lainson, J. 61

Lake, A. 472

Lambert, R. 566. J. S. 360. M. 485. T. 484

Lambton, G. S. E. 656

Lamotte, M. 569

Lanchester, C. 583

Landaff, Bp. 61

Lane, G. H. 662

Langdale 65. M. 187

Langford, C. 179

Langhorne, Sir R. H. P. 2

Lanherne, Abbess 284
 Lansdowne, Marq. 253
 Lardner, Dr. 555
 Latimer, T. 485
 Latouche, E. 78
 Law, C. 388
 Lawford, W. R. 284
 Lawrence, R. F. 75
 Lawton, H. 652
 Leach, W. C. 360.
 R. E. 172
 Leaf, W. 360
 Leaky, J. J. 390
 Learmouth, H. 187
 Leathes, P. H. 464
 Lechmere 655. A. 76
 Ledsam, J. M. 485
 Lee, A. 360. Maj. F. G. 471. H. 582, 657
 Leech, J. L. 281
 Leechman 362
 Leedham, A. 472
 Leeks, A. W. 76
 Leeson, Lady C. 78
 Leete, J. 651
 Lebunite, A. 490
 Leifchild, J. 61
 Leighton, Sir B. 644
 Le Keux 356
 Leir, H. M. 173
 Leith, Bp. 358
 Lely, M. 188
 Le Marchant, J. G. 566
 Le Mesurier, Capt. 566
 Lemon 555
 Lend, E. G. 656
 Lennard, J. B. 267
 Lennox, Ld. G. H. 485
 Leopold, King 169
 Leslie, C. 644. C. M. 472
 Lethbridge, J. 655
 Levenhagen, F. 581
 Lewis, T. 93. W. 263
 Lewyd, A. 255
 Liddell, C. 657. H. G. 262
 Liggins 61
 Lilly, G. 490
 Lincoln, Earl 566
 Linton, R. 651. T. 566. W. 486
 Lister, G. 580
 Little, E. 188. P. 388
 Littleton, E. 263
 Livie, A. 263
 Lloyd, C. 644. H. S. 566

Lock, Capt. 390. S. A. 188
 Lockhart 380. S. C. 382
 Lockley, M. 656
 Lockwood, J. W. 360
 Lockyer, N. 471
 Loder, A. 171. J. S. 388
 Lodge, T. 656
 Loft, J. 93
 Loftus, Capt. F. 472.
 Sir N. 390
 Logan, J. 2, 566
 London, Bp. 61, 160
 Long, B. H. 472
 Longford, G. 654
 Longley, Dr. 472
 Longmore, Capt. G.
 172
 Londale, J. 61
 Lord, M. 471
 Lothian, M'quis 644
 Lott, M. A. E. 263
 Louise, Princess 169
 Loveday, S. 93
 Loveland, S. 187
 Lovell, H. L. 263
 Low, T. H. 360
 Lowe, Lady 187. Sir H. 75. S. 173
 Luard, J. 580
 Lubbock, J. W. 554
 Lucas, J. 656. W. 472. St. J. W.
 566. W. 284
 Luke, E. 173
 Lund, T. 651
 Lundy, M. 264
 Lushington, C. 76
 Luttrell, Capt. 566
 Lyall, A. R. 76
 Lynch, A. 271. A. H. 661
 Lyon, M. 360
 Lyster, J. 172
 Maberly, W. L. 566
 Macartney, F. 474
 Macaulay, T. B. 75
 Macdonald, C. E. 487. D. 389. Cap. A. 487. P. 486
 MacDonnell, R. 390
 MacGavin, W. 389
 Machen, J. 483
 Mackay 657
 Mackenzie 356. A. 190. Lt. A. 190.
 E. M. 263. H. 75.
 Mackie, Maj.-Gen. G. 94
 Mackintosh, J. 644
 Maclean, Capt. A. 190. H. B. 655

Macleod, Lady 389
 Macpherson, C. 644.
 J. 74
 M'Sweeney, S. 189
 Madan, Capt. F. 76
 Maddy, H. 285
 Malcolm, J. 76. Sir P. 172
 Maling, M. S. 285
 Mallett, J. 189
 Manby, Capt. 2
 Manchester, Duch. Dow. 91
 Manley, N. 90
 Manning, M. E. 186
 Mansel, Sir J. 76
 Mantell, Lady 464
 Manvers, Earl 391
 C'tess 286, 391
 Mapleton, W. B. 93
 Marriott, Maj. C. 472.
 W. H. 281
 Marsh, H. C. 172
 Margetts, E. 263
 Marron, M. 190
 Marryat, F. 173
 Marsh, W. 75
 Marshall, C. 75, 389
 Martin, Lieut. 92.
 C. L. 190. M. 566. R. 651
 Marwood, T. 651
 Masefield, J. 91
 Massey, G. L. 472
 Master 267
 Maton, Dr. 555
 Matthew, C. 471
 Matthews, S. 581
 Matthison 61
 Maule, J. 485
 Mawbey, C. C. M. 188
 Maydwell, R. J. 360
 Meade, E. 645
 Medhurst 256
 Meek, J. 75
 Meggy, W. 285
 Melville, A. L. 75.
 H. 186. J. M. 76
 — Visc. 651
 Meredith, R. 655.
 S. N. 286
 Merrington, J. 284
 Messenger, T. 485
 Macartney, F. 474
 Macaulay, T. B. 75
 Macdonald, C. E. 487. D. 389. Cap. A. 487. P. 486
 MacDonnell, R. 390
 MacGavin, W. 389
 Machen, J. 483
 Mackay 657
 Mackenzie 356. A. 190. Lt. A. 190.
 E. M. 263. H. 75.
 Mackie, Maj.-Gen. G. 94
 Mackintosh, J. 644
 Maclean, Capt. A. 190. H. B. 655

Mills, H. A. 264. J. L. 651. M. 389.
 T. 281
 Milman, I. 389
 Milnes, D. 472
 Minshull, L. 92. M. 76
 Minto, Earl 75
 Mitchell, Maj. 566.
 C. 91. J. 190
 Mitchinson, J. 654
 Moffatt, H. 285
 Molyneux, E. 91. J. M. 173
 Money, J. 360
 Monnington, G. 360
 Monsell, M. W. 483
 Montagu, E. 656.
 Capt. H. 262. L. E. 644
 Montgomery, J. A. 186
 Moone, W. 655
 Moore, Sir G. 172.
 G. 360. J. 75. L. C. 657. S. D. 472
 Mordant 658
 Moreton 172
 Morgan 653. E. 282.
 Sir H. 394. J. B. 281. W. 566. W. T. 655
 Morris, A. G. 94. W. 482
 Morshead, M. 92
 Morson, W. S. 484
 Mortara, C'tess 658
 Mortimer, G. 580.
 R. 644
 Mortlock, E. 483
 Morton, T. 187
 Mostyn, Cap. 472.
 P. 255
 Mountenay, J. B. 366
 Mulcaster, Sir F. W. 360
 Muller, C. O. 561
 Mullins, C. 194
 Mundy, C. 644
 Munro, W. 91
 Murphy, H. 390
 Murray, G. 472. M. J. 263
 — Ld. G. 358
 Musgrave, C. 76
 Musters, C. 191
 Myddleton, R. W. 644
 Mytton, M. 286
 Napper, T. 485
 Nash, Lt. J. 581
 Nason, A. 76
 Nathan 162
 Nayler, E. M. 364
 Neale, Sir H. 172
 Neck, A. 644

Nelson, J. 172
 Neapean, E. 964
 Nesbit, Sir J. 658
 Nevill 566, 644
 New, E. P. 281
 Newark, Lord 263
 Newcastle, Duke of 170
 Newdigate, Lady B. 644
 Newly, J. 471
 Newman 61
 Newport, Sir S. 487
 Newton, R. 73
 Nibbs, G. 651
 Nicholas 92
 Nichols, J. G. 173
 Nicholson 285. M. 264. W. 93
 Nicolas, Sir H. 172
 Nicolay, M. 482. Maj.-Gen. W. 262
 Night, G. 581
 Niven, D. 580
 Noble, M. 583
 Noel, A. 360. C. 360
 Norbrun, C. 285
 Norecross, J. 644
 Norman, S. W. 264, 471
 Norris 61. W. 264, 286
 North, H. G. 186. L. 471
 Notley, C. 360
 Nottidge, J. 92
 Novello, E. P. 553
 Noverre, A. 482
 Nowell, A. 263
 Noyes 91
 Nugent, L. M. 189
 — Ld. 172, 471
 Nutball 61
 Oakley, R. 484
 O'Brien 644. D. 128
 Ogier, E. 582
 Ogilvie, W. 657
 Ogilvy 178. C. 189
 Ogle, A. C. 178. O. 655. R. H. M. 472
 O'Grady, F. 388. S. 75
 Oldfield, H. S. 264
 Oldham, T. 286
 Ollive, M. 285
 Onslow, A. 387
 Orde, L. S. 75
 Oriam 555
 Orkney, C'tess 644
 Orme, C. 472
 Osborn, S. 91
 Osborne, H. E. 187
 Osmer, T. S. 471

Oatler 2
 Outram, E. H. 90. S. 582
 Overbury, E. 483
 Overend, J. 187
 Owen, T. C. 264
 Owens, R. 256
 Oxborough, E. S. 92
 Oxley, C. 283
 Page, H. 282
 Paget, Baron, 566. Lady E. 173
 Palgrave, F. 262
 Palliser, R. B. 173
 Palmer, C. 583. E. C. 173. H. 171. M. 580. P. 189
 Palsgrave, E. C. 282
 Panter, P. 653
 Parkin 190
 Parkinson, E. 128
 Paroissien, E. 644
 Parrott, J. 93
 Parry, A. 486. C. L. 483. Capt. R. 388
 Parsons 583. J. 360
 Pattisson, W. H. 263, 390
 Paul 282. E. V. 644
 Payler, J. 94
 Payne, 92. C. 644. R. H. 264
 Peach, F. M. 389. S. 187
 Peacock, A. 483. J. 388
 Pearson, C. B. 566
 Pedro 169
 Peel, G. 173
 Peers, J. W. 472
 Pennell, P. 389
 Penfold, W. M. 566
 Penman, M. M. 473
 Pennington, G. 654
 Penny, J. H. 91
 Penruddocke, T. 482
 Peppercorne, R. 61
 Perceval, M. 483
 Percival, A. 644
 Percy, J. 471
 Perham, Capt. 487
 Perkins, J. 644
 Perks, E. M. S. 263
 Perring, E. 264
 Perry, A. E. 264. C. 645
 Peter, E. 186
 Petre 646
 Phayre, R. 172
 Philip, A. 646
 Phillips, A. M. 267. S. H. 282

Phillips, Dr. 535. A. M. 472. J. 75. P. L. 173. S. 62. S. H. 187
 Phillipps, W. J. 472
 Phillipps, J. W. 360
 Phipps, E. 656. H. M. 175. I. B. 172
 Phipson, A. E. J. 76
 Phoenix, M. 176
 Pickersgill, W. 553
 Pickney, J. 93
 Pickthall, T. 262
 Pidgeon, J. T. 644
 Pidgley, S. 263
 Pierse 654
 Pigot, S. 80
 Pike, T. 94
 Pilford 388
 Pinhorn, G. 566
 Pinsett, M. A. 188
 Pitman, Col. 360
 Pitt, T. 655
 Platt, S. 173
 Pleydell, C. 572
 Plowden, R. C. 91
 Plumptre, E. 93
 Plumptree, J. 186
 Pocock, W. 61
 Polhill, F. S. 284. W. H. 284
 Pollen, E. 179
 Pomfret, C'tess 472
 Ponsonby 356. W. 75. Lord 471
 Poole 574. E. 76. R. P. 472
 Pope, A. 582. T. 284
 Popham, C. W. 264. E. 657
 Porter, M. 189
 Portington, H. 654
 Portland, Duke of 474, 654
 Portmore 194
 Poston, E. 283
 Pote, E. 484
 Potter, J. 484
 Pouldon, J. B. 644
 Pountney, H. 76
 Powell, T. 653. S. H. 360. W. P. 471
 Powle, B. 285
 Power, W. 94
 Powning, J. 92
 Powys, H. W. 360
 Poynter, T. A. 282
 Poyntz, C. L. 653. F. T. 567
 Pratt, R. B. 483. T. 469. W. 262
 Prendergast, H. 173
 Preston, A. 360. S. 486
 Prestwick, I. 264

Priaulx, A. M. 658
 Price, C. 172. J. 94. J. 264. T. 360
 Pricket, S. 657
 Prideaux, Maj. 472. W. 92
 Pring, J. C. 76
 Pringle, M. 178
 Probyn, J. 191
 Proctor, A. 188
 Prole, Capt. 360
 Prout 61
 Prowting, E. 285
 Pruen, M. 644
 Pughe 256
 Pulley, L. C. 264
 Pulsford, A. 263
 Purrier, J. 188
 Purton, S. 657
 Putt, T. 651
 Pyts 485
 Quicke, A. 566. W. H. 653
 Quin, M. J. 172
 Quintin, T. 264
 Radcliffe, R. B. 482
 Rainbow, J. 283
 Raincock, W. 186
 Raine, F. R. 75
 Rainier, H. E. 483
 Rains, Capt. 187
 Ramolini, L. 473
 Ramsay, Lord, 657
 Ramsey, Maj.-Gen. G. 471
 Rasbleigh, H. 93. J. 582
 Ratcliffe, Capt. J. 172
 Rattray, H. 654
 Ravensworth, Lord 657
 Rawlins, J. 173
 Rawlinson, J. J. 187
 Rawstorne, J. 286
 Rayner 388. E. 187
 Read, W. T. 188
 Reade, F. 263
 Rede, L. T. T. 581
 Reece, S. 389
 Reeve, A. 189
 Reid, D. 652
 Remington, T. 189. W. H. 388
 Rhoades, J. P. 644
 Rhodes 61
 Rice 188. Dr. 490. F. 93. H. 486. S. 160
 Rich, C. J. 83
 Richards 568. E. B. 482. J. 566
 Richardson, J. 651. W. 93
 Richson, L. 263
 Rickman 560. T. 484
 Ritchie, W. 555

Index to Names.

148

Ridgway, C. 93
 Ridout, G. 471. M. A. 483
 Rippington, T. 656
 Rivington, M.A. 360. S. 91
 Robanks, T. 651
 Roberson, W. H. M. 472
 Roberts, Lieut.-Col. 566. E. 94. 582. E. S. 189. R. 264. W. 651
 Robertson 194, 486, 656, 359. Dr. 281.
 Robins, T. 189
 Robinson 61. C. 263. E. 483. P. F. 464. Sir W. H. 655
 Robison, Capt. J. Scott, D. B. 555. H. 92. M. 284. R. 264. K.A. 264. T. C. 281. Sir W. 360. W. H. J. 186
 Robson, W. 257
 Rocheinstart, Count, 359
 Rocke, H. 94
 Roe, F. A. 262
 Rogers, E. 472. O. B. 657. T. 93
 Rokeybey, Lord, 656
 Rooper 61.
 Roper, C. B. T. 486. W. 190
 Rose 360. H. J. 630. M. 263
 Ross, Capt. 358. J. 188. H. B. 471
 Rossi, M. 186
 Rotbery 61
 Routledge, M.A. 283, 683
 Row, J. K. 285
 Rowley, Sir C. 566. G. 360. J. 268
 Rowney, F. H. 262
 Rush, H. 389
 Rushbrooke, F. G. 173
 Rushworth, M. E. 385
 Russell, C. J. 567. L. M. 264. M. 566. J. C. 263. W. J. 566
 — Lady L. 472
 Russia, Empress, 473
 Rutherford, Dr. J. 361
 Rutson, I. 472
 Ryder, I. M. 188
 Sackville M. 573
 St. John, A. 567. M. A. 360
 St. Martin, J. A. 94
 Salmon 61
 Samuels 194
 Sandey, W. 93
 Sandford, E. 185. E. A. 555
 Sandon, V'tess, 656
 Sergeant, G. 93
 Sarnpayo, A. T. 93
 Saunders 257. J. 92. W. 582
 Saunderson, Lady, 566
 Saundery, R. 483
 Savill, B. 77. J. 264, 283
 Saward, M. 76
 Sawbridge, 190
 Sawyer, W. 581
 Scarborough 176
 Scobell, E. 566
 Scott, D. B. 555. H. 92. M. 284. R. 264. K.A. 264. T. C. 281. Sir W. 360. W. H. J. 186
 Scudamore, W. 484
 Seagram, J. 566
 Searle, A. E. 173
 Seddon, Lieut. 187. J. H. 658
 Selby, M. B. 644
 Selkirk, J. 281
 Sellon, C. 92
 Selwood, J. 644
 Selwyn, A. 188. W. 263
 Serle, A. 90
 Seton, M. C. 263
 Severn, B. 189
 Severne, F. 187. M. 482
 Seward, Cap. 471
 Sewell, T. 264. W. L. 656
 Seymour, 644. Capt. H. 262. G.F. 485. T. 644. T. C. W. 654
 Shaen 285
 Shaw 61. F. W. 61. H. T. 658. J. 285, 555. R. W. 360
 Shearm, J. 581
 Shee, J. 389
 Sheffield, D. J. 187
 Shelley, Sir J. V. 173
 Shephard, S. F. 264
 Shepherd, Dr. 61. A. 284. H. S. 484
 Sheppard, S. 173
 Sherlock, M. 194
 Shewell, H. P. 653
 Shiffner, M. 191
 Shinglewood, J. 579
 Shipden, L. 360
 Shipton, J. N. 360
 Shirley, A. C. 653
 Short, C. 644. E. W. H. 190
 Shorter, S. E. 264
 Shouldham, Capt. J. H. 91
 Shuckburgh, R. 262
 Shuter, C. 655
 Shuttleworth, M. E. 76
 Sicklemore 566
 Sidney, M. 98
 Sidneys 194
 Sigmond, J. 485
 Sikes, 482
 Sill, M. 76
 Simcox, M. C. 93
 Simons, W. 581
 Simpson, J. 579, 653. T. 482
 Sinclair 190
 Sirfuej, Rajah, 390
 Sketchley, J. 186. E. 283
 Skinner, Capt. 486. R. 189, 656
 Skipworth, B. 644
 Skynner, J. 652
 Slade, J. 187, 655
 Slater, C. 188. M. 283
 Slatter, L. 187, 284
 Sleap, E. 61
 Smallbone, H. 472
 Smelt 658
 Smetham, L. A 484
 Smith, A. 285. Cap. A. 262. C. 644. C'tts 644. C. 471. Sir C. E. 472. E. K. 92. Capt. G. S. 76. G. S. 471. H. C. 472. H. J. C. 61. J. 61, 75, 561, 566. L. 76. M. 582. T. G. 92
 Smyth, A. 580
 Smythe, M. A. 646
 Snelt, 658
 Soame, 485
 Soames, 490
 Sober, M.E. 479, 482
 Solly, T. 187
 Somerset, Lady L. E. 472
 Somerville, J. C. 262. Sir T. 644
 South, Sir J. 555
 Southmead, W. 654
 Souza, 61
 Sowdon, W. 657
 Spalding, T. 61, 62
 Sparrow, E. 178
 Spedding, E. 294
 Speirs, A. 486
 Spenceley, A. 282
 Spencer 653. E. 474. M. H. 189
 Sprence 568
 Stables 186, A. 485
 Stafford, A. 486
 Stamford, Earl, 170
 Stanhope, Lt.-Col. L. F. 75
 Stanley, E. S. 566. M. H. 175. L. 644. M. F. 173. T. 388
 — Baron, 566
 Stanway, F. 657
 Staveley, E. C. H. M. 263
 Staunton, Maj. 390
 Stawell, J. L. 486
 Steele, C. 283. T. 172
 Steere, L. S. 385
 Steinman, G. 471
 Stent, J. 472
 Stephens 257. Dr. 482
 Sterky, F. A. 268
 Stevens, J. M. 75
 Steward, J. B. 644
 Stewart, J. 360. Sir D. 95. L. 264
 Stockwell, J. S. 264
 Stone 61. A. 76. C. 264. C. I. L. 173. J. H. 262. S. 75
 Stonehouse, W. B. 644
 Stoner, 641
 Stonestreet, G. G. 262
 Stoolley 285
 Stopford, E. E. 173
 Storey, W. 581
 Storm, J. 657
 Story, P. L. 656
 Stourton 360
 Stracey, A. 582
 Stragban, A. 76
 Strahan 386
 Strange 91
 Strangford 194
 Stratford, I. H. 76. F. A. 76. J. W. 173
 Stratton, H. V. 173
 Strickland, 394
 Stuart, B. T. C. 188. Lord D. C. C. 656
 Stuarts 194
 Stubbins, N. J. 471
 Stultz 658
 Sturges, P. 616

Sturtevant, C. T. 187
 Suckling, E. 264
 Sudell, E. 360
 Sullivan, Sir R. J. 656
 Sully, M. H. 264
 Summerhayes, J. 189
 Sunner, H. 76
 Surman, W. H. 263
 Suttees, W. J. V. 583
 Swabey, C. 173
 Sweet, C. 61. G. 61
 Swinburn, S. S. 485
 Swinton, G. 633. J. 361
 Sydney, Visc. 173, 567
 Syer, H. M. 286
 Symes, 644
 Symonds, W. 75
 Tait, Capt. R. 471
 Talbot, Lieut.-Col. 566. A. 389. A. C. 173. H. F. 644
 Tatham, A. 471. J. 582
 Tatnall, A. S. 176
 Taunton, G. 282
 Tavistock, M'quess. 566
 Tawney, E. A. 656
 Taylor, C. 76, 490. Lieut. C. 93. E. 285, 482. J. 93, 281, 482. M. J. 268. P. J. 188. W. 76, 162
 Tebitt, E. L. 360
 Teesdale, A. 190
 Temple, W. 262, 471
 Terrell, E. H. 264
 Terrick, E. 572
 Thackeray, Lady E. 644. F. 566
 Thackrah, H. 189
 Theakston, J. 651
 Theed, A. 284
 Thelluson, C. A. M. M. 284
 Thelwall 481
 Thirlwall, J. W. 76
 Thomas, E. 93. G. 172. J. 281, 388. M. 483. S. F. 263. W. 284
 Thompson, E. 75. G. 282. J. 61, 172, 483. S. 385. T. S. 471. W. 655
 Thomson, C. P. 75. J. D. 262. R. J. 262. S. 473
 Thorn, N. 566
 Thornhill, F. 91
 Thorp, W. 360
 Thorpe 189
 Throckmorton, 362
 Tharlow 568
 Thynne, H. 172. J. 472
 — Ld. G. 658
 Tilley, J. 581
 Tindal, F. 485
 Tod, C. B. 93
 Toker, C. B. 286
 Tollemache, C. 644. J. J. 75
 Tomlins, H. 189
 Tomkins, L. 655. R. 360
 Tonkins, L. 581. Tooke, H. 481. J. 483
 Topham, J. 90
 Torlesse, C. M. 360
 Torrens, A. W. 263. T. 644
 Torring 483
 Toussaint, J. 644
 Townsend, J. 91
 Townshend, S. 472. S. M. 567
 — Lord W. 62
 Tracey, C. C. 173
 Trattle 65
 Treacher, G. 656
 Trefusis, Lady 263
 Trevanion, Lt. G. B. 388
 Trevelyan, W. 644
 Trewren, M. 581
 Tripbook, Cap. T. 390
 Triquet, M. 472. S. P. 485
 Tritton, H. 61
 Trotman, L. 474
 Trowbridge, Sir T. 471
 Tryon, H. 76
 Tubbs, C. 263
 Tucker, Lt.-Col. 388. T. H. 651
 Tufton, Lady C. 573
 Tulk, E. H. 566. M. 566
 Tull, P. 644
 Tunnicliffe, F. 579
 Tunstall, J. 385
 Turner, G. E. 582. S. 472. W. 471
 Turnour, A. A. 172
 — Visc'tess 472
 Tuscany, Duch. 473
 Tweedell, H. 646
 Tweed, S. 482
 Tweedy, H. 566
 Twinning, D. 75
 Tymms, L. 282
 Tyrrell, T. 91
 Tyson, W. 189
 Tysen, S. 267
 Tyton, A. 286
 Uddleston, H. 187
 Undershell 286
 Uniacke, M. A. C. 483
 Unlacke 645
 Upcott 194
 Usher, R. 389. Sir T. 471
 Uwins, J. 61
 Uxbridge, Earl 566
 Vallack, B. S. 75
 Valletort, Visc'tess 472
 Valpy 263
 Van, S. 76
 Vanburgh, G. 92
 Vance, R. S. 582
 Vassall, Capt. N. 388
 Vaughan 573. E. 560. Maj. H. 75. H. 471. T. M. 92
 Vernon, A. 567
 Vesey, A. 653
 Victoria, Princess 255
 Vigors, N. A. 61
 Vilett, M. 287
 Villebois, F. E. 582
 Vincent 61. W. 556
 Visme 173
 Vivian, E. 644. J. 389
 Vœux, Sir C. des 644
 Vyner, Capt. 76
 Vyvyan, H. E. 264
 Wade, J. 283
 Wainwright, J. 286
 Waite, T. 484
 Wake, C. 657
 Wakefield, A. 471
 Walcott 189
 Waldin, Lord 360
 Wales, W. 566
 Walewska, C'ntess 566
 Walsham, E. 581
 Walsingham, B'ness 471
 Walter, J. 75
 Walton, Lt.-Col. 263
 Ward 661. C. 286. E. 189. Capt. H. 263. J. 172. J. R. 566. M. 389
 Warde, F. 644
 Waring, R. 282
 Warner 61
 Warre, W. 566
 Warren 253. M. A. 655. S. 484. W. 566
 Ware, S. 360
 Watkins, Maj. 486
 Watson, A. 91, 360. J. 62. T. 61, 172. W. 283
 Watt, A. 286
 Watton, T. B. 189
 Watts, H. 284
 Way, C. J. 173
 Webb, B. 190
 Webber, W. 388
 Webster, Sir G. 654
 Weddall, W. W. 360
 Weedon, F. 76
 Welby, J. 656
 Wellesley, W. 471
 Wells, C. 656. D. 286. E. 263
 Wellstead 630
 Welsh, T. M. 657
 Welstead, C. 655
 Wemyss, J. 644
 Wenman, S. 474
 Wentworth, Lady H. 567
 West 284. D. 644. J. 75. M. 186
 Westmacott 253
 Wetherell, Capt. R. 360
 Weymouth, R. 284
 Whatley, M. 285
 Whatling, Lt. H. 286
 Whatton, W. R. 561
 Wheatley, A. 177. Sir H. 554
 Wheble, G. V. J. 482. M. J. 581
 Wheeler, T. 62
 Whewell, W. 562
 Whichcote, C. 76
 Whinfield, G. L. F. 329
 Whish, C. M. 631
 Whitaker, T. 654. W. H. 92
 Whitbread, J. W. C. 472
 Whitecomb, W. G. 657
 White, 264. E. J. 566. Maj. G. 91. J. N. 172. Lt. J. 190. M. 187
 Whitehill, C. 187
 Whitehurst, J. 482
 Whiter, W. 185
 Whiting, T. 281
 Whitmore, C. M. 173
 Whitsed, S. 566
 Whitton, W. 188
 Wickham, M. 653
 Wilberforce, R. I. 76
 Wilbraham, E. 360

Wilcox 656	C. 471.	W. 471.	Winterton, G. 655	Woolley, J. 62
Wilden, H. 75	Wilmot 360.	Lt.-	Wrigman, S. 286	Wornum, W. 61
Wilkes 184	Col. E. E. 389		Wise, M. 644.	Wortledge, J. 583
Wilkins, E. 566.	Wilson, D. 644.	M.	644	Wraugham, A. F. E.
566	J. E. 472.	Maj.		
Wilks, Col. M. 554	G. 172.	I. 657.	Wiseman, Sir W. 83	76. R. 580
Williams, 172, 190.	L. M. 360.	M.	Witherington, Lt.-	Wray, W. 651
D. 562. E. 651.	A. 189.	R. 484.	Col. 190	Wrey, J. 566
G. 255. H. 651.	T. 287		Wolfe, C. S. 262.	Wright, J. A. 472
J. 62, 486. Sir J.	Wilton, E. 75		R. C. 214	Wyatt 656
172. J. C. 256.	Winchester, Ald. 61.		Wolley, C. 360	Wybrants, Lt. 483
H. 651. R. 286.	H. 651.	W. 61	Wood 285. J. 91. J.	Wykeham 474
S. 61. W. 255	Win copp, W. 93		R. 262. M. 76.	Wylie, C. 286
Williamson, J. 485	Windsor, T. 388		S. 172. W. 484	Wynn, W. H. 186.
Willing, D. 266	Winnington, E. B.		Woodcock, E. A. 566	Woodcock, E. A. 566
Willock, Maj. 472.	566		Woodfall, E. 483	Lady, 389
Sir H. 172	Winnock, G. 653		Woodforde, G. A.	Wynne, Capt. H. 94
Willoughby, H. 77	Winrow, J. 189		173	Ximenes, D. 75
Wilmer, A. 662.	Winter, S. 188		Woodhouse, F. H.	Young, A. 657. D.
T.			264. J. 284	93. S. 93
				Zach, 390, 555

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PART I. P. 587, b. line 26, *for* Dacien,
read Dacier.

PART II. P. 5, a. lines 30 and 59, *for*
Manana, *read* Mariana.

P. 194, a. l. 13 from bottom, *for* June
1830, *read* May.

P. 235, b. l. 15 from bottom, *for*
Chartillon, *read* Chatillon.

P. 250, a. l. 19 from bottom, *for* Giul-
gina, *read* Georgina.

P. 265, the title of Viscount conferred
on the first Earl of Donoughmore in
1797, was not Viscount Suirdale—it was
Viscount Donoughmore of Knocklofty,

co. Tipperary. The title of Suirdale (it
is supposed) was conferred at the same
time with the Earldom, though it does
not appear in the Gazette.

P. 266, a. l. 26, *for* Gizah, *read* Gizeh.

P. 272, b. l. 20 from bottom, *for* 1782,
read 1780.

P. 283, b. l. 9 from bottom, *for* Roset-
ledge, *read* Routledge.

P. 485, a. l. 21, *for* Uthhoff, *read*
Uthhoff; l. 42, *for* Little Thorley, *read*
Little Thurlow.

P. 496, (in some copies,) Merioneth,
new boroughs, *for* 2 *read* 0.

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Ireland 61-Scotland 37
Jersey 4-Guernsey 3

OCTOBER, 1831.

Original Communications.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE 290
Original Letters of Alexander Pope 291
Naval Costume, temp. Eliz. and James I. 293
The first Instituors of Sunday Schools 294
Doctrines of Smith, author of Select Discourses 296
Account of Bitterley Church, Salop 297
Monuments at Drayton, co. Oxford 298
Original Country of the Celts 300
British Works at Bittaford, Devon 302
On Sir T. Wyatt's presumed intimacy with
Anne Boleyn 303
Arms and Quarterings of Huyse 305
On Mexican Antiquities 306
Proposed Destruction of Tooting Church 307
Advantages of the Drama in India 308
Hints for a purified Drama 309
Removal of Inscriptions from the Monument: *ib.*
Appeal in favour of Anatomy 310
Family of Wise, of Sydenham, Devon 313
Birth-place of Roscoe at Liverpool 315
Character of Liverpool 316
Derivation of Seneschal 316
Royal Vestments, and Sacred Oil 317
On Royal Coronations 318
Appeal on behalf of St. Saviour's Church: *ib.*

Classical Literature.
On the Pronunciation of Latin 320
Sonnets on the Statues of Cyril Jackson at
Oxford, and of Newton at Cambridge 322
Quantity of "suspicio"? 323
Julius Caesar's Commentaries, by Barker: *ib.*
On the Use of Greek by the Ancients 324

Review of New Publications.

Wheaton's History of the Northmen 325
De Luc's History of the Earth 327
Essay on the Church Establishment 329
Collier's Annals of the Stage *ib.*
Long on the March of Hannibal 331
Pulpit Oratory, temp. James I 332
Memoir of Sebastian Cabot 333
Lives of Eminent British Statesmen *ib.*
Southéden's Livres des Anglois à Genève 335
Reece's Medical Annual, &c. *ib.*
Character and Doctrines of Bishop Heber 336
Replies to Mr. Beverley on Church Property 337
On Decline of Science in England 338
Dr. Brewster's Life of Sir Isaac Newton: *ib.*
On an equitable Property Tax 339
ANNUALS.—Forget me Not, 340—Landscape
Annual, 342—Friendship's Offering 344
FINE ARTS.—Fleming's Views of Lakes, &c. 345
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—New Publications 346
Scientific Association, 346.—King's College 349
French Drama, 350.—Adversaria, &c. 351

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in Parliament 353
Foreign News, 360.—Domestic Occurrences 363
Promotions, &c. 364.—Births & Marriages 366
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Arch-
bishop of Dublin; the Earl of Norbury;
Bp. of Worcester; Lord Rokey; Sir Benj.
Hobhouse; Sir C. Green; Mr. Naamyth;
Rev. Dr. Carden; &c. &c. 367
Bill of Mortality—Markets, 382.—Shares, 383
Meteorological Diary—Price of Stocks 384

Embellished with Views of BITTERLEY CHURCH, Shropshire; and the Birth-place
of ROSCOE at LIVERPOOL; and a Shield of the Quarterings of HUYSE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post Paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Since the memoir of Bishop Cornewall, in p. 370, was printed, we have derived the following information respecting his family from Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*—a very valuable body of local biography, to which we hope to do justice in an early review. The Cornewalls have not long possessed Delbury, or Diddlebury, it having been purchased of Richard Bawdwin, esq. by the Bishop's father. This was Capt. Frederick Cornewall, R. N. the M.P. for Leominster, whom in p. 370 we have incorrectly styled brother to the Bishop. Capt. Cornewall was of the family seated at Berriington in Herefordshire; and the Bishop's mother was Mary, daughter of Francis Herbert, esq. of Ludlow, by Mary daughter of Rowland Baugh, and Mary sister and co-heiress of Henry Lord Folliott, a Peer of the kingdom of Ireland. Francis Herbert, esq. was M.P. for Montgomery, and was cousin to Henry-Arthur Earl Powis, in the remainder to whose barony of Herbert of Chirbury, he was included by the patent of 1749. This was the *fourth* creation of that title (see Nicolas's *Synopsis of the Peerage*); not the *third*, as Blakeway. It will thus be seen whence the late Bishop of Worcester derived his names of Folliott and Herbert; and that of Walker also came to him from the same connections. Francis Walker, esq. of Ferney Hall in the parish of Clungunford, Salop, was grandson of Rebecca, another of the sisters and coheiresses of Henry Lord Folliott; and bequeathed his estates to the Bishop.

In reply to the observations of E. I. C. (p. 137), R. S. begs to assure him there can be no doubt but that the inscriptions and sculptures (Christ Church, Cork,) are contemporaneous. The former being *raised* as well as the latter, makes it impossible they could be subsequent additions. The doubt has probably arisen with E. I. C. from his supposing they are Protestant tombs. There is little doubt they were Roman Catholic. For, though the Protestant Church became the Established from Queen Elizabeth's reign (1558), yet the Roman Catholics retained sole possession of all Corporation honours, till ejected by the sword of Oliver Cromwell; and if E. I. C. refers to Moryson's *History of Lord Montjoy's Administration in Ireland*, he will find that on Queen Elizabeth's death the Corporations of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and other places, took forcible possession of the churches, and celebrated mass, and that Lord Montjoy was obliged to go in person, to repress "these insolencies," and enforce acknowledgment of the title of King James the First.

Straps from a Note book, No. II. was printed in our Feb. number, p. 120.

The Rev. THOMAS DYER, of Abbess Rodding in Essex, writes: "As the only means of conveying my thanks to your Correspondent J. B. who has been so liberal as to give me the sum of six pounds towards repairing the monument of Lady Luckyn in the chancel of this church, I must beg the favour of your indulging me with a few lines of your widely circulated Magazine. According to his request, the above-mentioned sum has been solely expended on the restoration of the monument, and I trust the work has been satisfactorily done by Mr. Bacon of Sawbridgeworth, Herts. I lament exceedingly that the adjoining one, erected to the memory of Sir Gamuliel and Lady Capell, the father and mother of Lady Luckyn, still remains in a dilapidated state. Should this account meet the eye of the noble family of Verulam, I still hope that the trifling sum of four or five pounds required for the restoration of it, may yet be contributed towards so desirable an object. In your Magazine for the year 1797 will be found a description of these monuments; therefore I will not fill your pages with a needless repetition."

H. PIDGEON remarks, that the Rev. Leonard Hotchkis, M.A. (noticed in p. 2), was born in the parish of Chirbury, co. Salop, in the year 1691, admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1709, appointed fourth Master of the Royal Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury in 1712, and succeeded as second, third, and Head Master. To the last respectable situation he was elevated in 1735; he resigned it in 1754, and died at Shrewsbury in 1771, and *not in 1754, as stated in Literary Anecdotes*. He was buried in the Chapel attached to St. Mary's Church on the 15th November of the aforementioned year. His connection with Shrewsbury School existed for nearly half a century, and in the library there is a fine portrait of him, considered to be a striking likeness. He was much respected by his contemporaries, and the intimate friend of the learned Dr. Taylor. The name of Hotchkis is by no means singular in Shropshire; the above Leonard had a brother Richard, Rector of St. George in Barbadoes.

Mr. EVANS, of Worcester, remarks, "In p. 134, I observe that Mr. BOADEN makes the late Mrs. Siddons's birth to occur on the 6th July, 1755, whereas, according to the register of her baptism in the parish church of Brecknock, she was born on the 14th of that month: but it is rather a singular circumstance, that in the register she is made the daughter of George Kemble, whilst her father's name was Roger. How this error crept into the register, the distance of time will not now allow me to determine."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF ALEXANDER POPE.

Mr. URBAN, Overton, near
 Marlborough.

THE following Letters of Alexander Pope are copied *literatim* from the originals in possession of a friend. The gentlemen to whom they are addressed, are mentioned among Pope's friends in a line of Gay's epistle to him on the conclusion of his Iliad :

Lo! the two Dancastles in Berkshire known,

These were the country squires of Binfield, where Pope for some time resided. Lysons, in his "Magna Britannia," says, "the manor of Binfield was purchased in 1595 of the Staffords of Bradfield, by John Dancastle, esq. whose descendant of the same name conveyed it in 1754 to William Pitt, esq."

Yours, &c. CHARLES HOYLE.

To John Dancastle, Esq. att Binfield,
near Ockingham, Berks.

Dr Sir, Twitenham, Jan. 5.

I give you y^e trouble of this to recom'end what needs no recom'endation to you, an Act of Charity, in this holy time. It is in behalf of the poor Girl I formerly spoke to you of, and to whom you have been formerly charitable sometimes, Betty Fletcher. She is so deplorable an object, as well in regard of Sickness and Disability, as of Poverty, that if, out of Mrs. Moore's Beneficences of this kind, w^{ch} are many and great, she would please to allow her any small matter as a weekly salary, tho' never so little, it would help her necessities much more than any larger gifts at uncertain times. I know you'l make this your request, since I make it mine, and I almost hope you know me enough to be assured I would rather Do this, than Ask it. But I am become, like many other Too Covetous people, one of the Poor of my Parish,

who have learn'd very much on the sudden, and very much ag^t my Will (which is just contrary at this time to the Lord's Will) that Charity begins at home. However, I'l promise you one thing, that is of consequence to any Friend at this season, that I'll not beg or borrow of you myself, provided you'l take some care of Betty Fletcher. I make you no Apology for this Letter, and so bluntly conclude,

Y^r Brother's and your faithfull
affect' Servant,
A. POPE.

To Mr. T. Dancastle, at Binfield near Oakingham, Berks [franked by "Burlington."]

Dear Sir, Aug. y^e 7th, 1716.

Several reasons and accidents, too long and too inconsiderable to enumerate, have hinder'd my writing to you for some time. And another, which I take for a better reason than all those, had like to have done it now; which is, that I hope in a very short time to see you at Binfield. A journey into the North, which my Lord Burlington proposed I should take with him this month, being defer'd till the next. And I have resolved not to lose a whole season (and a season of fruit too) without waiting on your Brother and y^r self. As to my method of travelling, I will not give him the trouble w^{ch} I hear by more hands than one, he is ready to take, of sending my Horse hither; since I am equipt otherwise. I only want to know if both of y^u shall be at home ab^t the 20th of this month; without which precaution I would not begin my Rambles, the first design of which is to have some happy hours in your company.

Notwithstanding this, if you have had leisure to transcribe the Book I troubled y^u with, I would rather it

were conveyed hither by some safe hand than given me at your house, since I should chuse to leave it with a Critick or two during my journeys.

I have been here in a constant Course of Entertainm^t and Visits ever since I saw you, w^{ch} I partly delight in, and partly am tired with; the common case in all pleasures. I have not dined at home these 15 days, and perfectly regrett the quiet, indolence, silence, and sauntring, that made up my whole life in Windsor Forest. I shall therefore infallibly be better company and better pleased than ever you knew me, as soon as I can get under the shade of Priest-Wood, whose trees I have yet some Concern about. I hope, whatever license the freeborn Subjects of your Commons may take, there will yet be Groves enough left in those Forests to keep a Pastoral-writer in countenance. Whatever belongs to the Crown is indeed as much trespas'd upon at this time in the Court as in the Country. While you are lopping his timber, we are lopping his Prerogative.

I desire you to take notice how naturally I talk like a man at St. James's end of the town, and how entirely I have put off the Airs of a Country Gentleman. Thus it is, we always are proud of the last thing we do, and the Condition we put ourselves into, though it be the worst in the world, and immediately treat our Old acquaintance as odd people of an inferior Sphere. I ought upon this principle to rally you upon your harvest time, make pictures of my Friends tossing Wheatsheaves and raising Reeks, imagine I see you in a great Sweat and Hurry; and all that. But this I reserve till I see you; unless I should then on a sudden affect the fine Gentleman, and extoll the Innocence and Exercise of the Rural Life. I know, however I behave myself, and whatever I say or write to you, You'll take in good part upon the knowledge how truly and affectionately I am your good Brother's, and

D^r Sir, Your faithful and humble
Serv^t, A. POPE.

To Mr. Tho. Dancastle.

Dear Sir, Chichester Oct. 18.

I deferr'd to trouble you wth any of my impertinent Commissions or Exhortations to a Winter Journey when I heard you had a ~~Cold~~

an Obstacle which I hope may by this time be removed. The weather is very inviting, and I wait only for notice by a Letter from Ladyholt, to sally forth on that expedition. But I dont intend to tye you to an old promise, which I take to be the worst sort of Tyre in the world, except one (which you may probably guess at). Therfore, as I can contrive matters pretty easily to myself as to this Journey, so I beg you to use me, in regard to it, with all the freedom of a Friend, and a due regard to your own ease.

I entreat the favour of you to send the 14th Book, as you have done me the pleasure to copy it fair, by y^e Ockingham Coach next Monday, when I shall send to meet it. But be pleased to keep by you the Original, for fear of any accident.

I have just ended the 15th, which must wayt a better Opportunity, and may perhaps by that delay grow the more correct. If it travels too young, it may come again like most young travellers, very unfinished and unenteraining.

I have no more to add, but my hearty services to yourself and Brother, our thanks for his last Visit, our hopes of another either from him or you, our acknowledgments for the Strawberry plants, *cum multis aliis*. And (what I shall never neglect either to profess myself, or to be with all sincerity), D^r Sir, your most affectionate Friend and Serv^t,

A. POPE.

I beg our kind loves to Hallgrove, and a line from you of y^e health.

The direction of the ensuing Letter is wanting, but it must have been addressed to Mr. Thomas Dancastle.

D^r Sir, Chiswick, Oct. 25.

This last fine week has made me goe about from Village to Village in my flying Chariot to take my last leave of the Country for this year. And that hindered my writing to thank you for y^e Copies you sent me. I have those of the 17th and 18th, with the odd leaves brought by my Sister, which will be returned you at her return. In the mean time you'll oblige me by sending y^e foul papers of the 2 first books by y^e Ockingham Coach.

As soon as I have acknowledg'd a favor from one of you, I receive one

from another. The Grapes from your Brother came safely t'other day, and Are no more (to speak poetically), that is, they are eaten: but the Gratitude due for such fine fruit is not departed with them: I most thankfully acknowledge His and Their great goodness.

I very much want to see you both, and it was against my conscience I past lately through Maidenhead, without deviating into the Forest. But it was in a Stage-coach, wherein no man ought to be accounted a Free Agent.

Here is good Mrs. Racket in a melancholy way for want of your good company. She says Chiswick is a very lonely place in comparison of Haligrove; where, and whereabouts, there are kept above 20 coaches, besides stages on the Heath, w^{ch} are without number. This very moment she is in great distress, the Spout of her Tea-pot being stopp'd, and She in impatient expectation of that Due Benevolence it ought to dispense for her Breakfast.

You will hereby perceive that this is written in that Part of y^e day which the Ancients accounted holy, namely, early in the morning. Breakfast (a sacred rite, and of great antiquity) calls upon me, the coffee smokes less and less, and tells me it will speedily be cold, unless I conclude this letter; which I obediently do, in assuring you of a sincere truth, that I am Mr. Dancastle's and, D^r Sir, your most faithfull affectionate Servant,

A. POPE.

— ♦ —

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

IN a volume of miscellaneous documents relative to the Army and Navy, which formerly belonged to Sir Wm. Musgrave, Bart. and is now among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 5752, I find an original Warrant of James the First, dated 6 April, 1604, containing some curious details respecting the Uniforms then worn by the six principal Masters of the Navy, which may prove interesting to those who are making researches into the history of the dress of naval officers, as authorised by the Crown. From a note at the foot of the Warrant, signed by Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, then Lord High Admiral, it appears to have been only the renewal of a similar one issued by Queen Elizabeth,

but which had become void at her death. The entire expense of a coat for one of the Masters, as specified in the document, including the materials, embroidery, and charge for making, amounts to 10*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* which, computed by the equivalent value of money and labour at the present period, would be about 40*l.* This warrant appears to have been brought before the notice of the Antiquarian Society in March 1830, accompanied by some Remarks on the Change of Naval Uniforms, by H. Ellis and E. H. Locker, Esqrs. (see Gent. Mag. vol. c. i. p. 256); but as this communication is not included in the last volume of the Archaeologia, I presume all idea of printing it was abandoned.

Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

(Signed) JAMES R.

JAMES by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, Kinge, defender of the faithe, &c.— To our trustie and Right welbeloved Councellor S^r George Howmes, knight, M^r of our grete wardrobe, and to the M^r of the same that hereafter for the tyme shalbe, greetinge. Wee will and comauande you ymediatlie vpon the sight hereof, to delyu' or cause to be deliu'ed vnto o^r welbeloved servantes John Awstyn, Thomas Grove, John Haukin, John Eliot, Roger Morrice, and Thomas Tompson, Six principall Maisters of o^r ships, by vs appointed to that office, and to eu'y one that shall hereafter succeed them in the saide office, theis p'cells followinge for theire Lyu'ic Coates, that is to saie, To eu'y of them two Yarde of fyne Red cloth at Thirteene shillinges and fower pence a Yarde. Item to eu'y of them two Yarde of velvet for gardinge the same Coats at Twentie shillinges the Yarde; To eu'y of them Ten ounces of silke lace for garnishinge the same Coats, at two shillinges and fower pence the ounce; To eu'y of them two ounces of sowinge silke at Twentie pence the ounce; Item, to eu'y of them two Yarde of passamayne Lace at fower pence the Yarde; Item, to eu'y of them two dozen of buttons of silke and golde at two shillinges and six pence the dozen; Item, two dozen of buttons, and lowpes of silke at Two shillinges the dozen; Item, for Imbroderinge of theire Coats w^{ch} ships, Roses, Crownes, and or L'res J. R. Richl. Imbrodered w^{ch} venice gold,

silu' and silke, and wth spangles of silu' and silke, price the peice fower powndes; Item, to eu'y of them one Yarde and a half of fustian for Lyninge the bodies at Twelue pence the Yarde, To eu'y of them two Yarde and a quarter of bayces for the skirtes of their Coates at two shillinges and six pence the Yarde, To eu'y of them for facinge half a Yard of Taffat, and to eu'y of them two dozen of silke poynetes wth silu' tages, and for makin ge of eu'y of the same Coates Thirteene shillinges fower pence. And also wee will and comande you, that on the Sixteenth day of March, against the feaste of Easter, w^{ch} shalbe in the Yeare of our Lord god 1604. And at the same daie and feaste w^{ch} shalbe in the Yeare of our Lord god 1605. And so forth at eu'y Like day and feaste which hereafter shall happen eu'y yeare, you delyu' or Cause to be delyu'ed vnto the saide John Awstyn, Thomas Grove, John Haukin, John Eliot, Roger Morris, and Thom's Tompson, to eu'y of them for their iyu'ies the like p'cells duringe their lives. And to eu'y one that shall succeed them in that office in Like sorte as they have. And theis or L'res signe wth or owne hand, shalbe yo'r sufficient warrant dormant and discharge in that behalfe for the deliu'y of the p'misses in forme aforesaide. Given vnder or signet this Sixt day of Aprill, Anno d'ni 1604. And in the yeares of our raigne of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, the second, And of Scotland the Seaven and Thertith.

It may please yo'r Matie to renewe this warrant for the lyueries of the six principall M^rs of yo'r Highnes ships, the same beinge drawne verbatim wth the warrant signed by the late Queene, w^{ch} by reason of her death is become voyde, and they denied the havinge of their lyveries vntill it shall please yo'r Matie to renewe the former warante.

NOTTINGHAM.

◆◆◆
Mr. URBAN, Gloucester, Oct. 17.

YOUR Correspondent CORNELIUS (p. 132) is, like others, egregiously mistaken in stating that Sunday Schools were first instituted by Mr. Robert Raikes of Gloucester, if he means to confine that honour to that gentleman alone. All the senior inhabitants of Gloucester, of whom I am one, know the contrary to be the fact, and I can produce to you several names of contemporary persons still

living, to confirm what I say. The error is confined to strangers, and to the more recent inhabitants of this city. We, the contemporaries, know that the Rev. Thomas Stock had an equal share in the establishment of those Schools in Gloucester; nay, more than an equal share, for it was he that arranged the plan of the Schools, drew up the rules for their management, and had the sole superintendence of the three first Schools of this kind. On taking orders, I settled in this city in the spring of 1783, about three years after the commencement of this institution; and immediately became intimate with the two gentlemen in question, being associated with Mr. Stock in the college school, and soon after curate of St. Mary de Crypt, Mr. Raikes's parish. I may fairly presume, therefore, that the circumstances connected with the first establishment of Sunday Schools in Gloucester, are perhaps better known by me than by any other person now living.

But, to place the matter beyond a doubt, I subjoin a statement made by the husband of the first teacher of a Sunday School in Gloucester, Mr. King, of St. Catherine-street.

The first Sunday School in Gloucester was kept in the house in which Mr. King now lives, and has lived ever since. His wife was the first teacher, and continued in the office for about three years, and upon her death was succeeded by her husband, who performed the duty for many years. He still possesses a Bible given on the commencement of the institution, which has the date of July 1780. The Rev. Thomas Stock, head-master of the Cathedral School, and then Curate of Hempstead, came to Mr. King's house, accompanied by Mr. Raikes, to engage Mrs. King as teacher of the first School about to be established. She was paid eighteen pence per Sunday for her trouble, one shilling of which was contributed by Mr. Raikes, and sixpence by Mr. Stock; a proportion utterly incom mensurate with the several resources of each party. Two other Schools were established at the same time in the parish of St. Catherine; the teachers of which received only one shilling each per Sunday, contributed by the same two gentlemen, and in the same proportions. The three teach-

ers, and after his wife's death, Mr. King himself, went together weekly to Mr. Stock's house, or to the College-School, to receive his proportion of their payment. Mr. Stock attended constantly at the Schools, on his return from evening service at Hempstead, to inspect and regulate their progress.

When Mr. Raikes established a similar School in his own parish of St. Mary-de-Crypt, he discontinued his contribution to the Schools in St. Catherine's, and the expenditure then fell entirely upon Mr. Stock, until, at a future period, the Rev. Richard Raikes came to reside in Gloucester, and took a share in the expense. When Mr. Stock became Curate of St. John's and St. Aldate's, he established two Sunday Schools in his own parish at his own expense, in Hare-lane.

The circumstance of Mr. Raikes's discontinuing his contribution to the St. Catherine School, has been confirmed to me by Mr. Stock's widow, now residing in Gloucester, who well remembers her husband's complaining of the additional pecuniary burden laid upon him.

In Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 540, is an account of the origin of this institution, differing in no material circumstance from Mr. King's statement, but mentioning one or two particulars which I will transcribe. It is there said, that Mr. Stock *invited* Mr. Raikes to attend him, to adopt some mode of doing good to the children of the poor; that the rules were formed by Mr. Stock for the conduct of the children, and that Mr. Stock took upon himself the inspection of the children. It gives the same account with Mr. King of the proportions of the expenditure, and thus concludes, "whatever, therefore, may be the merit of Mr. Raikes in this business, Mr. Stock is at least an equal sharer in the honour of this excellent institution." *

It is not easy to conceive what can be alleged in contradiction, except it be Mr. Raikes's subsequent services in promoting the institution. Now, my intimacy with that gentleman

made me perfectly acquainted with the nature and extent of those services. The fact was this: While Mr. Stock's attention was limited in a noiseless manner to the inspection of the Sunday Schools, Mr. Raikes took the advantage of his newspaper to make the institution known, but without a word of Mr. Stock's labours; and thence the matter found its way into other papers. The consequence was a multitude of inquiries from all quarters, but to Mr. Raikes alone, for nothing was known about Mr. Stock. The answers to these inquiries which I was in the habit of seeing, shown me by Mr. Raikes, generally contained the mode of proceeding in the original Schools, with the rules for their conduct, which you are to remember were drawn up by Mr. Stock alone. In these answers Mr. Stock's name was uniformly omitted; for unfortunately an excessive vanity was a prominent feature in Mr. Raikes's character, a circumstance in which you will find all his surviving contemporaries uniformly agree: he was otherwise a good-natured, hospitable man, doing the honours of the place to any conspicuous strangers who visited it; among whom I may name the celebrated Prison Howard, whom I once met at Mr. Raikes's table, and the Mr. Hanway mentioned by your Correspondent, whom I once saw in Mr. Raikes's company.

You will find in the ninth vol. page 543, of Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, a letter written by Mr. Raikes to the Rev. Bowen Dickens of Ross, June 27, 1788, in which he speaks of his interview with Queen Charlotte which had recently taken place. In that interview he made no mention at all of Mr. Stock, as having been his coadjutor in establishing the institution; and thus, through vanity alone, passed over so favourable an opportunity of being perhaps of most essential service to his friend, as a clergyman of very limited resources. This omission was highly blamed by his townsmen at the time; and I think your Correspondent *CORNELIUS* will allow the blame to be well-deserved. Mr. Raikes's conduct towards Mr. Stock throughout the whole business of Sunday Schools, is one among the many instances of human infirmity mixing itself with our good actions.

* The paragraph immediately preceding Mr. Nichols's statement, makes it seem probable that he compressed it from an eulogium on Mr. Raikes, by Dr. Glasso, inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LVIII. pp. 11—15.

I presume that no apology is necessary for what I have advanced respecting Mr. Raikes. He made himself a public man, and like other public men, a Swift, a Johnson, a Fox, a Pitt, a Warburton, a Bentley, he must stand exposed to the criticism of the Biographer; else, what is to become of the truth of History?

I should add, that Mr. Raikes never established a Sunday School beyond the limits of this town. How indeed could he do so, whose influence, more or less, was confined to the place of his residence. All he did was to make known the institution to those who asked him; this was all that gained him the name, while the unobtrusive Mr. Stock was left in the back-ground.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR B. EVANS,
Head Master of the Cathedral School,
Gloucester.

—♦—
Mr. URBAN, Liverpool, Aug. 18.

IN Bowles's Life of Bp. Ken, vol. II. is an interesting paper, containing a list of the Non-juring Clergy and Scholars. We cannot but read with melancholy disposition the memorial of so much virtue. Amongst them I found the name "Mr. John Worthington, Fellow of Peterhouse." I was anxious to know whether this person was the author of the Preface to Smith's *Select Discourses*, and of *Select Discourses*, written by himself. This fact I have now ascertained. I referred for information to Dyer's History of Cambridge, which has some information concerning the nonjurors; and, amongst other observations, found the following (vol. II. p. 156),

"Smith's writings are not doctrinal; but he appears to have been a Socinian, and very conversant and embued with the writings of Plato."

That he had read much of Plato, I admit; but the other part of the criticism is to be corrected. Smith certainly was not a Socinian, at least touching the articles of Christ's person and his death.

"Socinus (says South) having denied Christ's divine nature, was resolved to cut him short both root and branch."—Serm. on Rev. xxii. 16. vol. II. p. 419, Oxford edit. 1823.

"The Socinians deny Christ to be properly a priest, or his death to have been a propitiatory oblation for the sins of the

world."—Idem, Sermon on 1 Cor. ii. 7, p. 383, vol. II. Oxford edit. 1823.

"He began with subverting (as far as in him lay) the true and ancient doctrine of the Trinity, rejecting the *Deity of the Second Person*, and even the being of the *Third*."—Waterland's Doctrinal Use of the Church Sacraments, p. 141, vol. VIII.; Van Mildert's edit.

"Sabellianism, and Photinianism, and Socinianism, do in reality come at length into one—all resolving into Judaism; for the fundamental error of them all is, the denying the Divine Sonship and personal divinity of Christ."—Ibid. Judgment of Primitive Churches, p. 281, vol. V.

So far of the creed of Socinus. Now let us hear Smith's.

"When the Divinity united itself to human nature in the person of our Saviour, he then gave to mankind a pledge and earnest of what he would further do therein." Disc. of Legal and Evangelical Righteousness, p. 368. Rivingtons, 1821.

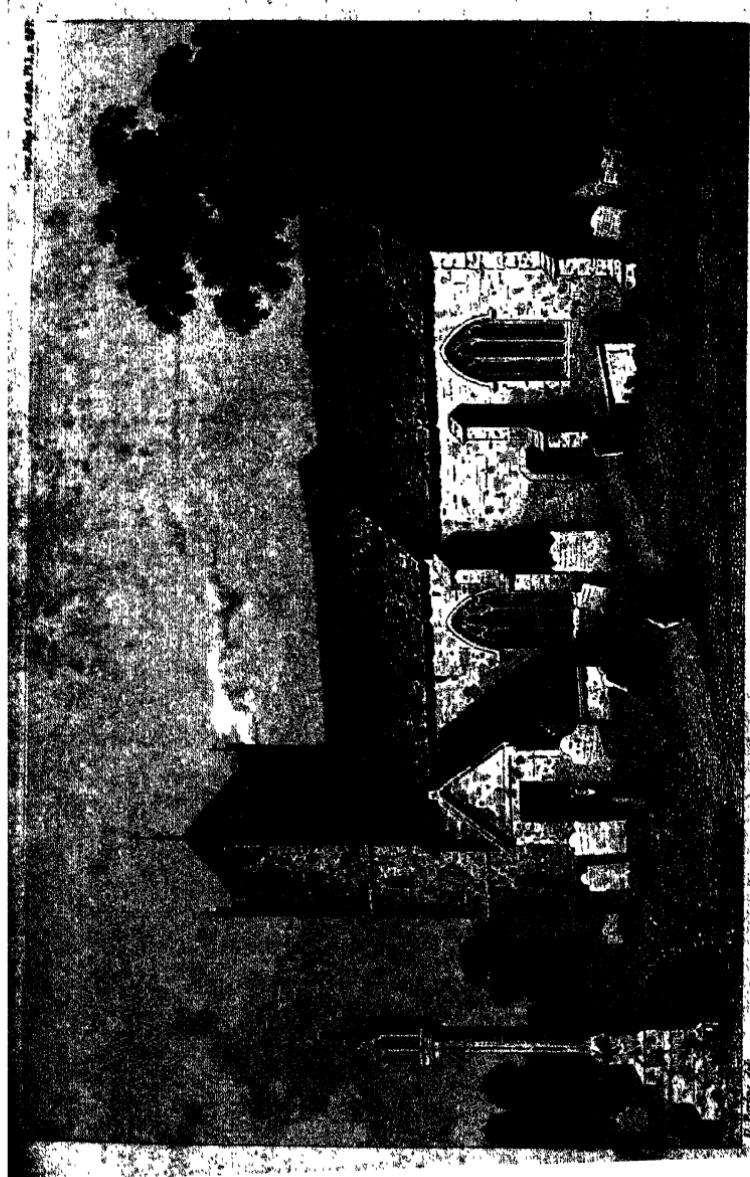
"We are fully assured that God hath this prementioned design upon lost men, because here is one (viz. Christ) that partakes every way of human nature, in whom the Divinity magnifies itself, and carries through this world in human infirmities and sufferings to eternal glory: a clear manifestation to the world that God hath not cast off human nature, but had a real mind to exalt and dignify it again."—Ibid. p. 372.

Upon the redemption Smith has these remarks,

"Whereas every penitent sinner carries a sense of guilt upon his own conscience, is apt to shrink with cold chill fears of offended Majesty, and to dread the thoughts of violated justice; he is assured that Christ hath laid down his life, and thereby made propitiation and atonement for sin; that he hath laid down his life for the redemption of him; and so in Christ 'we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins.' Thus may the hearts of all penitents, troubled at first with a sense of their own guilt, be quieted, and fully established in a living faith, and hope in an eternal goodness; seeing how their sins are remitted through the blood of Jesus, who came to die for them and save them, and through his blood they may have free access unto God."—Ibid. pp. 372, 3.

I doubt not but these words of the great, learned, and pious John Smith, will sufficiently clear his character from the charge or suspicion of Socinianism, so far as that doctrine concerns itself with the person and nature of our Lord, and the design and efficacy of his death and sufferings.

A SUBSCRIBER.



BITTERLEY CHURCH, SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, Shrewsbury, Oct. 1.

IT is now about forty years since I commenced a correspondence with you, during which time I have taken a pretty copious survey of the county of Salop, particularly the Churches, Monumental Inscriptions, and Arms of the several families connected therewith: likewise Biographical Notices of eminent Natives, making in the whole ten handsome quarto volumes. I have enclosed a view of Bitterley Church and Cross, which I trust you will think worthy a place in your museum.

Bitterley is four miles north-east of Ludlow, a Rectory in the Deanery of Ludlow, the Hundred of Overs, and Diocese of Hereford. The population in 1821 was 1064, more than half of whom were the families of colliers and miners.

The Church of Bitterley, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure; it consists of a body, without side aisles; the chancel is divided from the body by a screen of oak, carved in open quatrefoils; at the top are foliage and grotesque ornaments. There is a gallery at the west end; the ceiling is coved without ornament. Opposite the south door is an ancient stone font. The pulpit is of oak finely carved. The length of the body of the church 59½ feet, breadth 22 feet, length of the chancel 23½ feet, breadth 22 feet. The tower is 14½ feet, by 13 feet 11 inches; it contains three bells. On the first bell is *Hic sona
que melis campana vocor gabrielis.* Round the second bell

THOMAS · ORA · PRO · NOBIS.

In the Church-yard is an elegant stone cross, raised on steps, which support an hexagonal shaft; on the top are tabernacled niches; that on the north side contains the Virgin and infant Christ; the west side the Crucifixion; the east and south sides are nearly obliterated.

Adjoining the Church-yard is Bitterley-court, the residence of the Rev. John Walcott, Rector of Bitterley. It is beautifully situated on a gentle rise of ground, at the foot of the Clee Hill, surrounded by pleasure grounds. The Clee Hill is a bold and grand object; upon the top are the remains of an encampment, said to be Roman. Its extreme point, called Titterstone, appears of volcanic formation. Many

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

parts of this hill afford very extensive prospects, varied and beautiful. The interior of this immense mountain produces coal and ironstone in abundance.

The following monumental memorials were taken at the time I visited the Church, July 10, 1827.

Against the east wall of the chancel, under an arch, supported by columns with Corinthian capitals, is a figure of an Esquire in armour, kneeling at a desk, with a book before him; over the entablature the arms, and on the table below the figure the following inscription, in Roman capitals:

“ Here is interred the body of **Tymotheus Lycie of Middleton, Esq.** who godly changed this life the xxi of January, 1616. He was the fourth sonne to **William Lycie of Charlecott, Esquire.** He married **Susanna, daughter to Henry Fanshawe, Esquire,** by whom he had issue three sonnes and four daughters; he after married **Joslin daughter to Thomas Bvrghill of Thingell, Esquire,** and shee in memorie and love of him her husband, erected this monument.

Me tenet haec moles defunctvm, lector, at
avdi,

Hospes sim licet hic, svni tamen incola celi
Sospes ab hinc abeo, ventri iudicis olim
Judicium expectans, felix in quod mihi
gratvm

Regia celestis parat indulgentia patris.

ARMS. Gules, crusilly Or, three lucies
haunient Argent.

Against the south wall of the chancel, a monument, the entablature supported by two figures, one on each side the table, which bears the following inscription:

Memorie Sacrum. Here lyeth, expecting a blessed resurrection, the bodies of **THOMAS POWYS of Snitton, Gent.** and of **ELIZABETH his wife;** hee deceased y^e 19th of Nov. 1659, then aged 31. Shee was the daughter of Richd. Smythe of Credenhill, in the county of Hereford, Esq. and departed this life y^e first day of July, 1645, they having issue 5 sonnes, Thomas, Christopher, Peter, Robert and James, and fower daughters, Winifrid, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth.

ARMS. Or, a lion's gamb erased, between two cross-crosslets fitchée, Gules, Powys; impaling Smythe.

On a marble tablet, against the north wall of the chancel:

“ In memory of **Mrs. ELIZABETH WALCOTT,** wife of John Walcott, Esq. second and youngest son of John Walcott, formerly of Walcott, in this county, Esq.

She was the widow of Charles Colby, Esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at Gibralter, and a Captain in that service. She departed this life at her house in Upper Berkeley-street, London, on the 26th day of November, 1803, aged 71 years, and is deposited in a vault under the west door of the parish church of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex."

ARMS. Argent, a chevron between three chess-rooks Ermine, Walcot; impaling, Azure, a chevron Or, between three crescents Argent, Colby.

On another tablet :

"To the memory of CHARLES WALCOTT, Esq. (late of Bitterley Court). He died Sept. 20th, 1799, aged 61 years. Also, of ANN, his wife, who died Sept. 8th, 1812, aged 82 years."

On stones in the chancel floor :

"Here lyeth ye body of S^r LITTLETON POWYS, Knt. who departed this life the 18th March, 1731, aetat. 83. Also, of Dame AGNES his wife, who departed this life the 28th of Nov. 1720, aetat. 66."

ARMS. Powys, impaling Smythe, as before.

"MARIA POWYS, 1668, aetat. 36.

"ROBERTUS POWYS, Arm. ob. Apr. 1724."

A marble tablet, supporting two vases, with drapery, in bas-relief, bears the following inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. THOMAS ROCKE, A.M. Rector of Ludlow, and formerly of this Church, who died respected and lamented, 16th Oct. 1603, an. aetat. 86. Also, of MARTHA his wife, of eminent piety and virtue, who died June 21, 1773, aged 50. And of FRANCIS their son, possessed of many amiable qualities, who died Dec. 6, 1782, an. aetat. 26. This inscription is dedicated by their sons, Thomas and Richard Rocke."

On a slab in the chancel floor :

"Here lieth the body of BENJAMIN MARSTON, late of Bitterley, Rector, died Nov. 30th, 1736, aged 69."

ARMS. Sable, a fesse dauncettée Ermine, between three fleurs-de-lis Argent.

On a slab in the floor of the nave :

"The Rev. Mr. WILLIAM SHEPPARD, of this parish, and Vicar of Stanton Lacy, died 10th May, 1776, aged 47. MAGDALENE, his wife, daughter of George Pardoe, of Cleton, Gent. died July 1, 1765, aged 32 years."

ARMS. Azure, on a chevron Or three estoiles Gules, between as many fleurs-de-lis of the Second.

On a slab, in the floor of the porch :

"WILLIAM, son of WILLIAM SMITH, Rector of Bitterley, dyed y^e 7th day of Aug. 1692."

On a monument against the south wall :

"Near this place are deposited the remains of GEORGE PARDOE, Esq. of Cleton, who died 4th April, 1768, aged 74. As also of MARY his wife; she died 1st July, 1772, aged 76. Likewise are interred in this church five of their children : MILBOROUGH PARDOE, died Feb. 19, 1741, aged 24. EDWARD PARDOE, died April 14, 1763, aged 34. MAGDALENE SHEPPARD, died July 1, 1765, aged 32. MARY PARDOE, died Sept. 27, 1765, aged 37. SARAH PARDOE, died Jun. 18, 1767, aged 26."

ARMS. A cross counter-compone Or and Gules; in the first quarter a water bouget, in the second an eagle displayed, in the third a swan, in the fourth an escallop shell, all Sable; on a chief Azure, a lion passant guardant Or.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN,

DRAYTON is a small village of about thirty houses, at the distance of one mile and a half from Banbury in Oxfordshire. The manor formerly belonged to the Grevilles; and is now divided between the Earl of Guilford and the heirs of the Copes of Hanwell.

The Church consists of a low square tower, nave, two side aisles, and a chancel.

In the north aisle, near the west end, under a plain pointed arch in the wall, and even with the pavements, is a dark stone slab of great thickness, on the upper part of which are raised lines lengthways, with vine leaves raised alternately on the sides of the lines. Tradition states this stone to be in memorial of the founder of the Church.

In the chancel, near to the communion rails, raised about three feet from the ground, is an alabaster slab, on which is the figure of a man in armour, and on his right hand that of his wife; both their heads rest on cushions, and their hands are in the position of prayer. She is dressed in a long robe, with large open sleeves, her hair curled on each side to a considerable height, and somewhat in shape of a crescent; round her neck is a chain with a small medallion pendant thereto. The inscription is in Latin, and in old English characters, in lines above the heads of the two persons represented, and has been thus translated :

"Here lieth Ludovic Grevil, heretofore Lord of the Manor of Drayton, and Marga-

ret his wife, daughter and heir of Giles de Arderne, which Lodowic died the xviii day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord 1438, on whose soul the Lord have mercy. Amen."

In the north aisle, on an alabaster slab, the effigies of a man in armour (cut into the stone); his head, on which is a peaked helmet, rests on a cushion with tassells, the hands closed in prayer, his sword fastened by a belt round the waist: and on either side of the head a shield, the one, Ermine, a fess; the other, Ermine, a fess, impaling a chevron between three crosses potent 1, 2, 3; and round the border of the stone, inscription in Latin and old English characters, which has been thus translated:

"Here lieth John Grevil, son and heir of Lodowic Grevil, of Drayton, which John died the xviii day of the month of August, MCCCCXLII, on whose soul the Lord be favorable. Amen."

In Atkins's Gloucestershire, p. 336, under the head of Sesincot, a village of Gloucestershire, it is stated,

"Sir John Grevil died seized of this manor, and of the Hundred of Kiftgate, 20 Edw. IV. Ludowick Grevil was seized of this manor, and resided in this place (Sesincot) in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was guilty of an horrible murder, and God's revenge upon it ought to be published to posterity. He invited — Web to his house, who had been formerly his servant and was grown rich: he procured two of his servants to murder Web in his bed, and then forged a will, whereby he gained his whole estate. One of the servants in his drink, not long after, said he could hang his master: the other servant acquainted his master with what he had said: the master thereupon advises the servant to murder his fellow assassin. This second murder was soon discovered, and Ludowick Grevil was arraigned and executed. He stood mute to save his estate to his family: but his family never flourished afterwards, and soon fell to decay. Sir Edward Grevil was Lord of Sesincot in the year 1608, Sir William Juxon was afterwards seized of it, and Francis Lord Guildford was possessed of it, and presented to the living in 1706."

On a slab in the chancel:

ARMS. In a round shield, a lion rampant. Crest, A hand and dagger.

"Hic jacet Richardus Cogkilane, Hibernus, hujus loci minister, qui denatus est 17 die Julii, A.D. 1668."

On a grey stone slab in the chancel:

"Johannes Dover, qui stipendum peccati

hic depositus cadaver, minimè dubitans quin, phoenicis instar, gloriosius è suis resurget cineribus; vixit, peccavit, puniatur; obiit tertio die Nov^{is}, A^o Dⁿⁱ M.DCCXXV."

And on a black stone in the wall above:

"Lo here yo^r late unworthy Rect^r lies,
Who tho^r he's dead loud as he can stil cries,
Repent. Wⁿ stones crie out, 'tis time to mend
And wisely ponder on yo^r latt^r end,
And may this stome from crieing nev^r cease,
Mind, mind, w^t makes for yo^r eternal peace."

On a black slab:

"To the memory of THOMAS LODGE,
late Minister of Drayton, where he was a
bvrning and a shining light for the space of
xxxii yeares. He dyed the xxiv day of Feb.
M.DCL. ætat. lxx.

"Vnder this stome doth sleeping lye
The body of a sovl on high,
He who taught others how to tread
The paths of life, himself's not dead,
His earthly part in the earth doth rest,
His spirit's lodg'd among the blest,
A revniting there shall be
Of both vnto eternity."

On a slab in the chancel:

"Oct. 3, 1638 BRIGID filia GUALTERI
WALLWIN, uxor Tho. Lodge, Pastoris hujus
ecclesiae."

Within the communion rails, on stone slabs:

"Hæc subter marmora reponuntur cineres
Reverendi admodum ADAM MORTON, viri
non sine solemnis honoris præfatione nomi-
nandi, hujuscem per 5-quinquennium ecclesiae Rectoris
pacifici, per totum necnon vitæ institu-
tum moris innocui, quippe qui absq; adu-
latione humillimus, theologus peritus, anti-
quiorum rituumq; adsertor æquus, Fidei an-
tiquissimæ patrouis strenuus, amicus omnibus,
nemini exosus, Junij calend. 3^o salutis
anno 1683, ætatisq; sue 63, morte subitanea
minimè improviso, placidus decessit."

"Here lieth interred the body of Mrs.
ELIZABETH MORTON, eldest daughter of Dr.
Williamson, sometime Rector of Tich-
marsh, in the county of Northampton, and
relict of Mr. Adam Morton, sometime Rector
of Hinton by Brackly, in the syd county,
and mother of Mr. Adam Morton, Rector
of this Church. She departed this life the
12th day of December, 1679, in the 86th
yeare of her age.

"To her to live was Christ,
And to die was gaine."

"Sacred to the memorie of Mrs. ROSE
CLARKE, one of the daughters of Dr. Wil-
liamson, sometime Rector of Tichmarsh,
in the County of Northampton. And relict
of Mr. John Clarke, B.D. and late Rector

of Fisherton, in the countie of Lyncolne, and mother of Mr. Robert Clarke, the late Rector and the pious and painful Minister of this Church; she departed this life the thirde day of March MDCLXXIX, in the LXXXI years of her age."

"To the memorie also of SUSANNA CLARKE, one of the twyns and daughter of the saide John and Rose Clarke. Shee departed this life October xxiii. MDCLXX. in the xviii yeare of her age.

"To the memorie also of SARAH CLARKE,
the other of the twyns, and daughter of the
sayde John and Rose Clarke ; shee departed
this life October xxiv. MDCLXX. in the
xviii yeare also of her age.

"All which three, both mother and daughters, lye here interred under this monument, expecting a blessed and joyful resurrection."

"GRACE, the wife of Jo. CLEAVER, Gent.
late of this parish, dyed Dec. 5th, 1706,
aged 59."

Monumental stone, north aisle:

"M. S. MARTHA, ye daughter of JOHN CLEAVER, and MARTHA his wife, born July 9th, 1684, deceased Xber 5th, 1701."

On a stone slab, north aisle:

ARMS. Within a border entoyre, a chevron between three stars.

" Sacred to the memory of Mrs. MARY CLEAVER, the wife of Mr. John Cleaver, of this parish, and relict of Mr. Wm. Harcourt, of London, Merchant; she was here interr'd the 13th day of Feb^{ry} in the year of our Lord 1667.

"Here lyeth the body of **MARTHA CLEAVER**, the wife of John Cleaver, who departed this life the 22d of Janry, 1717, aged 58."

Stone slab, north aisle:

ARMS. 3 wheatsheaves, 1, 2, 3, between seven crosses potent, 2, 3, 1; impaling, Fretty, two bars.

"Sacred to the memory of the pious, virtuous, and charitable virgin MARY, the only daughter of Mr. William Harcourt of London, Merchant, who was interred in this place the 28th day of Dec. Anno Dom'i. M. VI CL IX. M. C. 1701."

"Here lyeth the body of JOHN CLEAVER,
who departed this life the 30th of July,
1720, aged 74."

On a grave stone in the church-yard:

"In memory of MARY the

Elmore, who died the 15th day of Jan.
1749, aged about 46."

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. RICHARD GOODWIN, who was buried the 26th day of November, 1695."

November, 1695.
"Here lies THOMAS GOSTELLOW, of
Drayton, Gent. who died the 2d day of Dec.
1702, aetatis sue, 70."

Of this last gentleman, a report prevails in the neighbourhood, that being of atheistical principles, he had made an agreement with a poor woman of the parish, who had imbibed the same errors, that if it were possible, whichever of them should first die, if they found after their decease there was a God, should make some sign to signify it. The story goes, that after he was dead and laid out, he moved his right hand upon his heart, nor could the efforts of any other person but the said woman replace it in its former situation, who did it with ease. By his own desire he was buried in the churchyard.

was buried at the depth of nine feet.

Paris, June 5.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, June 5.*
IN a letter in your number for last
ember, p. 502, M^r. BROWNING,
in his own resources, and from the
h volume of my "Histoire de Hai-
ut, par Jacques de Guyse,"* in which
have attempted to make known the
cient civilization of the Celts, has
communicated a dissertation on that
cient people. Mr. BARNES, in his
swers (part i. pp. 117, 309), has
ade many learned observations on
e same subject; † which deserve to
examined with attention.

The "Histoire générale d'Espagne," of which Mr. Barnes has made much use, is the work of M. Depping, and contains excellent materials on the subject which occupies our attention. It seems certain that the name of Celts has been given to a very great number of tribes. The most ancient author who has employed the term, after Seilax, is Herodotus, who (book ii. chapter 33), says that the Celts dwell beyond the Columns of Hercules, and adjoin the Cynetæ, who are the last nation on the west. He repeats the same statement in book iv. chapter 149, and thus evidently fixes the Celts in Spain. Strabo (lib. 12) also places them in Iberia, near the Bætis (the Guadalquivir), the Anas (the Guadiana), the Tagus, &c. Ephorus (cited by Strabo, lib. iv.) asserts that they occupy the greatest part of Iberia as far as Gades.

* The present letter is extracted from the Preface to the twelfth volume of that extensive work.—EDIT.

† There is another letter by Mr. Browning on this subject, in our Supplement, p. 592.—EDIT.

Those who dwelt between the Anas and the Tagus, were in the southern part of Lusitania. Near Setubal is a place called Celto-Briga, mentioned in the *Itinerary* of Antoninus; this word *Briga*, which signifies in Celtic a bridge, or even a town, proves that there were Celts in this part. The Celtiberians were Celts in origin, of which their name is a sufficient proof. Plutarch, in his *Life of Marius*, relates that there are some authors who commence the Celtic territory at the ocean, and extend it as far as the Palus Maeotis, now the Sea of Azoph. The name ceased by degrees, and every nation took one which was peculiar to itself. It was preserved, however, among the Gauls; since, in the time of Cæsar, the Gauls were divided into Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celtae, speaking three different languages. That of the Aquitani appears to have been the Basque, a language on which M. Depping (livre ii. tome i. p. 177), pronounces a warm eulogium, founded upon some curious details. This language shares with the German the advantage of not having been derived from the Latin, as are the Italian, the French, and Spanish. But is not the German derived from the Sanscrit? has not the Basque some connection with the Phœnician? On this point it may be difficult to form a decision; perhaps we may arrive at it by the study of the ancient languages, which seems to engage a great many learned men. The very name of Aquitania, compared with those of Turdetania and Lusitania, appears to mark a common origin.

With regard to the antiquity of civilization, it is universally agreed that the philosophy of the Romans is derived from that of the Greeks. Now Clemens of Alexandria, who had first studied at Athens, and who died in the year 217 of our era, after having spent the greater part of his life in Egypt, was acquainted with the most ancient authors. He proves by their testimony (*Stromata*, lib. i. p. 305), that the nations which the Greeks were pleased to treat as barbarians, particularly the Gauls, professed philosophy before the Greeks knew it; in fact, continues this Father, the most ancient philosophers known to have flourished in Greece are Mnesiphilus, Solon, Themistocles, Xenophanes, Thales, and Pythagoras, who lived

less than 700 years before our era. Now it was long before, that the Druids, who were the philosophers of the Gauls, taught that nation, as did the Seers or Prophets of the Egyptians in Egypt, the Chaldeans in Assyria, the Semanes in Bactria, the Magi in Persia, and the Gymnosophists in India.

Clemens of Alexandria goes still further. He relates (p. 304), from Alexander the historian, in his treatise of Pythagorean symbols, that Pythagoras himself had been instructed by the Gauls. It was from them that he borrowed the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, which afterwards led him to that of the metempsychosis. Thus the Greeks are indebted to the Gauls for one of the most noble principles of their philosophy, and the most elevated sentiment which they had on the nature of man.

Clemens of Alexandria is not the only one who has placed the philosophy of the Druids at an earlier period to that of the Greeks. Diogenes Laertius (in his introduction) assures us that many of the ancient Greek authors maintained the same opinion; and if we observe that Titus Livius tells us of conquests made by Bellovesus and Sigovesus 600 years before the Christian era, in Germany and in Italy; if we reflect upon the Gaulish medals which I have discovered,* and preserve in my cabinet, and which are evidently anterior to Roman medals, we cannot longer doubt of the antiquity of civilization among the Gauls.

Mr. Barnes, who has read in the work of M. Depping (tome i. p. 109), the details which prove the antiquity of Spanish coins, will easily recognise the analogy of mine, and that the characters with which they are inscribed are of the same kind; whilst the use of money implies a very advanced state of civilization and commerce with strangers. The Iberian and Celtic antiquities are evidently allied to those of Egypt and Phœnicia.

LE MARQUIS DE FORTIA.

◆◆◆
Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Oct. 3.*

AMONG the numerous memorials of the various conflicts between our British and Saxon progenitors, which

* See "Antiquités de Vaucluse." Paris, 1808, p. 285.

adorn the county of Devon, none exceeds that on the moor between the village of Bittaford Bridge and Harford Church, in the hundred of Ermington, either in extent or interest. The village of Bittaford Bridge, consisting of a few scattered cottages with a small inn, is situated in a little dell facing the south, thirteen miles from Plymouth, at the junction of the Totnes and Exeter roads. Harford Church* is distant from it two miles to the northward.

This hoary monument of the valour of our ancestors commences within a quarter of a mile of the above village. The first thing that attracts the attention are several large stones surrounded by an earthen circle many yards in circumference, and a few inches above the surface of the ground; these are in the north-western corner of a field on the right hand side of the road, near a rivulet: two of them are erect, the others are lying half buried in the soil. The highest is about five feet in height, and three wide at the broadest part; the other, which is closely connected with it, is four feet high and three broad at the top, but gradually increases in breadth towards the ground, and at length terminates in a point; neither of them is more than a foot in thickness. This doubtlessly covers the remains of some chieftain.

Further on are a range of barrows, running nearly in a direct line across the moor, south-west and north-east, when they ascend a hill, on the summit of which are three, giving name to it, "Three-barrow Tor." They are composed of stones of all sizes and weights, from a few ounces to as many pounds, varying from sixty to eighty paces round at the base, and

* This church stands on the east bank of the romantic little river Erme, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge, and is a prominent feature in the landscape. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a neat tower at the west end. The interior cannot boast of much beauty, the windows being entirely stripped of their fret-work, and the only monument a plain tablet on the north wall. The church-yard is pretty, and contains an ancient tomb or two. Yet, however interesting Harford Church may be to the tourist from its picturesque situation and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, it has but little to recommend it to the antiquary.

from six to eight feet high, and distant from each other about two hundred yards. They are all more or less injured, from the great quantities of stone constantly taken from them by the neighbouring farmers for the purpose of making fences, &c. There are likewise several small circular buildings of rough stones, rudely put together without any kind of cement, standing on low mounds of earth. The wall of the one I examined was four feet high on the outside, and thirty-seven paces in circumference; but on the inside, from the soil that partly filled it, it was not more than twenty paces round, and two feet high: the hillock on which it stood was about a yard in height, and sixty-six paces round at the base.

Near the northern extremity of the same common is a pile of rocks, perpendicular on the north side, but on the south of rather easy ascent, surmounted by an immense slab, somewhat oblong in form; near the southern margin of which is an irregular, shallow rock-bason, with a channel leading to the edge of the rock: whether this excavation be of Druidical origin or not, I must leave to those who are better able to determine; although I consider it as likely to have been employed in the mystic rites of the hierarchy of ancient Britain, as any of those attributed to that sacred body by Borlase.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH CHATTAWAY.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

IN pursuing some inquiries respecting the ill-fated Queen Anne Boleyn, my attention was directed to a passage in Dr. Nott's memoir of Sir Thomas Wyatt, (prefixed to his edition of that accomplished Knight's poems) to this effect:

"It is certain that Wyatt was questioned as to the nature of his intimacy with the unfortunate Queen."—p. xxiv.
the only proof advanced in support of the accuracy of this assertion, being contained in the following note:

"Wyatt, in one of his sonnets, which begins,

'You that in love find luck and abundance,' makes a pointed allusion to the danger he had once incurred in May, when in consequence of some unfortunate attachment, he says that his wealth, and his very life, were

brought into great perplexity. It should be remembered, that Anne Boleyn was arrested on the first of May; that she was tried the 12th, and executed the 19th; and that during the whole of that time inquiries and examinations were going forward of all who were in any shape suspected to have had any improper intimacy with her."—*Ibid. note.*

Now did this sonnet refer *only* to a danger "he had *once* incurred in May," it might seem possible that an allusion to Anne Boleyn was intended by its author; but when we meet with such lines as,

"Let me remember the *haps* most unhappy,
That me betide in May most *commonly*,"
and,

"In May my wealth, and eke my life, I say,
Have stoud so *oft* in such perplexity,"*

it does appear to me, that nothing more was meant than a mere repining that the month generally considered as the most joyous and auspicious throughout the year, should to him have been the season for the occurrence of *several* of the most unfortunate incidents in his life, extending even so far as to the endangering of his existence. At any rate, how a *pointed* allusion to a danger *once* incurred, can be implied from lines which expressly mention *several*, is, I must confess, beyond my comprehension to discover. Even to become aware that he bewails his misfortunes as the "consequence of some unfortunate attachment," requires a somewhat powerful stretch of the imagination.

Having shown that a reference is made to *more than one* of these unlucky "haps," as taking place in May, it

might seem to be left at the reader's option whether he would enumerate as one of these, the enquiry into his conduct with respect to Anne Boleyn; did it not remain to be established on something like respectable authority, that there was such an enquiry. Dr. Nott gives it as *certain* that he was *questioned*, and a later biographer, proceeding less cautiously, boldly asserts in the same decisive tone, not that he was examined, but that, "he was *accused* of being her *paramour*." (Aldine Poets, vol. ii. p. 7.) To ascertain how far these charges can be supported, is the object of the present article; and if any other sources worthy of credit, besides the two of which I shall make use, remain to be noticed, (either for or against,) I shall be most happy to be informed of them.

From what is termed "Sir Thomas Wyatt's Oration to the Judges," (Nott, p. 284, Ald. P. p. liii.) we certainly learn that he had been confined in the Tower about this period, and further, that he was not liberated until the latter end of 1536. It is moreover affirmed (Nott, p. xxviii.) that at the commencement of the above-mentioned year, he "stood high in favour with the King, for Henry had bestowed the honour of knighthood upon him a short time previous to his arrestation." Dr. Nott, however (from inattention to the Old Style), has probably antedated this occurrence a twelvemonth; since, in one of the records he quotes, it is stated to have been in the March of the 28th year of the King's reign,† consequently in 1536-7, not 1535-6, and the King's instructions to Sir Thomas for his Embassy to Spain,

* This poem is printed by Dr. Nott, from Sir T. Wyatt's own MS. part of which, including this now mentioned, is in his own hand-writing (Pref. i. ii. Notes, p. 538). It would have been unnecessary to have mentioned this, had it not happened that in the Aldine edition of his Poems recently published, one line of this Sonnet occurs with a different reading to that cited above, apparently following the old printed copies,

"In May my wealth, and eke my *wits*, I say,"

This has given the editor of that volume occasion to say, that this passage "may be supposed with equal if not greater probability to refer to some other circumstance rather than to the accusation that he had been criminally connected with the Queen, for not merely were his 'wealth and wits' brought into perplexity, but his life itself was then endangered;" thus, though intending to oppose, unconsciously assisting the argument of the learned Doctor, for there can be little doubt as to which is the most correct reading of the two.

† "Sir Thomas Wyatt. Dubbed on Esterday anno 28, the 18 day of Marche 1536." Cotton. MSS. Claudius, C. iii. There is, it must be remarked, an inconsistency in this entry, as the festival of Easter cannot in any year occur earlier than the 21st of March. In 1537 it happened on the 1st of April.

where he did not arrive until April or May 1537, are directed to Thomas Wyatt, *Esquire*. The knighthood may have been conferred on his taking leave of the King for this mission.

If there was anything in the shape of evidence, to show that the Knight was suspected of any improper intimacy with the Queen, it might not seem an unreasonable conjecture that the imprisonment above noticed was in some way connected with that circumstance. The testimony of George Wyatt, the poet's grandson, who, we are told, "beeing yonge had gathered many notes towching" Anne Boleyn (Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, 1827, p. 420), is directly in favour of the position to which I incline,—that Dr. Nott's assertion is gratuitous. This author, in a passage refuting some of the calumnies and falsehoods respecting his illustrious ancestor, contained in Sanders's book "De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani," says, "this is true also, that Sir Thomas Wiat was twice sifted and lifted at, and that nobleman (the Duke of Suffolk) both times his most heavy adversary, as I have to show under the Knight's own hand, in his answer to his last indictment. Neither could I ever learn what might be the cause of his so perpetual grudge, save only that it appeareth to be as old as this." (Extracts from the Life of the Virtuous, Christian, and Renowned Queen Anne Boleigne, Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, ed. 1827, p. 431.)

Again in another page he argues, "that his defence then (at his second trial) may and is to be esteemed his defence now also, in this case not to be contemned, and may thus be considered. This reporteth that he was twice winnowed. The matters were the same both times, the accusations so frivolous, the inducements and proofs so idle, that they prove nothing more than that there lacked no wills in his adversary to do him hurt, than that they had any least colour of matter to work it. Nothing so impertinent, nothing so unlikely that they allege not. Yea, and his most trusty and best services they had the chief matters of their accusation; nothing was so fond that they ripped not up to his discredit, at the least if it might have been. Yet in all this was no word or signification of any such matter.

Though it had not been brought as the ground of his accusation, would it not have been drawn forth to aggravate or induce the matter? Undoubtedly it would, either in the Queen's life in his first trouble, and it would have done well to revenge if he had done her this wrong, or after to her overthrow, or else in his second trouble against him. But no one word is or was in it touching any such matters."—(Ibid. p. 437.)

From these extracts, it is clear that their author, though supposed to be the grandson of the Knight, though a zealous enquirer after information on this subject, and also, though living at a period so shortly removed from the date of its occurrence (George Wyatt was born in 1538, and died in 1624), could not obtain any more certain evidence on this point, than that afforded by his grandfather's "oration," or, in other words, defence, at his last indictment. How, then, were the two recent editors of Wyatt's Poems able to settle, with so much *certainty*, a question so susceptible of dispute? From whence did they obtain the requisite knowledge for this purpose? They pretend to no new discovery of documents relative to this passage in Wyatt's life; and, our ignorance, for aught that I have ever heard to the contrary, is to the full as great as that of George Wyatt, who, could the truth have been arrived at, possessed advantages which it is not likely ever did, or ever can fall to the lot of any other writer on this subject.

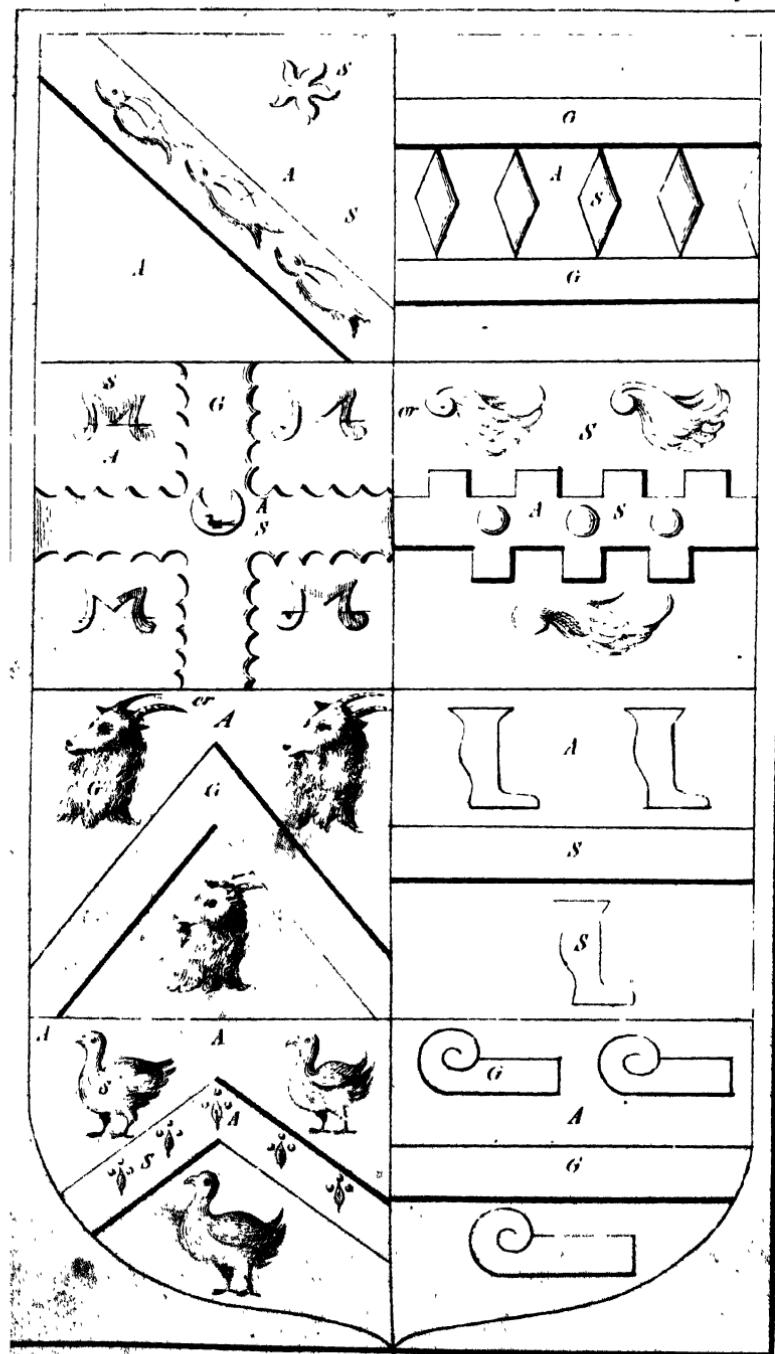
I have now gone through all the evidence which I have collected on this head. If Dr. Nott, and the anonymous author of Wyatt's life prefixed to the Aldine edition of his poems, can produce no stronger authority for their most unqualified assertions, than that we have been canvassing (and it is fair to conclude they cannot, since no other is given), they must be content to have them received, not in the specious garb they now assume as *facts*, but as conclusions perfectly gratuitous.

The detection of error is said to be one step towards the attainment of truth; and, if in the present instance this should be the result, I trust you will require no further apology for trespassing so long on your attention.

Yours, &c. J. B. M.

Arms and Quarterings of
Hayshe of Sand, C^o. Devon.

Plate II. Page 375



Mr. URBAN, *Charles-street, St. James's-sq. Oct. 1.*

THE accompanying engraving represents an ancient escococheon of the arms and quarterings of Rowland Huyshe, of Sand in Devonshire. Being desirous of obtaining information respecting some of the bearings, I venture to beg the favour of your inserting it in your Magazine, and permitting me to add a brief notice of such of the quarterings as are known to me.

Rowland Huyshe was the eldest son of James Huyshe of London, and Margaret Bourchier. He was born in 1560, and died in 1632-3. His father, James, was a younger son of the ancient family of Huysh, of Doniford in Somersetshire.

The three first quarters consist of the arms of Roche (adopted at an early period by Huyshe, instead of their paternal bearing), of Avenell, and of Bourchier. I am simply acquainted with the names of the families to whom these arms belonged, and have not been so fortunate as to gain any information upon the descent of the heiresses who introduced them into the Huyshe family.

Of the other bearings, I only know that the 4th and 6th are those of Seymer and Gambon, but of the remaining three I know nothing whatever. And in the 8th and last, the charge is one I never have heard satisfactorily described by any one to whom I have shown the escococheon.

I am induced to think that chronological order has been disregarded in the arrangement of these quarterings, and that Seymer was brought in by Bourchier, while Gambon came in by Avenell.

Should this letter meet the eye of any one who is able to throw light upon the heraldic and genealogical difficulties I have here remarked, I beg to say that I shall feel greatly obliged by the communication of such information.

EDWARD PROTHEROE, Jun.

Explanation of the Plate.

1. **HUYSHE.**—This was anciently the bearing of Roche. It was assumed instead of his paternal arms, by Oliver Hywish of Doniford, 4 Edw. III. in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of Simon Roche.

Oliver Hywish was 4th in descent
GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

from John de Hywish of Lynch and Doniford, living 38 Henry III. This John again, was grandson of Richard de Hywis, of Lod Hywis in Somerset, in the time of Stephen.

The ancient bearing of these Hywises was at one time a chevron between three roundlets; at another, a chevron, and in chief three leaves.

2. **AVENELL or RICHARDS.**—Oliver Hyuish of Doniford, in 30 Hen. VI. grandson of the former Oliver, married according to an old family pedigree of Huyshe, a daughter and coheiress of Avenell, whose sisters married Weekes and Holcombe. According to Mr. Palmer of Farifield's MSS. extracts of which were in Sir John Accland's possession, he married a daughter and coheiress of Richards. According to the Visitation of Devon, "filia et haeres — Richards."

3. **BOURCHIER.**—James Huysh of London, third son of John Huyshe of Doniford, who was Escheator for Somerset in 19 Hen. VIII., and of Grace, daughter of Richard Walron of Bovey, married, according to the same family pedigree, the heiress of Bourchier; according to the visitation of Somerset, "filia Bourchier;" according to the Visitation of London, 1568, daughter of Robert Bowser.

The eldest child of James Huysh, and Margaret Bourchier his wife, was baptized at St. Pancras within the city of London, Sept. 1554. Margaret was buried there in 1568.

The arms of Bourchier were borne quarterly with Huysh and Avenell, by Rowland Huysh their son, on his seals, and occur in stone and in painted glass at Sand, of the date of his residence at that place.

4. **SEYMER.**—These arms were granted to Sir Thomas Seymer, of Walden in Essex, and Lord Mayor of London, in 1527. He died Dec. 11, 1535, and was buried at St. Leonard, Shoreditch. His will is dated May 8, 1533, was proved Jan. 31, 1535. In his will he does not mention any children; but in a curious narrative of his funeral, preserved in the Heralds' College, we are told that Master Elryngton being his next of kin, having married his daughter, made the offertery. This was William Elryngton of Widdington in Essex, who died in 1558.

Unless these arms were borne by

others than Sir Thomas Seymer, to whom they were granted, it follows almost necessarily that he must have had a daughter, who married Robert Bowser, the father of Margaret Huysh.

5. Unknown.—This bearing occurs in painted glass, in the windows at Sand. The glass is of the date of Rowland Huysh's residence there.

6. GAMBON.—This occurs in the same windows, empaled by Avenell; and therefore it is that I conclude that these arms are brought in by Avenell.

A family of Gambon existed in Somerset, and terminated in an heiress who married Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham, ancestor of Lord Egremont; others bearing the same arms in Dorset and Norfolk, noticed by Hutchins and Blomfield; and others again in South Wales, of whom there is a pedigree in Edwards's *Adventurers of South Wales*, in the Heralds' College.

7. Unknown.—It appears extremely difficult to say with any certainty what birds these are meant to represent. In the original they have not that character of ducks, given them in the engraving. They are not web-footed, are long legged, and intended for birds light in their motion.

8. Unknown.—This singular bearing appears also still in the windows of Sand. Although several suggestions have been made respecting this coat, none have appeared satisfactory.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that this escococheon is of the period to which it is assigned, and that none of the arms have been introduced by any heiress with whom any member of the family has subsequently intermarried.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

(Resumed from p. 102.)

A FEW remarks may be added to this limited examination for the present. The author of this paper, in a letter to the *Morning Post* in 1818, drew attention to the vestiges of scientific military fortifications at the Isle of Bonhomme, and on each side of the Missouri, as vestiges of a mighty people, who seem to have spread their conquests from north to south of the New World; and at the time of the Spanish conquest, to have mysteriously passed away. A consummately skilful military fortification on an eminence near Mitlan, resembling the Cyclopean ramparts of Tyrins, is ex-

hibited in the fourth volume of Lord Kingsborough's work. How were they destroyed? These people possessed the knowledge of the arch at a time when it was not known in Asia and Europe. It appears (Belzoni's exception is problematical) to have been never known in Egypt. See the admirably constructed arches with key stones, of the passages leading to the tombs or treasures with centrically lighted domes, like those of the Treasury of Atreus, of Minyas, &c. at Xochicalco, Alvar, and Oaxaca, in *Dupuis's "Monuments."* They used metal instruments in their sculptures, statuary (and some of this is as purely ideal as the Greek), and architecture, for copper chisels, drills, &c. have been found in the above described monuments. How came this acquisition to be lost? for the subsequent race used flint hatchets, chisels, and arrow heads. Lord Kingsborough labours through these seven bulky volumes to prove that the Mexicans were Jews—the lost ten tribes. But were the Tultecans, who preceded them by 600 years, Jews; or the builders of some of the above colossal monuments, who preceded them probably by many ages, Jews? The Mexicans may be readily supposed to be the product of an admixture of the Mogul variety of the human species, with the aboriginal red race of America. But the Tultecans, or their unknown predecessors (as appears from their *portraits* at Palanque, &c.), are a very different people from the Mexicans; at the same time, they have characteristics of an aboriginal American race. They have the prominent nose of the big-nosed Indians of the Missouri. They have the projecting under lip of the Bottecs, caused by piercing and loading it with heavy ornaments. They have the artificially created receding forehead of the Chicsaws. They are beardless and red skinned; both indications of a primitive American people, and both the reverse of the Jewish characteristics. At the same time, it may be admitted that there is a singular analogy between the prophetic description of the final Jewish temple in Ezekiel, and the great and magnificent temple of Palanque. More analogies even than Lord Kingsborough has adduced, might be readily collected. But it does not appear that Ezekiel's temple is founded on a Jewish model. It is prophetic and symbolical; and seems ra-

ther to be furnished as a model of the great final temple, which is to unite and identify the worship of the entire human race.

A few concluding words as to the "getting up" of Mr. Aglio's splendid work. The three first volumes contain coloured fac-similes of original Mexican paintings in the libraries of Oxford, Rome, Dresden, Pess, and Berlin. The fourth is highly valuable, consisting of the monuments of New Spain, by Dupaix, from the original drawings executed by order of the King of Spain. The fifth explains the three first, being interpretations of the paintings by early French, Spanish, and Italian writers; and Dupaix's Commentary on his own collection of Monuments is the fourth. The sixth contains the Spanish of Sahagun's valuable history of New Spain, illustrating that religion and philosophy of the Mexicans by which their picture writing was greatly regulated. The sixth is a translation of the preceding, and the seventh contains the original Spanish of Sahagun's remaining MSS. Great honour is due to Lord Kingsborough for the princely munificence with which he has furnished the pecuniary means for effecting this magnificent undertaking. And no less praise ought to be assigned to Mr. Aglio the artist and designer, who, it appears, spent six years in the unremitting labour of investigating the chief European libraries, and in copying all the documents which could in any way illustrate the objects of the inquiry. We understand that not a scrap of Mexican manuscript or painting, in any corner of Europe, has escaped his persevering research. All has been gleaned and incorporated in these splendid volumes.

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Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 15.

IT may be a matter of information to some of your readers to hear that the parish Church of Tooting will be shortly taken down, in consequence of a new one being in the course of erection.

This Church is distinguished by a round tower, and in this regard it is singular, being the only one in the county of Surrey which possesses so curious a relic of the earliest architecture of the nation. Of the high antiquity of circular church towers, I may at some future period take an opportunity of speaking; at present I

only feel it necessary to observe, that not any of these singular structures contain evidence of their erection in any period when the Saxon Norman or Pointed architecture prevailed. Of their antiquity there is no question, and the numerous works which have been written on their origin, evince the interest which they have excited. They are not ordinary nor every-day structures, and their preservation is a matter of national importance; and I cannot believe that in any country except England would the existence of such curious and interesting relics of former ages be subjected to the caprice or ignorance of a parish vestry.

In this instance the loss of the tower is the more to be deplored, as no plea of necessity existed to warrant its destruction. The Church, it is true, was situated at a very inconvenient distance from the village, and it must be obvious that whenever a Church is so situated, the congregation attending it is only composed of the families resident on the spot, or those inhabitants whose opulence enables them to ride to Church; for such as these the old Church is amply sufficient. If a necessity existed of affording additional accommodation to the parishioners, and it had been determined to rebuild the Church for that purpose, and at the same time it had been determined to erect the new building on a new site, common sense alone would suggest the propriety of seeking for such new site in the centre of the village, or as near to it as possible. But what is done at Tooting? A new Church is building, and on a new site; but it will scarcely be credited that such new site is within a few yards of the old Church!—where the flimsy Gothic edifice which is building will stand a monument of the profound and absolute wisdom of the vestry, and what is more to be regretted, will add another instance to the many which have occurred of the inattention to the wants and the conveniences of the inhabitants so observable in the erection of many new Churches. In this instance, this lamentable neglect is the more glaring, as the existence of a large meeting-house in the heart of the village, too plainly evinces that whatever apathy may be apparent in some quarters, the opponents of the Church are sufficiently alive to the necessity of attend-

ing to the convenience of the congregation who are to attend any place of worship which may be built, if the builders really intend it to be occupied when finished. If the new building had been erected on a distant site, the old Church might have been allowed to exist as a chapel of ease, by which means a vestige of antiquity worth preserving would have been saved, and the new Church might have been of some utility; as it is, it may accommodate many more than are likely to attend it. It is, however, not too late to save the ancient tower. It is totally independent of the walls of the building to which it is attached. It will occupy very little room; it requires no repairs; and the expenses necessary to secure its preservation will not be greater than the charge of demolishing it. If, then, any regard for our national antiquities exists among the inhabitants of Tooting, or if the incumbent of the parish has a voice, and feels, as I trust all clergymen of the Church of England do feel, that the antiquities of their parish Churches look to them as their proper and legal guardians, I confidently hope that some exertion will be made to save the tower. If allowed to stand, it will inconvenience no one; it will scarcely cause a grave less to be made in the church-yard, and it will excite the gratitude and deserve the thanks of every antiquary in the kingdom. And if, Mr. Urban, the insertion of this letter should be the means of preserving a relic of antiquity, valuable in the eyes of those who interest themselves in the history of their native country, the writer will receive a reward in the satisfaction that one more ancient structure has been saved from destruction by individual exertions, the only means in England of doing that which in France is effected by the Government.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

AS your interesting and useful Miscellany circulates, I believe, not only throughout the British isles, but also in our possessions in India, allow me, through the medium of it, to offer a few hints to those whom they may concern.

Bishop Heber, in a letter to the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, dated Pertaubghur, Malwah,

March 1, 1825 (Journal and Correspondence, 8vo, vol. iii. p. 336), says,

"Though I fully believe the influence of Britain to have been honestly employed for the benefit of India, and to have really produced great good in the country and its inhabitants, I have not been led to believe that our Government is generally popular, or advancing towards popularity. It is, perhaps, impossible that we should be so in any great degree, yet I really think there are some causes of discontent, which it is in our power, and which it is our duty to remove or diminish. One of these is the distance and haughtiness with which very large portion of the civil and military servants of the Company treat the upper and middling class of natives. Against their mixing much with us in society, there are certainly many hindrances; though even their objection to eating with us might, so far as the Mussulmans are concerned, I think, be conquered by any popular man in the upper provinces, who made the attempt in a right way. But there are some of our amusements, such as *private theatrical entertainments*, and the sports of the field, in which they would be delighted to share, and invitations to which would be regarded by them as extremely flattering, if they were not, perhaps with some reason, voted bores, and treated accordingly."

Now as it appears from several passages of Bp. Heber's Journal, and also from The Hindu Theatre, published by Horace Hayman Wilson, esq. (of which an account is given in the Quarterly Review for July 1831), that the Hindus are very fond of theatrical entertainments, it strikes me that they might, if properly conducted, be made subservient to very useful purposes. They are more humane and intellectual than the sports of the field. They might tend to promote, as Bp. H. proposes, social intercourse, and to make our language more current, and to teach English manners, morals, and pure religion; but then it must be by a scrupulous attention to the morals and religion of the dramas performed. We must not teach them superstition, by representing witches who have an absolute foreknowledge of future events, and who are able to raise spirits.—*Macbeth* might be easily altered to render the witches mere impostors, and then the piece is an interesting and instructive lesson. Neither must we exhibit a ghost come from the regions of purgatory to instigate his son to revenge his murder. I have heard of an alteration of *Hamlet*, in which the murder of the late King is disco-

vered by means of the present King walking in his sleep, and acting over the murder in the garden, and being taken for a ghost by those who first saw him, so that the piece is rendered an antidote to a belief in apparitions, instead of fostering it. Neither must we hold up as examples the assassin and suicide *Brutus*, nor the suicide *Cato*; nor yet must we exhibit *Lear* falling upon his knees, and invoking Nature to curse his daughter; but with a little more alteration than we have in the present acting copies, *Lear* might be made an instructive lesson. *Othello* too, with his murder of his wife and of himself, is no fit exhibition. I am surprised that it has never been altered, so as to preserve the lives of *Desdemona* and *Othello*. *Tate* altered *Lear* so as to save *Lear* and *Cordelia*, and his alteration maintains its place upon the stage. There seems much greater reason for altering *Othello*. Most of *Shakspeare's* historical plays are interesting and instructive. Some of the Hindu plays extend to ten and even to fourteen acts; and thus our *Henry the Fourth* may be said to be in ten, and *Henry the Sixth* in fifteen. *The Merchant of Venice* is a good play, and best in *Dr. Valpy's* alteration. *His King John* is an improvement. *Bp. Heber*, I think, mentions a *Rajah* with whom he conversed, who prided himself upon his knowledge of *Shakspeare*.

The Sacred and Moral Dramas of *Mrs. H. More* are well calculated for representation. Some of them have actually been translated into Cingalese, and performed under the patronage of *Sir Alexander Johnson*. Her *Inflexible Captive* is worthy to supersede *Cato* as a play for the acting of boys at schools. *Miss Baillie's* Plays on the Passions are displays of them, but not always useful ones; but her *Martyr* and *Bride* have already, I believe, been translated into Cingalese, to be exhibited to the natives of Ceylon; the latter was written expressly for the purpose. Almost any of the plays in the *Rev. Mr. Plumptre's* English Drama Purified would be proper for the purpose. A copy of this work is, I have reason to suppose, in the library of the Bishop's College at Calcutta; and we have many living poets fully equal to the task, if they will but write as Christians, and not as heathens.

Some of these hints will apply to managers and dramatists at home as well as to those in India, and, by communicating them, you will oblige,

Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO A PURIFIED DRAMA.

Mr. URBAN, Fish-street-hill,
July 20.

IN the observations which *E. I. C.* has deemed it right to make in your June Magazine (p. 492), in reply to my answer to his former communication, he has I consider been singularly unfortunate. And first, with respect to his opinion as to the influence of the Inscriptions, the erasure of which from the Monument he so much condemns. According to his statement, it would appear they "had become perfectly harmless, offended the feelings of no one, and kept up no national prejudice." Now, if *E. I. C.* will only change "national prejudice" to "religious prejudice" (which I presume is what he meant to express), I am prepared to maintain that not one of these assertions can be substantiated. Perfectly well do I remember the bitter sensations which in my earlier years this charge against the papists excited in my mind; and from the multitude of instances which have come under my observation, by reason of having resided in the neighbourhood the whole of my life, I consider myself as fully justified in stating that, so far from these calumnies having "become perfectly harmless," they were highly offensive to our Catholic fellow subjects, and but too frequently aroused a feeling of hatred against them, amongst the professors of Protestantism of all grades and of all ages.

In the next paragraph, your Correspondent lays it down as an axiom, that "the destruction of any historical memorial is a vile and useless act;" and proceeds to illustrate his position by an allusion to "the democratic violence recently exercised against the fleur-de-lis on the French monuments by the Paris revolutionists," and to "the ancient brasses with the Orate," &c. chiselled out, which he affirms to be "parallel cases" with the one in question. Surely nothing can be more out of keeping. Is it possible that the democratic violence of the present age, and what the learned *Gough* calls "the devastation of false zeal and fanaticism in the two

last centuries,"* by which we are doomed to contemplate, to use the words of Weever, "many fair monuments foully defaced,"† can be viewed by E. I. C. in the same light as the erasure of these Inscriptions? Can he discover no difference between the destruction which was effected on the one hand, and the work of restoration which has been accomplished on the other? I am aware your Correspondent asserts that "nothing can be more fallacious than this plea of restoration;" but it is a good plea notwithstanding. It would seem as if E.I.C. considered that "restoration" necessarily implied an addition. This is evidently an error. Who scruples to regard as a restoration the omission of the four introductory lines which are to be found in some copies of the *Aeneid*, commencing "Ille ego," &c.; or the hemistich "de collo fistula pendet," *Aeneid*, book 3, line 661. These passages (to forbear multiplying examples) which are not to be found in the oldest manuscript extant of Virgil, and which is in the library of the Vatican palace at Rome, being regarded as interpolations, I scarcely need say are omitted in the best editions of that author, and that the editors who have thus purified the text, are generally considered entitled to the characters of "restorers."

It is urged by E. I. C. in support of the preservation of the Inscriptions on the Monument, that they "spoke the language of the times in which they were set up;" but were the times of which they "spoke the language" at all made manifest? On the contrary, did they not imply that they were "set up" at the period when the Monument was erected? and until I brought forward what your correspondent has been pleased to designate as "valuable historical documents," was not such the almost universal opinion? and hence had they not obtained for themselves a false importance?

As "an historical memorial," they were worse than useless, for they misled while they pretended to inform; and confounded times and circumstances, by giving as the language

and belief of one period what was the language and belief of another. Your correspondent says, in allusion to the historical documents I have brought forward, that I have "added to the value of the Inscriptions, by proving the existence of the feeling which gave rise to them, and at the same showing that they were genuine and authentic." If this be so, I am glad of it; all the value they are entitled to, I wish them to possess. Presented as they are in the City Records with the dates when they were agreed to specified, I have no objection to claim for them the most attentive examination: but the offspring, as they are, "of false zeal and fanaticism," promoters as they have long been of slander and intolerance, under a shape and in a situation which they ought never to have assumed, I rejoice that I have done my part in the accomplishment of their removal; and I feel perfectly assured, so far from considering that it requires any peculiar "sagacity to justify the act," that the most persevering ingenuity might torture itself in vain to find one single pretext for their continuance, possessed of even common plausibility.

FREDERICK THORNHILL.

AN APPEAL IN FAVOUR OF ANATOMY.

By T. E. BAKER, Esq. M.R.C.S. of Alhow,
Malwa, in India.

THE rejection of Mr. Warburton's Anatomy Bill in the House of Lords, without a better being proposed, is much to be lamented; and my object in addressing you is to assist in removing some very unfounded and very injurious prejudices against a science, which is most extremely useful in relieving those accidents and diseases to which we are all more or less subject, both in sickness and in health. The more Mr. Warburton's exertions are discussed, and the better they are understood, the greater and speedier will be the advantages which the public will derive; but it is to the middling and lower classes of society, that the subject is most deeply interesting and important. The rich man can always command the services of the most experienced and most able surgeons; this is not the case with the poor man, nor with those who reside in distant towns and villages. They must be attended by surgeons in

* Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. part i. page 5, folio, 1786.

† Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 327, folio, 1681.

their immediate neighbourhood, whether they may be learned or unlearned, ignorant or skilful, in their profession.

All men must know that it is utterly impossible for any man to be a good surgeon, unless he is a good anatomist. Without studying anatomy, how can he know the exact situation of the arteries, veins, and nerves; or the connection of the bones, joints, and ligaments? a knowledge which is absolutely necessary to enable him to perform the most common operations. Any person may be sensible of the necessity of anatomy from his own experience. In cutting up or carving a fowl, a hare, or any other animal, all must have observed the difficulty of doing it with ease, till they have had considerable experience. Do they imagine it is less difficult to separate the different parts of the human body; and is it not better that this experience should be gained by practising on the *dead*, than by mangling and torturing the *living*? and yet this must be the case, if the people oppose themselves to the study of anatomy.

A very unjust prejudice has been raised against dissection, in consequence of the absurd law, directing that the bodies of all murderers shall be delivered to the surgeons to be dissected. It is utterly impossible to conceive a law more calculated to cause misery to the living, or more injurious to just and good men, without in any degree injuring the bad. The criminal is dead, and cannot receive any pain or injury from the dissection, and the thought or fear of being dissected has never prevented or deterred a man from committing murder. If Government do not repeal this absurd and injurious law, I call upon all surgeons to refuse to dissect the bodies of murderers. The law may order the dissection, but it depends upon the surgeons, whether the law shall be carried into effect, and if they are wise and humane, they will leave the judges and lawyers to dissect these bodies themselves.

Few people have any dread of being dissected *themselves*; the chief dread is that the bodies of *their relations* will be taken from their graves. Mr. Warburton's Bill will remove this dread. He proposes that all who die in gaols, hospitals, and workhouses,

who have no relations to bury them, shall be given up for the purposes of anatomy; and this will supply a sufficient number of bodies, without ever employing the resurrection men; we shall then hear no more of them, nor any repetition of the dreadful crimes that were committed by Burke and his associates. Nothing can be more fair and just than this proposal, for those who have been supported by the public, owe the public some return, and they will thus benefit the living, and make the only return in their power; nor can it be stated with truth that this is a hardship which peculiarly presses on the poor, for it is well known that under the *present* system, subjects for dissection are almost exclusively obtained from the lower classes. The funeral service will be performed over the bodies as usual, and this must remove all religious objections, for it can be of no consequence, whether our bodies are destroyed by the worms a few weeks earlier or later.

Some persons think that the proposed plan will injure the moral feelings and affections of the people. I do not believe this. The French have not the same objections to anatomy that we have, and yet they are as kind and as affectionate in their families as ourselves. The Irish have not so strong an objection as we have, and yet a more warm-hearted affectionate people do not exist on the face of the earth. In fact, the more I consider the subject, the more I am convinced that every thing is to be said in favour of Mr. Warburton's Bill, and that nothing can *justly* be said against it.

One cause of the prejudice against anatomy is the mystery we are now obliged to observe in the practice of it; but this cause will be removed by the proposed law. It is the constant practice in India, to examine the bodies of European soldiers and officers who die in the country. I have never known any objection made to this; and one reason may be, that we do not examine or dissect the bodies of murderers in this country. I myself never make any secret or mystery upon these occasions; as that implies we are doing something that is revolting, or improper, or not fit for the public eye. I have examined the bodies of men both in the Kings' and in

the Honourable Company's European regiments; upon these occasions I have always told the men that any of them who wished it, might be present at the examination. They frequently attended, and appeared to be rather pleased than otherwise, at seeing that not the slightest indelicacy, nor any thing revolting to the feelings, was ever done. It also appeared to increase their confidence in the surgeon, for in the great majority of deaths in India, the cause is apparent; such as abscess in the liver, ulceration and mortification in the intestines, &c.; and the men are perfectly well aware that these diseases are generally beyond the power of medicine to relieve.

There is another prejudice against the practice of anatomy and surgery, from many supposing, that it hardens the feelings, and makes men unfit for the common and social duties of life. This prejudice has been still further increased, from a popular belief, that surgeons, in consequence of their profession, are not eligible to sit on juries. This is not the case. Blackstone expressly says, when speaking of surgeons, "Their service is *excused*, and not *excluded*, and this exemption is also extended by divers statutes, customs, and charters." The law here is perfectly just and correct; for were surgeons obliged to attend as jurors, their patients, during their absence, might die for want of necessary attendance.

Lord Bacon is acknowledged by all to be one of the wisest and most learned men that our country ever produced, and his judgment and opinions are entitled to some respect and consideration. In his treatise "On the Advancement of Learning," he says,

"As for the footsteps of diseases, and their devastations of the inward parts, impostumations, exulcerations, discontinuations, putrefactions, consumptions, contractions, repletions, together with all preternatural substances, as stones, carnosities, excrescences, worms, and the like, they ought to have been observed by *multitude of anatomies*, and the contributions of men's several experiences, and carefully set down; both historically, according to the appearances, and artificially, with a reference to the diseases and symptoms which resulted from them, in case where the anatomy is of a *defunct patient*. Therefore I will not doubt to note as a deficiency, that they inquire not the perfect cures of many diseases, or extremities of diseases."

Mr. Averill, an English surgeon,

who resided some time at Paris, in his "Operative Surgery," says,

"In quickness and dexterity of operating, the surgeons of France may rank before us, and their superiority in this respect, as is before stated, must be attributed to the facility with which they procure subjects, and the attention they bestow upon the practice of operating on the dead."

Sir Astley Cooper, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, expressly declares, that from the great difficulty of procuring subjects for dissection, the young surgeons are not such good anatomists as they were some few years ago.—Who will suffer from this? The public. The surgeons will receive the best education they can, but if the people oppose their acquiring a knowledge of anatomy, they must not blame them for their *unavoidable ignorance*.

Nothing can be more unjust than the present laws affecting surgeons. They are in a great measure debarred from acquiring a correct knowledge of their profession, and at the same time the law will punish them for a want of knowledge, which it has prevented their acquiring. It is impossible to conceive any case of greater injustice than this; yet such is the present state of our law. If a surgeon cannot detect a dislocation, or the exact nature of any other doubtful accident, he is most unjustly condemned for a want of knowledge, and this by the very men who prevent his acquiring it. These facts and circumstances only require to be brought to the notice of the public, to ensure them the attention they deserve.

There can be no doubt, then, but that anatomy is of the greatest use to the living, more particularly to the hard-working and lower orders of society, who are most liable to those accidents, to remedy or relieve which, a practical knowledge is essentially and absolutely required. I shall conclude by warning them not to attend to the interested arguments of those who endeavour to throw a stigma on the study of a science, so requisite to the successful practice of a most useful and honourable profession, and so vitally interesting and important to their own health, welfare, and happiness.

SURGICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Tarquay, Sept. 12.*
IN making a tour, a short time since, in the north of Devon, in search of

antiquities, I was much pleased with Sydenham House, the seat of the Wise family. In this county are to be found some of the most ancient families in England, and amongst them may be numbered that of Wise; who were originally seated at Greston, co. Cornwall, in 1100, and who have been in possession of Sydenham since 1320. Here they flourished for many generations, and the name remains in good repute at the present day. The old house was rebuilt in 1603, by Sir Thomas Wise, K. B. Risdon says, "Sydenham in the parish of Marystow, which house is seated somewhat low by the Riveret side, which place Sir T. Wise beautified with buildings of such height as the very foundation is ready to reeble under the burthen." Sydenham now stands as it was erected by Sir T. Wise. It occupies three sides of a quadrangle. Over the entrance door, which is supported by columns, are the arms and quarterings of the Wises in granite.

Dexter supporter, a lion couchant Gules, armed and langued Azure. Sinister, a monkey rampant Sable. Crest, a demi-lion rampant Gules, gutté Argent, holding in his paws a regal sceptre Or.

1. Sable, three chevronels Ermine. 2. Argent, gutté de Sang, three copper cakes Sable. 3. Gules, a cross patée Vaire. 4. Sable, on a fess Or, between 3 crosses patée Argent, as many pallets Gules. 5. Argent, 3 hawks Gules, armed and membered Or. 6. Gules, a chevron per fess indented Argent and Azure, between three martlets Argent. 7. Argent, on a bend Gules, three stags courant Or. 8. Sable, a pelican in her piety Or. 9. Argent, three bendlets Gules, within a bordure charged with twelve Bezants. 10. Gules, a fess Argent between three escallop shells Or. 11. Or, on a chevron Gules a crescent of the First. 12. As the First.

In the hall, which was fitted up in 1656, are a number of curiously shaped shields,—Wise and Viponte; Wise and St. John; Wise and Chichester; Wise and Stafford, &c. In the drawing room, which is hung with tapestry, are the likenesses of Sir Edward Wise, K. B., the Lady Arabella his wife, daughter and coheir of Oliver Lord St. John, son of the Earl of Bollingbroke; also his second wife Radigund, daughter of Eliot of Port Eliot. In the picture gallery are Sir Thomas Wise, K. B.; Thomas Wise, M.P. for the county of Devon, 1640; his wife

the Lady Mary Wise; a Mrs. Wise, with her nine daughters; with many others. The house is three stories high, and the windows of stone. Behind the house is a large garden, laid out in the old style, and in the middle an oval pond surrounded with stone steps. In front is a splendid hanging wood, which runs to the distance of a mile and a half. The first of this family I find on record is William Wise de Greston in 1100, who was father of Serlonius, who was father of Oliver, who was father of Sir John Wise, Knt. who had issue Henry, who had issue Sir Wm. Wise, who held 16 librates of land 40 Henry III. He had issue Serlonius Wise de Thruselton, which lands he inherited from the Viponts, or de Veteri-ponte. He had issue Oliver and John. The latter inherited divers lands from the Trevages and Sydenhams, and was Sheriff co. Devon, 5th Henry IV. He had issue Thomas, who married the heiress of Brit, who was descended from Alured de Brito, supposed to have proceeded from the British race. She brought with her lands in the parish of Stoke Damarell, since better known by the name of Mount Wise. Thomas Wise had issue John, who married Thomasine, daughter of Sir Baldwin Fulford, Knt. Prince, in his Worthies, thus speaks of this alliance:

"Thomas Wise of Sydenham married Thomasine, daughter of Sir B. Fulford, by whom he had issue a daughter married to Russell, from whom is descended the present most noble Duke of Bedford. This Sir Baldwin prospered very well, for he was a great soldier and a traveller, of so undaunted a resolution, that for the honour and liberty of a Royal lady in a castle besieged by the infidels, he fought a combat with a Saracen, for bulk and bigness an unequal match (as the representation of him cut in the wainscot in Fulford Hall, doth plainly show,) whom yet he vanquished, and rescued the lady. John Wise had issue Oliver, and Thomazine, m. to James Russell, father of John first Earl of Bedford. Oliver Wise married Margery Tremayne, of an ancient Cornish family, by whom he had issue John, who married three times, 1st. Maria, daughter of James Chudleigh de Ascereton, co. Devon, by whom he had issue Jaunes and others; 2dly, Dorothy, dau. of Legh of Legh, co. Devou, by whom he had issue; 3dly, Anna, dau. of Sir Geo. Mathew of Rader in Glamorganshire. James Wise married Alicia, daughter of John Dynham de Wortham, an ancient and baronial family

of this co. by whom he had issue John, 2. George, 3. Sir William, 4. Richard; and Philippa. Sir William was knighted by Henry the VIIIth. The following anecdote I find in an old author:—‘Having lent to the King his signet to seal a letter, who having powdered eremites on the seal (the Wise arms, Sable, 8 chevrons Ermine,) Why, how now, Wise (quoth the King), what, hast thou lise here? And if it like your Majestie, (quoth Sir William) a louse is a rich coate, for by giving the louse, I part armes with the French King, in that he giveth the floures de lice. Whereat the King heartily laughed to heare how prettily so byting a taunt (namely, proceeding from a King,) was so sodaynly turned to so pleasannte a conceite.’—Of the next brother is written, ‘Richard Wise, in whose praise much might be said, greatly furthered to enrich the English toong, he wrote diverse meeter, some tragedies and comedies, and translated the seauen penitentiall psalms.’”

John Wise of Sydenham married Alicia daughter of John Harris of Hayne, serjeant at law to Henry the VIIIth (whose brother married Mary daughter of Sir Fulke Greville of Beauchamp Court), and had issue five sons and five daughters: 1. Thomas; 2. John of Totnes, and ancestor of the Wises of the present day; 3. James, 4. Charles, 5. Erkenbold. Thomas Wise married Mary, daughter of Richard Buller of Shillingham, co. Cornwall, by whom he had issue Thomas, who was created a knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James I. and was Sheriff for the county of Devon 9th of the same reign, Member of Parliament for Beeraston 1620, and following years. Westcote says, that Sydenham was built by Sir Thomas Wise. “It is,” says he, “the seat of the dignous family of Wise.” Sir Thomas married Margaret, the only daughter of Robert Stafford of Stafford, by whom he had issue Thomas and Margaret, who was married to Sir Samuel Rolle, M.P. co. Devon. Sir Thomas Wise died 21 Feb. 1629, and was buried at Marystow, where there is a handsome marble monument supported by eight Corinthian columns, to his memory, standing in the space enclosed (19 feet by 12) for the cemetery of the family of Wise, with a Latin inscription upon it as follows:

“Hic iacet humatus ille vir vere illustris
Thomas Wise de Sidenham, praeponibilis emi-
nens Balnei Miles, qui abiit mortem, 21 Febr.
1629.”

This monument, where Sir Thomas and his wife lie in effigy, is surrounded by others to John Wise, Thomas Wise, Sir Edward Wise, Sir John Wise, the Lady Arabella Wise, Radigund Wise, the Lady Mary Wise, and the shields of Wise, impaling St. John, Eliot, Stafford, Chichester. There are also many female figures cut in stone, and kneeling. Of Thomas Wise of Mount Wise and Sydenham, I find mention in a MS. of Samuel Somaster, containing an account of some noble families in Devonshire, and of some Members of Parliament in the year 1640:—“Thomas Wise of Mount Wise, was Knight of the Shire for Devon in the Parliament 1640, and Sheriff of the same county a little before the civil wars, when the Lord Chief Justice Finch came the western circuit, who put a jest upon Mr. Wise at his table, saying that Wise was a man, and so was a fool. Mr. Wise retorted, that a Finch was a bird, and so was an owl.”

He married Mary youngest daughter of Edward Chichester, Earl of Carrickfergus, by whom he had issue Sir Edward Wise; Margaret, married 7 Oct. 1663 to Sir John Molesworth of Pencarrow; and John and William, who died without issue. Sir Edward Wise was created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles the Second. This Edward Wise was of Exeter College, and spent some terms at Cambridge; he was created Bachelor of Arts at Oxford. Sir Edward was many years member for Okehampton, and was a Member of the Convention Parliament, which was sitting at the return of King Charles, and voted his Restoration. He married first Arabella, daughter of Oliver Lord St. John, by whom he had issue two sons, who died unmarried, and one daughter Arabella, who married Edmund Tremayne. Thus did the first branch of the Wise family become extinct. Sir Edward Wise died 17 Nov. 1676, and was buried at Marystow. The family of Wise still flourishes, however, in these parts, and at the head of them is Ayshford Wise, whose ancestor married the heiress of Ayshford of Wonwell Court, in the county of Devon, and who was Member for Totnes some few years past.

A YOUNG DEVONSHIRE
ANTIQUARY.

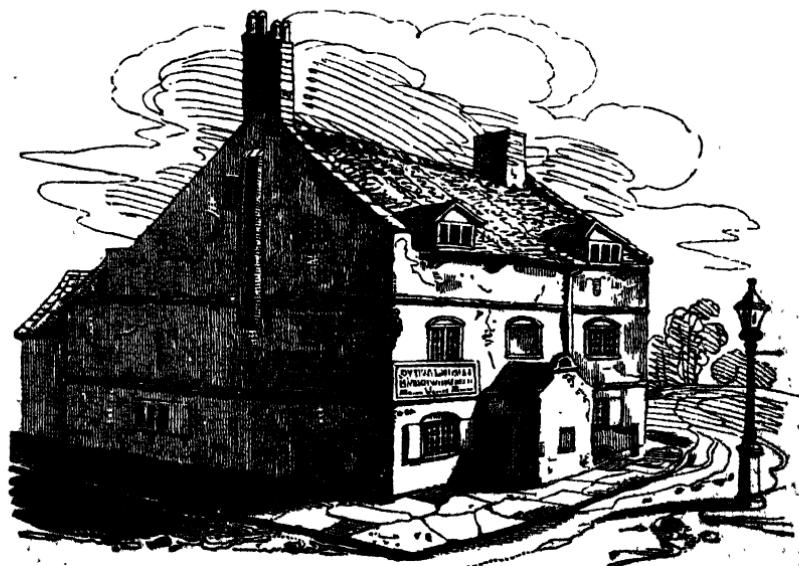


Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Sept. 14.*

"TO abstract the mind from all local emotions," observes Dr. Johnson, "would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses,—whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and

from my friends be such frigid philosophy as may 'conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.'"

The cogitations of my mind were in unison with the sentiments and sympathies of the great Moralist, when I last visited the birth-place of our late departed literary townsmen Roscoe. I could not resist its impulse. The spot to me was classic ground, associated as it is with traits of intellectual superiority and genius. I took the accompanying sketch of the house, in order that you might give it a place amongst those of the numerous literary luminaries that embellish the pages of your venerable and invaluable *Miscellany*; and as it will ere long be swept away by the hand of Improvement, I hope you will consider it entitled to your sympathy.



At the era of Mr. Roscoe's birth, 1752, Liverpool was a mere village in comparison to its present extent, and this house was then considered as being situated in the country. At this time it occupies nearly a central situation, and retains its original character; and is the only specimen of domestic architecture in the town with

a porch and gable ends; which give it an air of antiquity when contrasted with the superb edifices that surround it, one of which, the Wellington Rooms, is a chaste and beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, from the designs of the late Mr. Edmund Aiken of London.

The house is at present occupied as

a tavern, to which there is attached an extensive bowling green. The spot has now become sacred to local honour, as a monument of intellectual value, celebrated by the pen of our native Bard in his elegant poem of Mount Pleasant, the exordium of which is allusive to the morning of his life being spent here :

“ Freed from the cares that daily throng my breast,
Again beneath my native shades I rest.
These shades, where lightly fled my youthful day,
Ere Fancy bow'd to Reason's boasted sway.”

With the above poem was published an Ode which Mr. Roscoe delivered before a Society established in Liverpool in 1773, for the encouragement of Painting, Sculpture, &c. His subsequent works are nearly all enumerated in the memoir which appeared in your number for August. In 1817 was published a Discourse he delivered on the opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution, on the origin and vicissitude of Literature, Science, and Arts. In 1824 he edited a new edition of the works of Pope, to which he prefixed a life of the author. The last work he was occupied in publishing was a botanical one, on a portion of the “Class Monandria.”

One of the most popular of his minor productions is a poem on Burns, prefixed to Dr. Currie's Life and Works of that Poet. He has left several miscellaneous works, which with his Life are in preparation for the press by one of his talented sons.

May I be allowed to apply to our townsmen the expressive language of Mr. Roscoe, when speaking of the Florentines, “ Earnest in the acquisition of wealth, indefatigable in improving their manufactures and extending their commerce, (our townsmen) seem not, however, to lose sight of the true dignity of man, or of the proper objects of his regard;” which is evidenced by the monuments erected in their admiration of valour and patriotism to Nelson, and of their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, in that to George the Third, and in two others, not yet completed, to their late representatives in the Senate, Canning and Huskisson, mementoes of their appreciation of the great political talents of those eminent men; and lastly, one in embryo to our great literary townsmen, a pledge yet

to be redeemed, and no doubt it will, an earnest of which is the subscription already raised of about one thousand pounds.

These intellectual memorials, dedicated to valour, patriotism, and genius, are evidences that our townsmen cannot be ranked with those whom Goldsmith thus characterizes, “ Dull as their lakes that slumber in the storm;”

nor yet to them can the expressive lines of the talented and unfortunate Camoens, on the apathy and indifference of his countrymen to all that gives a charm to life, be applied :

“ Alas! on Tago's hapless shores alone
The Muse is slighted, and her charms unknown;
For this no Virgil here attunes the lyre,
No Homer hero awakes the hero's fire.
Unheard, in vain their native Poet sings,
And cold neglect weighs down the Muse's wings.”

These sarcasms on two great commercial communities, appertain not to Liverpool. Here, in the midst of commercial pursuits, the elegant accomplishments of literature, science, and art, want not their votaries, whose leisure hours, after the close of those spent in wearisome solicitude amidst the important avocations of life, are passed under their captivating influences.

For the honour of my native place, I hope all will now lose sight of the degenerate and malign spirit of political party feeling, and unite to honour not only the talents and genius of our departed townsmen, but themselves; and, aroused by a spirit of generous emulation and noble bearing, raise a monument worthy of the town and of Roscoe.

W. J. ROBERTS.

Mr. UBBAN,

Oct. 6.

I THANK your Correspondent Mr. W. H. LLOYD (p. 200), for his ingenuous conjectures relative to the derivation of the word *Seneschal*.

The definition in the note appended to my little tract on the Coronation of Richard the Second, was (as you have rightly indicated) taken from Jacob's Law Dictionary. My MS. had been put aside for several years, and when sent to the press I was absent from home, and had no opportunity for revision. Jacob's definition seems indeed very loose and inaccurate; as a reference to any Dictionary of the

German language must show. Dr. Brady, however, has given, in his Preface to the Norman History,* one which is worthy of much attention.

He says it comes from the Teutonic or Saxon *Sehen*,† or *Theon*, *videre*, and *Scale*, *servus*, or minister. So that a Seneschal may be simply defined a *seeing* officer, a supervisor or overseer of the household. This appears to me the most plausible solution with which I have met. That in the *Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, article “*Senéchal*,” adds merely one more specimen to the ingenious art of etymological torture.

I beg to take this opportunity of adding something to my note on the *Tunica* and *Dalmatica*. In saying that the Royal *Dalmatica* was a rich and graceful triangular upper garment thrown over the shoulders of our ancient Kings, my definition agrees with that of Mr. Taylor and other respectable authorities.‡ I believe, however, that the *super-tunic*, not the *mantle*, is properly the *Dalmatic*. The Royal vestments were designedly imitative of the attire of the Bishops of the ancient Church, the kingly office being thus exhibited in close alliance with the authority of the Church, which in a spiritual sense it certainly is, as God in his Providence is the source of all order and temporal power. The ceremonial of the Coronation of Henry IV. of France details, in a very distinct form, the Royal ecclesiastical vestments, which were handed to the King after he had been stripped to his shirt for the anointing. They are enumerated as the *tunic* representing the Sub-deacon's habit, the *dalmatic* (being the *super-tunic*) the Deacon's, and the *Royal mantle* the same as the chasuble or priest's cope. It strikes me that the *armil*§, or narrow stole thrown round the neck of the King, which has so much puzzled antiquaries,|| being used in a manner so inappropriate to its name, is nothing more than the

maniple which commonly appears on ancient figures of priests and bishops dependant from the left *arm*, and which was a sort of rich towel to wipe away any defilement from the sacramental cup; while this was given to the King with other sacred vestments, it was not perhaps allowed to occupy its proper place, in order to show that he was not charged with the actual administration of the Sacraments.

When I said that the oil of the *Sainte Ampoule* was employed in consecrating the Kings of France, I might have noted a remarkable exception to the practice. Henry IVth of France was not crowned at *Rheims*, but at *Chartres*, in consequence of the former city being in possession of the adverse political party. The Bishop of *Chartres* on this occasion published a long Latin epistle to prove that it was not absolutely necessary the King should be crowned at *Rheims*, and cited various exceptions referring to French Kings of the early race.

Heaven-sent oil was, however, thought indispensable in the absence of that of the *Sainte Ampoule* of *Clovis*, for Henry's inunction, and accordingly that said to be transmitted by an angel from heaven to anoint the bruises of St. Martin, and kept in the *Abbey of Marmoustier*, founded by that holy man, was employed, and a testimonial verifying it formally published. The proofs of its authenticity were drawn from the legendary biography of St. Martin by *Sulpitius Severus*, *Fortunatus* Bishop of *Poitiers*, and a passage of a sermon of *Albinus* or *Alcuinus*, preceptor of *Charlemagne*, descanting on the miracles of Martin, in which he says that, “falling down stairs, he broke every bone in his skin, but in the course of a single night was rendered perfectly whole and sound by an angel!” So much for superstitious “vain traditions” and “cunningly devised fables,” which were fabricated for temporal purposes by the pretended votaries of religion, and which might well be made, as they were, the subject of apostolic caution to the Christian Church. Scarcely, however, do we know which to admire most, the rogues who fabricated these tales, or the fools who believed them.

Such extravagant fictions only tend to bring into ridicule customs solemn and decent in themselves; for the

* *Complete History of England*, vol. I., p. 153.

† *Schen*, to see or behold, is modern German. *Schale* is Saxon for a minister or servant.

‡ *Glory of Regality*, p. 79.

§ *Armilla ab armis*, i. e. *brachiis*.—Aine-worth.

|| *Ceremonial de France*, par N. Godefroy, p. 652.

unction of Christian Kings is certainly a very proper and impressive mode of admitting them into their sacred office, and was substituted from the earliest times of Christianity in the place of barbarous secular rites. As Kings are admitted to their power in order to govern according to the principles of justice laid down in the Word of God, from the sacred writings is most appropriately drawn a precedent for their inauguration: "And Zadok the priest took an horn out of the Tabernacle, and anointed Solomon, and they blew the trumpet, and all the people said, God save King Solomon."*

Some solemn and impressive ceremonies are highly proper and expedient to be used in admitting an individual to kingly power, and they must have ill-constructed heads, or worse, traitorous hearts, who attempt to undermine by ridicule, or by specious false reasonings, those institutions which are identified with our ancient monarchy, our venerable and well-balanced Constitution. No splendid quackery can sanctify speculative and dangerous innovation, and "even-handed Justice has ever returned the poisoned chalice (in God's good time) to the lips of its advocates."

In the account of the Coronation of Richard III. page 231, of your last number, much stress is laid upon the passage, "that the King and Queen put off their robes, and stood *all naked* from the middle upwards, while the Bishop anointed both the King and Queen." A ceremony so indecorous, even in the fifteenth century, must most certainly not be literally understood. Neither the text nor the illuminations of ancient MSS. authorize such a conclusion; the stripping *all naked* means a divesting of the Royal personages of their upper garments to the *camisole* or shirt; and in proof of this, I cite the same MS. account of the Coronation of Henry VI. which I have referred to in a note appended to "the Account of the Coronation of Richard the Second":—"Then the Kynge wente to the high autere ward, and long time there lyenge and then the Archbishops tooke him up, and streyved him out of his clothes into his armeis." This was for the anointing on his breast, back, shoulders, elbows,

&c. all which is circumstantially detailed, and for which purpose laced apertures were made in the shirt at the places enumerated. I cannot, therefore, conceive that at the Coronation of Richard III. the uniform practice in this respect was departed from, and an expedient so ridiculously indecent adopted, as would appear from the account cited, if it could be literally received. A.J.K.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 17.

IN your last Magazine you did me the honour to insert a letter on the projected destruction of St. Saviour's Church. Since I wrote, the work of demolition has been suspended; but, I add with regret, only suspended to be resumed at, I fear, a very short period. As I mentioned in my last communication, the parishioners have determined on the destruction of the nave, it having been suggested by some parochial economist, that it would be a saving to the parish to build a new Church, instead of repairing the old one. Now, after expending a large sum of money on the repairs already executed, it seems the very height of absurdity to think of deserting the choir and transepts entirely, and to erect a new church, by which a large portion of the entire building will be rendered useless.—The roof which has been removed from the nave, was not ancient; it had been constructed most probably in the beginning of the last century; and instead of the lofty acute angle of the ancient roof, was reduced to a very low pitch, and covered with slate. I am not sufficiently acquainted with building practically, to say whether the roof was or was not badly constructed; but I am strongly inclined to think that it failed from the badness of its construction, and not from its age, and most certainly not from the decay of the walls. Within this roof was a handsome groined ceiling of wood, with numerous bosses, which has been destroyed with the outer roof, leaving the nave open to the sky, a melancholy picture of desolation. The aisles with their stone vaults are still perfect; they require no rebuilding, and show, in common with most ancient buildings, the older parts remaining firm, whilst the modern are crumbling to decay. The massive and noble pillars, the work of the twelfth century, are all perfect except one;

the walls exhibit no signs of decay ; they appear to be adequate to the support of a new roof, and strong enough to outlast any flimsy modern church which may be erected on their site. Unless every feeling of veneration for the ancient building is unhappily extinct in the parish,—unless a love of novelty, and a restless spirit of alteration alone directs the Vestry,—and unless that body have sacrificed common sense, and common understanding, on the Altar of Innovation,—I shall still expect to see the old building rising majestic in something like its original beauty : but, if deaf to reason, and blind to experience, the Vestry come to the decision that it will be less expensive to build a new church, than to repair the roof of an old one, every lover of antiquities will have cause to regret the ignorance and wilfulness which led to the destruction of one of the finest monastic churches in existence. I could dilate on the splendour of the old works,—the four unrivalled arches which support the tower, the beautiful choir, which Salisbury itself does not surpass, and that choir restored by Mr. Gwilt in a manner which causes every antiquary to exult, and to close his eyes on the few, very few, faults which are to be only detected by a critical eye. The transepts too, which modern improvement had reduced to a skeleton, having also been restored, add much to the grandeur of the church, although the antiquary cannot but regret some fantastic attempts at improvement, as well as the flimsy and modern character of much of these latter works ; and the more so when in the interior he turns from the choir restored in stone, without whitewash or plaster, to the compo ornaments of the transept, appearing as clean and trim as if “washed every morning with soap and water,” as an excellent divine of our Church has observed of another modern restoration. Still, however much these things may offend the antiquary, he will even excuse the plasterer, when he sees that, notwithstanding his works, much of the original remains for his gratification ; but to witness the entire destruction of the nave, and a carpenter's Gothic erection, something above a meeting-house, arise in its place, is beyond calm reflection. The proposed new church, it is said, is to be built for £1,000/- or some such sum. Is it

possible to do so ? Every man conversant with building must know that a church commensurate with the population of a parish like St. Saviour's, cannot be built for any thing like that sum ; perhaps the real amount would be double. And will any one say that the nave will need an equal or a greater sum to restore it ? I should require the testimony of high authority, before I would yield my assent to such a proposition.

Among the most offensive circumstances attendant on the destruction of an ancient church, is the disrespectful mode in which the dead are treated. Illustrious individuals who have slept for ages in their tombs, are turned unceremoniously out of their resting places, and moved about the church like articles of lumber. To instance Bishop Andrews, who reposed in the centre of an ancient chapel, taken down to make way for the encroachment of the London Bridge approaches : the Bishop's remains, with his tomb, were then moved to the Lady Chapel ; and when that ill-fated structure is destroyed, as I fear it soon will be, his bones and tomb will be removed into some other part of the church. In like manner the ashes of the poet Gower, which had reposed for four centuries in an elegant tomb* in the north aisle of the nave, are now removed with the tomb to the south transept, where the monument will stand with the feet towards the south : and to make way for this alteration, another monument which had been previously removed from the south aisle of the choir to the transept, is taken down, and now lies in fragments in the ruined nave.

In addition to these circumstances, the manner in which the congregation have been accommodated for some years, appears to be an evil which requires diocesan interference. The pulpit was first moved from the north-east angle of the transept to the centre of the choir ; it is now placed in front of the organ, the clergyman looking towards the altar, the reading-desk being on the opposite side, in uniformity with the modern arrangement ; in this church the whole were formerly grouped together, and affixed to the north-eastern pier of the tower. The pews, and seats, some old and

* See the engraving of this monument in our vol. c. i. 401.

some new, are scattered about as if the place was a workshop instead of a church.

I conclude this letter, in which I have outstripped the bounds I intended, but I trust the importance of the sub-

ject will atone for its length; and with the hope that it may be the means of drawing the public attention to the church, and that, like York Cathedral, it may owe something to the press, I subscribe myself,

E. I. C.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. URBAN, *Mere, Oct. 10.*

MY reading the well written paper on "Italy and the Italians," in your number for June, and talking about the same time with a descendant of the "gens togata," led me into a train of thought on the pronunciation of Latin, as it was spoken by the Romans, and as it is now read by the scholars of Europe. Some of the latter must be wrong, inasmuch as they differ from each other; and few are likely to be exactly right, because they give the Latin letters all the peculiar sounds they have in their own tongues.

It is not likely that the Romans pronounced the vowels as the English do—

1. Because we are singular in sounding them, having all the alphabets of Europe against us; and because our *i* and *u* are not indeed vowels or simple sounds, but diphthongs; *i* being formed of *ā* and *e*, and *u* of *e* and *oo*, altered in quick succession.

2. Because we give different sounds to the same vowel, as followed by single or double consonants, or connected with particular letters; as the *a* in *quartus*, *pater*, *pannus*: thus pronouncing Latin by the rules of English, of which the Romans knew nothing.

3. Because we must suppose that the Romans gave Latin all the melody of which it is capable; and it is less melodious pronounced in the English than in the Italian manner.

4. Because, however the Italian language may be corrupted, it is the true offspring of Latin; and its alphabet is therefore likely to be more consonant with that of the Latin than is the English.

If the English mode of pronouncing Latin is wrong, the next question is, whether it is possible to find out the right one; and, if it is, whether the knowing it will be worth the search. To which we may say, that, if a language be worth learning at all, it is worth learning correctly; and, if Latin is the common language of scholars, they should all speak it alike: and,

though it would not be easy to learn what was the exact pronunciation of the ancient Romans, it would be very easy to speak it more correctly than we do.

A was always *ah* among the ancient Romans.

1. Because, as say the grammarians, *a* was made the first letter of the alphabet from its having the most simple sound, and its being most easily uttered: and *ah* is a more simple sound than *ā*, because it is formed by only opening the mouth, while the latter is not made without putting forward the tongue in a particular way with relation to the palate.

2. Because it is pronounced so in all languages written by the Cadmean alphabets.

3. Because we are forced to pronounce it so in some places in Latin; and as the Romans had not our rules for altering its sound, and did not use marks for it, we must suppose that they always sounded it *ah*.

4. Because it is not necessary to alter the sound of the vowels for the sake of quantity; for in the Italian *āmāre* the first *a* is short, and the other long, though they have both the like sound.

E. If the Romans pronounced *a*, *ah*, they of course pronounced *e*, *ā*, or *ay*. Because, as *e* is the vowel next to *a* in the alphabet, so *ā*, next to *ah*, is the most simple sound.

2. Because *e* is *ā* in Italian.

3. For the third argument on the sound of *a*.

4. Because by so sounding it, we make Latin words borrowed from Greek more like the originals, as *γονν*, *γενο*; *ἀρυταίνα*, *arutena*; *πλατεία*, *platea*, &c.: and *adversus*, *adversum*, *vertat*, *vestrum*, more like *adversus*, *adversum*, *vortat*, *vostrum*, as those words were sometimes written.

I. If *a* and *e* were *ah* and *ā*, we may say as confidently that *i* was *ee*. Because it is formed by the next step of approximation of the tongue to the palate.

2. Because it is so in Italian, and other languages.

3. Because we pronounce it so in many cases; and the only reason why we do not in all, is that we pronounce by the rules of a language with which Latin had never any thing to do.

4. Because, to pronounce *Julii*, and *fluvii*, *Jul-eye-eye* and *fluv-eye-eye* would sound so harsh that nobody can suppose the Romans ever did so; and to pronounce them as we generally do, *Jul-e-i* and *fluv-e-i*, would be to pronounce a vowel differently from itself, that is, from its alphabetical sound, which few would do but Englishmen. I am aware of the marked vowels in French, German, Danish, and Swedish; but they are no exceptions; for as the marks fix their different sounds, they are equal to different characters.

J. With the Romans J was, without doubt, an aspirated I, as it is now with the Spaniards in *Ojos*, *o-hios*, &c. not aspirated harshly by expelling the breath forcibly from the lungs, but by putting the organs of speech into the position for sounding *ee*, and then doing so with a slight force of breath between the tongue and palate. Its power was between that of our Y consonant, and the French *J*.

1. Because the J originated from the Hebrew *Y* and the Greek *I*.

2. Because by so pronouncing it, we reconcile the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin spelling; as in *בָּרָן*, *Ιακωβ*, *Jacob*; *Ιάνος*, *Janus*; *Ιερουσαλήμ*, *Jerusalem*; and others.

3. Because the Italians still write the plural of *specchio*, *occhio*, and others, *specchj*, *occhj*, and so on, instead of *occhii*, *specchii*; pronouncing the *j* like *ee*.

O was sounded by the Romans as we pronounce it in the alphabet, but not as we sometimes sound it in words: as in *opera*, for which we say *anpera*, when it should be *o-pay-ra*; for we can have no ground for supposing that the Latins sometimes made O a Greek *ω*, and at other times a German *a*.

U was *oo*, or the *U* of the Italians, as we generally sound it. I have stated before that it could not have been like our alphabetical *U*, which is a diphthong; and as few will be apt to pronounce it as the French or Welsh *U*, we need not say more on the subject.

GENT. MAG. October, 1891.

V was no doubt like our *V*, though *Littleton* in his Latin Dictionary says, "Censeo priscos Romanos V consonam non aliter ferè proferre solitos, quam nos hodie pronunciamus *V*," but allows that he has not proof to uphold the opinion; and observes that according to *Fabius*, the ancients called it by the Hebrew name *Vau*; and that *Priscianus* states *f* and *v* to have had formerly the same power. If *V* had been equal to our *W*, *B* would not have been so fit to take place of it as it has done, since *Virgilius* is written in Greek *Βιργίλιος*. *B* and *V* were formerly confounded in Spanish, and the Russians, who have most of the Greek alphabet, give the power of *V* to the character *B* at this day.

AU. I should suppose that in the diphthong *au*, the letters were both sounded in the Italian manner; and, not *au* in the English way; for otherwise they could not indeed be a diphthong; a diphthong being *δις φθοργός*, i. e. a double sound, and accordingly we have in Dante

Chě něl pěnsier rěnnūová lá păří.

In fact, as we pronounce *au*, we do not sound either of the letters, but utter a sound different from both.

Æ. For the like reason we may suppose that the Romans sounded both letters in the diphthong *æ*, which will reconcile the Latin spelling of Greek words, as *Αἴσωπος*, *Æsopus*; *Αἴνεας*, *Æneas*; *Αἴδολος*, *Ædolus*, &c. I know the Italians are against me here, since they write for the plural *casæ*, *case*; *bonæ*, *buone*; *altæ*, *alte*; &c.: but it must be remembered that, if they do not sound two vowels, they do not write them as their forefathers did: and if they are against me in one thing, they confirm me in another, since they pronounce the *e*, *aie*.

C. Another question is, whether the Latins pronounced *C* soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, or always hard like *k*. I should think always hard.

1. Because that was certainly its alphabetical sound.

2. Because, as *Littleton* says, "Cum literæ altera alterius sibi potestatem assumant, magnam necesse est ori confusione;" for if *C* is sounded like *S*, it is not easy to distinguish between *Cella* and *Sella*; *Cedo* and *Sedo*; *Census* and *Sensus*; *Cicer* and *Sicer*; *Cio* and *Sio*; and others.

3. Because by giving it the power of *k* we make Latin words from Greek more like the originals; as *κεντρον*, *centrum*; *κιθάρα*, *cithara*; *κύρκος*, *circus*; *κύκλος*, *cynus*; *Κύπρος*, *Cyprus*, and others; and the past tenses of verbs more like the present, as *canō*, *ceciñ*; *capio*, *cepi*; *cado*, *ceciñ*; for who would suppose, from the sound of *seepi*, that it was the verb *capio*?

Because the Germans still call their Emperor "*der Kaiser*," which is without doubt the Latin word *Cæsar*, for the Cæsarean operation is in German *Kaiserschitt*.

G. If *C* was always hard, we may be sure that *G* was; for they are so nearly equal in power, that, according to Ausonius, *C* was originally used instead of *G*, which is proved by the "*Columna Duiliana*," where *agnam* and *legionem*, are written *acnam* and *leciem*.

But there is yet a stronger proof that *C* and *G* were always hard. We know that *ad*, *ob*, *sub*, &c. before some consonants, dropped their last letters and took those consonants instead, as in *il-ludo*, *ac-cido*, *oc-curro*, *sue-cedo*; and that they took not only the character, but also the sound of those letters: for the people had most likely worn down the words into those smoother shapes by long and continual use, before they had cultivated grammar and writing at all: as the irregular verbs of all languages have been worn out of the regular form of conjugation by greater use, as naturally as pebbles are smoothed down by attrition. Now in the word *sue-cedo*, if we pronounce it *sue-sedo*, the *sub* certainly drops its last letter, and takes, what? the *character*, but not the *sound* of the first letter in the root: but the character alone is nothing: for I argue that the practice was known among the Latins before they cultivated grammar or writing at all, as in Welsh, different letters take place of each other in particular situations, *maen* becoming *faen*, *maur*, *vaur*, and so on; not by a foremade rule, but as a natural effect of the genius of the language. The hard and soft *c* and *g* of Spanish, Danish, and Swedish oppose me. Let the scholar draw his own inference.

TIA, *TIO*, *TIU*. We cannot suppose these letters were pronounced *sha*, *sho*, *shu*; that *t* before *i* and another vowel sounds like *s*. Littleton, before

quoted, thinks that the Goths are to blame; "qui," says he, "sibilum istum veteribus ignotum et inauditum in Latium invexere." But whoever brought it into Latium, it is gone out again now, since *Natio*, *Conversatio*, are in Italian *Nazione*, *Conversazione*, pronounced *Natsecnay*, *Conversatsecnay*, &c. This however has not long been the spelling, as we find in old copies of Italian authors *Natione*, and *Conversazione*: but we know the Italians have corrupted the sound of those letters, because they have turned *tio* into *zio*, and *tia* into *za*, dropping the *i* altogether.

Y. seems to have had a sound between that of *U* and *I*, something like the French *e* in *le*.

1. Because the ancient Latins used *U* instead of it; *Eminia* having *Purrum* and *Fruges*; for *Pyrrhum* and *Phryges*.

2. Because it took place of the Greek *v*, as in *Κυπρος*, *Cyprus*; *Κυκνος*, *cynus*; *Κυλιδρος*, *cylindrus*, &c.

3. Because there was no need of it, if it had exactly the sound of *I* or *U*, though perhaps of the two it was most like *u*.

To put my meaning in the clearest light, I have subjoined the first four lines of the *Aeneid*, spelt according to the before supposed pronunciation of the Romans.

Arma veerumquai cahno, Troyace quee pree-
mus ab orees [vainit
Eetahliam fahto profogus Lahveenahquai
Leetora; mool' eel' et terris yacthutus et
alto [nis ub eram.
Vee soopairoom, saevae memorame Yoono-

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

STATUE OF CYRIL JACKSON.

AT CHRIST-CHURCH, OXFORD.

WISDOM is on that brow : with reverence
tread,

Ere he rebuke our trespass overbold :
For, lo, he wakes ; the monumental cold
Warms into respiration ; and the dead
Resign him back to govern as of old
The sons of Wolsey; on each youthful head
To call down benediction, and unfold
The treasury of his mighty mind, that
spread

Our path with all the pomp of classic lore,
Or taught us to contemplate and adore,
Breathe ever thus authority and law,
Look thus, thou living marble, ever more;
That folly from thy presence may withdraw,
And vice and riot die in holy awe.
Overton, near Marlborough. C. H.

STATUE OF NEWTON.

TRINITY-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAN sculpture think? or hath the soaring mind

Left here below the mere corporeal mould,
Not now more statue-like than when of old,
Entranced in contemplation, he divined
The mysteries of earth and heaven, assigned
Laws to the planetary spheres, controlled
The comets, bade the sun his blaze unfold
Into the many-coloured hues that bind
The showery arch : and onward pressed alone
Into the firmamental worlds of light,
Where e'en the Seraphim with trembling
trod ;
Then turning, at the footstool of the throne,
Upcall'd us, through the radiant infinite,
To prostrate prayer before the mount of
God.

Overton, near Marlborough.

C. H.

Mr. URBAN,

HE who prevents a scholar from wasting his time, may perhaps claim the next palm to one who puts him in possession of a valuable piece of knowledge. A small discovery may therefore be worth communicating to you, as circumstances might possibly render the ascertaining of such a trifling desirable, though it would not repay the trouble of seeking.

In every edition of the Latin *Gradus*, which I have had the opportunity of consulting, the following line, adduced to prove the quantity of *suspicio*, is attributed to *Cornelius Nepos* :

Suspicione Paris, ne credite, ludimur, inquit.

Its claim, however, to this Augustan authority is false : the line in fact belongs to *Josephus Iscanus*, or *Exoniensis*, and occurs in his poem *de Bello Trojano*, lib. ii. 192.

At æger iniqua
Suspicione Paris: Ne credite, ludimur, inquit,
Dardanidæ, &c.

How, then, comes it to be ascribed to *Cornelius Nepos*? The Latin poem *de Bello Trojano*, about whose real author there is now no doubt, was once attributed to the classical biographer. At least it bore his name : as, for instance, among the “*Belli Trojani scriptores præcipui*,” &c. Basil. 1573, it appears with this strange title : “*Daretis Phrygii poetarum et historicorum omnium primi de Bello Trojano liber primus, Latio Jure a Cornelio Nepote carmine festivo donatus.*” At the end also of *Spondanus*’s *Homer* it is entitled : “*Daretis Phrygii, &c. de Bello*

Trojano libri sex, Latino carmine a Cornelio Nepote eleganter redditu.”

The question then arises, what is the true quantity of *suspicio*? The second syllable has perhaps been wrongly shortened on the supposed authority of an Augustan writer, when we perhaps should rather have followed the example of Martial, who thus lengthens it :

Omittitur minima si qua est suspicio rime.

XI. xl. 5.

I shall leave the settling of this point to some correspondent more accomplished in metrical knowledge, being content with having traced a line of doubtful authority to its true source. The poem in which it occurs, contains some elegant and spirited passages, but is in a very corrupt state even in the latest editions. For some account of *Josephus Iscanus*, and his works, see *Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina*, edited by Ernesti, vol. i. p. 114, or rather Valpy’s *Delphin Classics*, No. LXXXII. p. 639, where *Fabricius*’s *Notitia Literaria* is reprinted with some additions.

R. R.

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C. Julius Cæsar’s Commentaries on the Gallic War, from the Text of Oudendorp, with a selection of Notes from Dionysius Vossius, from Drs. Davies and Clarke, from Oudendorp and other Editors and Philologists: to which are added Examination Questions. By E. H. Barker, Esq. late of Triu. Coll. Cambr. For the use of Colleges and Schools. Post 8vo. pp. 265.

WE shall not discuss the general merits of the Commentaries ascribed to Cæsar, whether written by him or not. Of their utility we have ample proofs, in the information which they give of our own ancient history. A difficult part of that history is a *satis-superque* for our present scanty limits. As might be expected from Mr. Barker, the work is excellently edited.

The part to which we allude, is this.

“*Talulae repertæ sunt, literis Græcis confectæ.*

“In another part of these Commentaries, 6, 14, Cæsar relates that the Druids, in matters which did not concern the discipline of their own order, that is, in private and public transactions, were accustomed to use the Greek letters. By Greek letters, I here understand ‘the Greek language.’ Strabo, 4, p. 181, confirms this very statement; for he informs us that a little before his own age, the custom prevailed in Gaul, of writing the forms of agreements, of contracts, and of loans in Greek, *Tα συμβολαια*

Ἐλληνιστι γραφούσι. And here I interpret 'Ἐλληνιστι' in the Greek language.' Since, then, this practice prevailed in Gaul even in the time of Cæsar, we may understand by the expression of Strabo 'a little before his own age,' that the custom was introduced there even before the arrival of Cæsar in Gaul. So much on the question of time, so far as our knowledge goes; but as to the way in which Greek letters were imported into Gaul, Strabo supplies the information. For the people of Marseilles, a Greek colony, (Strabo, 4, p. 179. Justin, 43, 4), a little before the age of Strabo, inspired the Gauls with so great a love of the Greeks ὡρα καὶ συμβολαια· Ἐλληνιστι γραφεῖν."—p. 24.

Our Commentator, to reconcile this knowledge with two other statements, viz. that Cæsar sent dispatches in Greek characters, that they might not be understood by the Nervii, if intercepted, and conversed with Divitiacus, a Druid, through an interpreter, supposes that the Gallic and Druidical knowledge of Greek was a part of learning not universal among the people.

Borlase^a says, that it was the universal fashion of the world to write in Greek two or three centuries before the time of our Saviour. Cicero, in his oration, *pro Archid*, says, that Greek was read in almost all nations, Latin only in its own limits;^b and Pliny in his Chapter of Weights and Measures,^c that there was a necessity for employing Greek terms, and both he^d and Cicero,^e that, under the same necessity, they were to be used upon all occasions. Aurelius Victor^f informs us, that Evander, an Arcadian, first taught the Italians to read and write, and that Romulus and Remus were sent to Gabii " Græcarum Latinarumque literarum ediscendarum gratiā." Capitolineus says, that Maximinus Junior used to turn Virgil's lines into Greek verse;^g and he and Lampridius^h mention Greek *Litteratores* as distinct from Latin ones. Suetonius adds, that Claudius was very fond of talking Greek.ⁱ So much for the universality of Greek. Now conceding Ἐλληνιστω to mean usage of the Greek language, we think that Cæsar, in the passages questioned, may have

been misunderstood. He is speaking, in the passage quoted, of a *Muster Roll* or *Census* of the Population; and Zo-
simus^k informs us, that there were persons called *Notarii*, who registered the names of troops, prisoners, &c. and who were in fact Mustermasters. Who or what were the persons who performed this office among the Gauls, we do not know; but, we observe, that Cæsar does not attribute the knowledge of Greek in general to the Druids, only that they used Greek characters " in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus."

Now we understand *rationes* here in our arithmetical sense of *accounts*, and, as the Gauls interred with the dead such accounts for payment in the next world by the debtors, we are inclined to take Strabo's Συμβολαια in its sense of *syngrapha, æs alienum, or pecunia credita*. If Divitiacus was the Druid mentioned by Cicero, he understood both Physiology and Augury; and Cicero himself says, that they (the Latins) had only Greek words for philosophical and similar matters. It does not however follow, that because a man uses Greek terms, intermixed with his native tongue, he therefore understands the language; and it is plain that Cæsar's Divitiacus did not know either Greek or Latin, for Cæsar^l conversed with him through C. Valerius Proculus, a prince of the province of Gaul. We do not find, in the Roman historians, that in the countries and times alluded to, there were any other figures or characters known than those of the Greeks or Latins, certainly not the Arabic numerals, or Oriental letters. As to the Gothic or Runic, nothing was known of it in these parts before the invasion of Italy. Greek, not Latin, we have before seen from Cicero, was the universal language of the day; and through this universality, we presume that the characters were both known to and used by the Gauls and Druids.

We shall here leave this useful book with only two observations, viz. that the philological notes are very valuable, and that the introduction of absurd wood-cuts, representing from *fantasy* the Gallic cities to please school-boys, only misleads them. There are plenty of *real* antiquities and restorations, which might be used.

^a Cornwall, 34.

^b Oper. ii. 390, ed. fol. Lond.

^c XXI. 34.

^d XVI. 5.

^e ii. 287, b.

^f Hist. Ang. i. 478.

^g Id. ii. 231.

^h Id. ii. 157.

ⁱ In Claud. 42.

^k Hist. Ang. iii. 705 b.

^l Bell. Gall. L. i. c. 19.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans, from the earliest times to the Conquest of England, by William of Normandy. By Henry Wheaton, Hon. Membr. of the Scandinavian and Icelandic Literary Societies at Copenhagen. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT is customary in modern histories of countries, almost unknown before the middle ages, to pass over the early accounts of them with a superficial introduction. The result is, that our knowledge of them is often very unsatisfactory, often very erroneous, and as often very defective; e. g. we read often of swearing by the sword, but very few know that it was an ancient Sarmatian custom, because swords were worshipped as deities.* In a similar manner our author says,

“The Hindus placed in that quarter [the land of the Hyperboreans, which the Greeks placed in the extreme north] their fabled mount Meru.”—p. 1.

Now there were at least three sets of Hyperboreans. One of Herodotus, meaning the people of Russia and part of Siberia. Another of the Romans and Arabians, the same as the country of Jagog and Magog, now the Steppe of Issim, on the banks of the Irtish,† and a third of Diodorus, viz. Great Britain. Major Rennel concludes, that the term *Hyperborean* amongst the Greeks had different applications in different ages, according to the progress of geographical knowledge; as *Thule* had at a later time. Both meant the remotest tracts that they had any knowledge of, and of which the knowledge was too limited to admit of any clear or determinate application. *BRITAIN*, according to Diodorus, was, he says, the land of the *Hyperboreans* of **MORE ANCIENT TIMES**: and *after that*, the remote parts of Europe and Asia, which the Greeks knew only by report.‡ Diodorus, he says, mixes up circumstances, which evidently point to *our* island as the land of the Hyperboreans, with others, appertaining to the Hyperboreans, described by Her-

dotus as beyond Scythia.§ Now we shall take the liberty of presuming that the *Mount Meru* of the Hindus, as situate among the Hyperboreans, was Diodorus’s Hyperborea, viz. Great Britain. This is a bold hypothesis, but we shall endeavour to substantiate it. Our author, after the passage quoted, says that in the fabled Mount Meru,

“the deities shrouded their divine attributes in darkness and mystery. *Latona* (the Night) brought forth those two lights of heaven, *Apollo* and *Artemis*, in the land of the Hyperboreans.”

We will not say, that as Diodorus wrote of the **HYPERBOREANS OF THE MOST REMOTE TIME**, that Apollo, however the Greeks of later æras may have transferred his country to Delos, was born, though not an Englishman, a Briton, if ever he was born at all.

If our readers will consult our Review of Higgins’s *Celtic Druids* (vol. xvii. pt. ii. p. 154), they will see that Borlase mentions four stone circles adjacent, each consisting of **nineteen** stones, the single Metonic cycle; and they will also recollect other matters, mentioned in the same volume, p. 317, and that the Scriptural *Baal*, and *Druidical Bel*, are synonymous with Apollo, as proved by Mr. Higgins’s *Celtic Druids*, p. 181.

Now the statement of Diodorus is, that the “Hyperboreans were the nations who dwelt beyond the North wind (*ἐπερ beyond, βόρεις Νότος*). There is there an isle as large as Sicily; the inhabitants believe that it is the *birth-place of Latona* [as in the account before given of Mount Meru], and hence it happens, that these islanders particularly worship Apollo, her son. They are all, we may say, priests of this god, for they sing continually hymns in honour of him. They have consecrated to him, in their island, a large spot of ground [*presumed Salisbury plain*], in the middle of which is a superb temple, of a round form [*as Abury or Stonehenge*], always filled with rich offerings. Even their town [*seemingly Old Sarum*] is consecrated to this god, and it is full of

* Ammian Marcell. L. xvii.

† Rennel’s *Geogr. of Herodot.* i. 195-203.

‡ Id. 199.

§ Id. 200.

musicians and players upon instruments [*the Bards*], who celebrate every day his virtues and benefactions. They are persuaded that Apollo descends into their island *every nineteen years*, the measure of the lunar cycle [*whence our circles of nineteen stones*, each stone therefore signifying a year], the god himself playing upon the lyre, and dancing all night during the year of his appearance, from the vernal equinox to the rising of the Pleiades, as if he rejoiced in the honours paid to him."

Now if there had not existed a *Salisbury plain*, an *Abury* and *Stonehenge*, an *Old Sarum*, stone circles of *nineteen stones each*, and *Bards*, we should doubt Diodorus; but as the *circumstantial evidence* is what it is, we shall only say, that men have been hanged upon far inferior testimony; and that, if it be admitted, this island of *Meru* confirms the allegation of *Cæsar*, that Britain was a university for the study of superstitions.

But how came *Delos* to claim the honour of the birth-place of Apollo, and so to invalidate the title of the Hyperboreans? Pausanias in some measure explains this. He says, "that in *Prasia* [now *Port Rapho* in *Laconia*, a sea-port] is a temple of Apollo, whither the Hyperboreans were *said to transmit their first fruits*,^{*} and that these the Hyperboreans entrusted to the *Arimaspi* [*a people of the region of Altai in the Russian empire*], and they to the *Issedones* [*the Oigurs or Yugures of the Calmucks*]. From thence *Scythians* [i. e. *the nations on the other side the Danube*, *Scythians* (*modern Cossacks and Tartars*) *being the generic term for all Transistrian*] took them to *Synope* [now *Sinob*, a sea-port of *Kintaja* in *Natolia*, on the Black Sea], whence the Greeks took them to *Prasia*, and afterwards the Greeks sent them to *Delos*. Pausanias also notes, that the Hyperboreans were a nation beyond the north, whence Hercules imported the olive into Greece, and he adds, that *Ωλην* the Lycian, made a hymn concerning a certain *Achæas*, who came to *Delos* from the Hyperboreans[†] [by which term Pausanias certainly means the *Russian Hyperboreans*].—He further says, that Hyperboreans first consecrated the oracle of Apollo

at *Delphi*, and that *Olen* above mentioned, first invented the hexameter verse.[‡]

Now it is evident, that an *island opposite Gaul*, could not apply to the *Scythian Hyperboreans*; which term, according to Major Rennel, only denoted that country in more recent periods. Diodorus may have, as he supposes, mixed up the accounts relative to both the ancient and more modern Hyperboreans. But there might have been some connection and a similarity of customs at one time, between the Scythian and British Hyperboreans, which led to the confusion. It is certain, that the Welch call themselves *Cymri*, and that the Triads say that they came from the vicinity of Constantinople, called by them the "*Summer Country*."[§] Now Pliny does call the Hyperborean region a "*Sunny Country*,"^{||} and such may the Crimea be justly styled. It is also certain, from Herodotus, that the *Cimmerians* were the earliest inhabitants of the *Crimea*; that Major Rennel admits that they were probably our ancestors;[¶] that in the mountainous region there are remains of castles assimilating those of the Britons, that *Druides* still exist in the *Caucasus*, and that in other parts the fertility of the vallies, the mildness of the climate, and the production of excellent fruit, vindicate Pliny's story of the "*aprica regio*," the Hyperborean Paradise. Whoever has read the introduction to his first book, by Thucydides, will also see that migrations of whole nations, in consequence of expulsion by invaders, were almost daily occurrences. The Triads mention various irruptions of foreigners from the north. Diodorus, who lived about 44 B.C. might have used, like other Greeks, the term Hyperboreans for all or any nations of the North, because they knew nothing of them but by hearsay, had no idea of the just position of the Northern Ocean, and supposed all the tract to the northwest of the Baltic to have been islands. Under all the circumstances stated, therefore, viz. that the British Aborigines were *Cimmerians*, and that both countries were included under

^{*} *Συρανδα τας Υπερβορεας απαρχας οιγιας λεγεται.*—*Attic.* p. 30, ed. *Sylburg.*

[†] *Id.* 154, 10.

[‡] *Id.* 320, 42.

[§] *Probert's Welch Laws*, 374.

^{||} *Regio Aprica*, *L.* iv. c. 12, p. 66, ed. *Pintion.*

[¶] *i.* 97, 98, 105.

the vague term Hyperboreans, we are not surprised at the similarity of customs between the Scythian and British Hyperboreans, especially as, independent of other conformities, Druidesses still exist in the Caucasian regions.

We have been tempted to this digression, by the occasion presented to us by our author, whose first paragraphs we have used for a thesis. In our next, we shall confine ourselves to the more appropriate subject.

Letters on the Physical History of the Earth, addressed to Professor Blumenbach; containing Geological and Historical proofs of the Divine Mission of Moses, by the late J. A. de Luc, F.R.S. Professor of Philosophy and Geology at Gottingen. To which are prefixed Introductory remarks and illustrations; together with a vindication of the Author's claim to original views respecting fundamental points in Geology. By the Rev. Henry de la Fite, A.M. of Trinity College, Oxford, M.R.S.L. 8vo, pp. 284.

SAUSSURE and De Luc are considered to be the first theorists of the earth who acted according to Bacon's experimental philosophy; *viz.* by deductions from actual existing phenomena. Since that time, the geological world was long perplexed with Volcanists and Neptunists, or those who respectively assign an igneous or aqueous origin to these phenomena. For our parts, we think (though our opinion is worth little) that both causes have been in operation.

"The great object of De Luc's writings was" (says Mr. Lyell*) "to disprove the high antiquity attributed by Hutton to our present continent." We cannot however enter into the whole subject. The common cause of the present aspect of the earth has been presumed to be the deluge of Noah:—to that we shall confine ourselves. A controversy long ago arose, whether this was universal or partial. Bishop Clayton declared that the deluge could not be literally true, save in respect to that part where Noah lived before the flood. Calcott, who opposed that prelate, could bring no evidence that the catastrophes which he adduces to prove the universality, were simultaneous. De Luc maintains the Bishop's hypothesis, and proves from Scripture itself, that the Deluge

referred only to the parts of the globe which were *then inhabited* by the human race. In proof, he states (i.) that the prediction of God to Noah, "I will destroy them *with the earth*," as given in our translation, is ambiguous, whereas Michaelis renders the passage by "I will destroy them, *and the earth* with them;" (ii.) that "the olive leaf could not have been plucked off by the dove from a tree that floated on the surface of the waters: it must have been taken from a tree which grew on an island that had not been submerged. Mr. Faber is therefore in error when he thinks that a continuance of a hundred and fifty days at the bottom of the waters would not have destroyed the olive trees: ten or fifteen days would have sufficed for that purpose. Besides, the violent motion of the waters would have suffered nothing to subsist at the surface of the earth; all vegetation would have been destroyed or swept away" (p. 29); (iii.) that the term "*earth*" does not here signify the whole terrestrial globe, but the land inhabited by man.

Our author, in his valuable notes, proves from Le Clerc, that the Deluge was so far universal as to extend to the whole humanly inhabited world; and Bishop Stillingfleet observes:

"It is evident, that the flood was universal *as to mankind*; but from thence follows no necessity at all of asserting the universality of it *as to the globe of the earth*, unless it be sufficiently proved that the whole earth was peopled before the flood."—p. 37.

De Luc himself further observes, that when God said "every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you, even as the *green herb* have I given you all things," it must have been absurd had the deluge been universal, for Noah could have found nothing but *mud* anywhere (p. 243); and that "when Noah began to be a husbandman and planted a vineyard," we are informed of two important facts, one "that Noah found the vine on the same mountain, whence the dove had brought the *olive leaf*; a mountain also represented as covered with verdure; the other, that he, immediately after his landing, applied himself to *husbandry*, one of the first acts of which was to transplant the vine" (p. 244).

The method by which, according to De Luc, the Deluge was effected, was

* *Principles of Geology*, i. 69.

subsidence of the ancient lands, whereupon the sea rushing over them to occupy their place, all the organized beings necessarily perished (p. 37).

The next natural question is, in what part of the globe was the destroyed continent situated. Our author says,

"It has been supposed, that there formerly existed (between Africa, a portion of Europe, and America,) a large continent, of which the Madeiras, the Canaries, the Azores, and the islands of Cape Verd, may be considered as the wrecks. The sunken continent has been identified with the Atlantis of Plato, and BAUDELOT (Hist. de l'Acad. des Inscript. 1731) has no doubt that the overwhelmed island, which is described as situated opposite the strait, called the Columns of Hercules, and is larger than Lybia and Asia, existed in the Atlantic ocean. KIRCHER, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, and BECKMAN, in his *History of Iceland*, assigns the same place to the subsided land; and Buffon inclines to a similar opinion. It has been thought that the shallowness of the Atlantic sea, as far as the Canaries, constituted a proof of the submersion of the Atlantis by the ocean. The Madeiras, however, the Canaries, and the Azores, cannot be the fragments of a great continent. They are volcanic islands, the products of eruptions, and have been elevated from the bottom of the sea."—p. 63.

If so, these islands must either be composed of the antediluvian soil, which overlaid the original bottom, or of that bottom itself.

As many of our readers may not know what was the Atlantis of Plato (the presumed antediluvian land), we think it right to say, that in his *Thymaeus* or *Critias*, he acquaints the Athenians, "that, according to tradition, their city had formerly resisted an innumerable host of enemies, who having come from the Atlantic ocean, besieged nearly all Europe and Asia. For then the strait of the Pillars of Hercules [i. e. of Gibraltar] was navigable, having at its mouth, and as it were vestibule, an island larger than Lybia and Asia together, by which there was access to other neighbouring islands, and from them to all the Continent lying out of sight but adjacent to the sea. That sea was real sea, and that land real continent. But after these things, through a great earthquake and unceasing deluge of one day and night, the earth opened, swallowed up all these warlike men, and submerged the island; so that that sea became

unnavigable on account of the mud of the absorbed island." Plato himself confesses that he derived this story from songs of the boy Critias, which stated that the submersion happened nine thousand years before Plato's æra; that there was a large temple full of riches, a hill divided into five circles, &c. Pliny, Strabo, Diodorus, Plutarch, Ammianus Marcellinus, Tertullian and Arnobius, accredit this story. Ovid alludes to it (Metam. L. 15), and Proclus, the Platonic philosopher,* quotes a certain Marcellus, a writer of Ethiopian history, as excellently confirming the statement. We shall give no opinion about it. We are indebted to Solorzano for the account,† and in his work will be seen a host of arguments for and against it. If it be well founded, the submersion must have occasioned a vast rise of the displaced water, which might have carried Noah through the Mediterranean and Hellespont, to Ararat, because it lies between the Black and Caspian seas; and such might have been also an old tradition; for the Welch legends state that the first occupiers of our island came by the seas mentioned. The disruptions of Sicily from Italy, and of Great Britain from Gaul, might have ensued from a similar rush of the waters. We repeat, that we give no opinion about this story, and only add physical circumstances, which under admission of it, might have ensued. There is something however in the tradition, which bears upon a reminiscence of the great Cataclysm, and we prefer it, without having any confidence, to Mr. J. A. Luc's conjecture that the antediluvian continent was situated where is now the great Indian ocean, and on the eastward of Africa, as that sea is near Armenia and Mesopotamia, the countries in which dwelt the descendants of Noah. But the shallowness of the Atlantic, as far as the Canaries (see p. 63), supports the hypothesis, which we have preferred. The discoveries, therefore, of mammoths, hyenas, &c. must, according to De Luc's theory, prove no more than that the countries where they are found, were not inhabited by the human species.

We have not room to add more.

* Apud Marsil. Ficin. in Comment. Thymaei.

† De Indiar. Jure, L. i. c. 4, p. 22 seq.

We think that our author's work deserves most sincere respect. We have been cautious of committing ourselves, because we think it likely to produce much controversy; but, according to Mr. Lyell, no standard theory of geology as yet exists. Mr. De Luc was certainly a most meritorious man.

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Essay on the subjects of Church Establishment, Toleration, and the Carelessness of the Clergy, as productive of Grievances and Complaints. By a Lectoriate of the Church of Scotland. 8vo. pp. 57.

THIS well-written pamphlet is full of demonstrative proofs of the necessity and utility of an Established Church. The author observes, that it is inconsistent for persons to talk of a divine right in the people to choose their own pastors, "while there is not a whisper heard from them of their divine right to maintain them." (p. 11.) And he adds, that there is a very extensive class of indigent persons, who can no more afford to pay for a clergyman than they can for a physician, and who no less depend on an established and independent source of spiritual comfort, than they do on the public medical charities. (p. 12.) Accordingly he proceeds thus:

"Judging from these circumstances, it may well be supposed, that were the maintenance of the Clergy thrown on the shoulders of the people at large, and intrusted to their pleasure, the cause of religion could not fail to suffer; and indeed, wherever the Church has been unsupported by LAW, the morals of the people have soon, by assuming a dissolute and depraved character, sufficiently marked the change.

"The page of history will be found to testify abundantly to this fact.

"In Maryland, in 1649, an Act had given freedom and protection to every sect of Christians, but special privileges to none; the consequence was that an universal immorality overspread the province which was the subject of a complaint preferred against Lord Baltimore, the proprietor, to the Committee of Plantations, by the prelates of England. (Grahame, ii. p. 146.) To such a pitch had the licentious and irreligious spirit arrived, that it became necessary to pass a law in the assembly of the colonial government for a more strict observance of the Sabbath. (Grahame, ib.)

"Again, Chalmers (p. 862) tells us, that in 1676 a clergyman of the Church of England, in some observations on the state of that part of North America, in which he was then residing, in a letter to the primate

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

of England, describes the country as having fallen, in consequence of the absence of a national Church, *into a most deplorable condition, and become a 'pesthouse of iniquity,' in which the Lord's Day was openly profaned, although Catholics, Quakers, and members of the Church of England, existed amid complete toleration; and as a remedy the writer suggested an endowment of the Church of England at the public expense; the historian adds, that the remedy was tried and proved effectual."*

All this is very true; but, alas! confiscation of church property is the object of revolutionary politicians.

Collier's Annals of the Stage.

(Concluded from p. 235.)

WE know not what success this excellent work will find, for there seems now to be no taste left for any amusements, only for studying the newspapers about Reform. That is the giant in Guildhall, who has, according to the nursery jest, actually heard the clock strike one, come down and stalked about without fear of Jack the killer of his species; and we labour under great apprehensions lest ere long his companion may hear some similar clock strike not one only but two, three, &c. &c. jump down in ecstasy, and set off on the long trot wielding his club like a madman, in a most alarming manner. Seriously speaking, it is probable that for a few years to come, we shall be so stunned with politics, and blinded with burning glasses, that sight and hearing will ultimately be destroyed. Certain we are, that already Reason has become hard of hearing, and Common Sense short-sighted. *Ainsi va le monde*, but we are among those who do not like to be alarmed, through the revival of torture, as to their pecuniary security; and we believe that there are many of the same feelings. While, therefore, journalists and their public are playing at battledore and shuttlecock with persons and property, quietly disposed people may find agreeable relief in the curious and amusing archaeological of these elaborate and copious volumes. The work which is most analogous to them is Warton's History of English Poetry; and so far as Mr. Collier's more limited subject permits, the two authors are "Arcades ambo."

The first extract we shall make is suited to every body's taste; it consists of latent anecdotes of Shakspeare.

In the Harleian MS. n. 5353, is a Diary by an unknown barrister, from the year 1601 to 1603. It contains unpublished anecdotes of Shakspeare, Spenser, &c. Concerning the former, nearly every thing interesting is derived from tradition, or depends upon conjecture. *Inter alia*, he is said to have been more pure and perfect than most of his contemporaries. It appears from his 69th, 121st, and 131st, Sonnet, that at one period he was, although then a married man, attached to a female who was not very chary of her reputation; and the following anecdote, whether a mere joke or scandalous aspersion, comes recommended upon tolerably good authority.

“Nicholas Tooley was one of the actors in Shakspeare's plays, and belonged to the company of the Globe Theatre in 1596; and it is very possible that the author of this Diary had met with him at some ordinary in London, and had heard from him the story in question, as we find the words ‘Mr. Tooley’ subjoined at the end of it, as the person from whom the writer had received it.

“March 13, 1601.—Upon a tyme, when Burbidge played Richard III. there was a citizen grewe so faire in liking with him, that before shee went from the play, shee appointed him to come that night unto her by the name of Richard the 3. Shakspeare overhearing their conclusion, went before, was entertained, and at his game ere Burbidge came. Then message being brought that Richard the 3 was at the dore, Shakspeare caused returne to be made, that William the Conqueror was before Rich. the 3. Shakespearre's name, Will'm.—Mr. Tooley.”—i. 332.

In what manner Shakspeare made his money, seems to be indicated in the following extract from a very rare tract (the only copy of which is in the collection of Earl Spencer), called “Ratseis Ghost, or the Second Part of his Madde Prankes and Robberies,” printed without date, but prior, as is supposed, to 1608, four years after Shakspeare had purchased the 167 acres attached to his house, called New Place.

Gamaljel Ratsey was a highwayman who had presented certain strolling players with 40s. for acting before him, and afterwards overtook them on their road, and robbed them of it. He

gives them advice, and thus addresses himself to the principal performer:

“And for you, sirrah (says he to the chiefeat of them), thou hast a good presence upon a stage, methinks thou darkest thy merit by playing in the country; get thee to London, for if one man were dead, they will have much need of such as thou art. There would be none, in my opinion, fitter to play his parts; my conceit is such of thee, that I durst all the money in my purse on thy head to play Hamlet with him for a wager. There thou shalt learne to be frugal (for players were never so thrifty as they are now about London), and to feed upon all men; to let none feed upon thee; to make thy hand a stranger to thy pocket, thy heart slow to perform thy tongue's promise; and when thou feelest thy purse well lined, buy them some place of lordship in the country, that, growing weary of playing, thy money may there bring thee to dignity and reputation; that thou needest care for no man; no not for them, that before made thee proud with speaking their words on the stage. Sir, I thank you (quoth the player) for this good council: I promise you I will make use of it, for I have heard indeed of some that have gone to London very meanly, and have come in time to be exceeding wealthy.”—i. 333.

Shakspeare appears to have commenced his dramatic career, by altering old plays for revival, and touching up those of others. Some of those old plays still exist (see vol. II. pp. 67, 68), and we have, therefore, a power of comparing the originals with the improvements. Falstaff is a creation of his own, formed out of the Sir John Oldcastle of the old play, “a mere pampered glutton.” Ravenscroft says* of Titus Andronicus, “that the play was not originally Shakspeare's, but brought by a private actor to be acted, and he only gave some master-touches to one or two of the principal parts or characters.” He whose success entirely depends upon public approbation, must be an observant man, and his taste will have all the merits and faults of the public taste, and that taste must be again as various and complex, in dramatic writing, as that of the various auditors. Shakspeare knew that plays without effect would never please; that mere incident was pantomime without fun; that dialogue without sentiment or humour was only business conversation; and characters

* *Langbaine's Dramatic Poets*, 465.—Rev.

without strong features, puppets. So sensible was Shakspeare of this last characteristic of his art in particular, that he has written no play which has common-place "yes and no" insipidity. He animates all such milk and water beings as Hogarth would, not with caricature, but with strong expression. But we are not among those who think that the pathetic is improved by artificial modes of expression and argument. Real grief paralyzes intellect. We therefore think that Prince Henry's speech in the old play, excusing his abduction of the crown, during his father's sleep, is both more natural and better (as *pathetic*) than Shakspeare's courtierlike address, because it is more simple:

"Most soveraigne lord, and well-beloved father, [melancholy
I came into your chamber to comfort the Soule of your body, and finding you at that time
Past all recovery, and dead to my thinking ;
God is my witnessse, and what should I doo,
But with weeping teares lament
The death of you, my father ?
And after that, seeing the crown, I took it.
And tell me, father, who might better take
it than I,
After your death ? But seeing you live,
I most humbly render it unto your Majes-
tie's hands, [lives.
And the happiest man alive that my father
And live my lord and father for ever."

i. p. 72.

To compare Shakspeare with the old writers, would be to diminish the earth to a billiard ball. But Shakspeare, as to the pathetic, was only happy through incident. The dialogue of his Romeo and Juliet is a fencing-match of quibbles and conceits. His Sonnets have the same character; but knowing how much depended upon vision and gesture, he never fails in incident. In humour he needs not the aid of acting; but take his plays as subjects of reading only, however the hand of the master may be conspicuous, they are wretchedly degraded beneath themselves as they appear under representation. The secret of his being the "poet of existence," as our author happily styles him, consists then in his use of sensible images to represent feelings; and in his hands, these images often lighten and thunder. Even his quibbles and conceits, however humble in themselves, are electrical shocks. No poet,

ancient or modern, could have made quibbles solvent, as in this passage,

"O amiable lovely death !
Thou odoriferous stench ! sound rottenness !
Arise forth from the couch of lasting night,
Thou hate and terror of prosperity,
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And be a carrion monster like thyself.
Come, grin on me, and I will think thou
smil'st,
And kiss thee as my wife."

And what was this intellectual hero? A shrewd pleasant fellow, who looked to the main chance, yet smoked his pipe and drank his ale, and went to bed sometimes drunk, but generally sober.

The March of Hannibal from the Rhone to the Alps. By Henry Lawes Long, Esq. 8vo. pp. 113.

EVERY body has heard of Hannibal's chemical mode of making roads by decomposing rocks with vinegar; and it has been very sagely observed that the story cannot be true, because it would have required a whole ocean of acid. To get rid of the difficulty, it has been conjectured that the vinegar implied the *posca*, or drink given to the soldiers, to animate them in their labour.

To ascertain the origin of all this folly, we have recurred to Livy, and find the following simple narrative. Hannibal was obstructed in his road by a huge rock, which he had no means of avoiding ("per quam unam via esse poterat," says Livy). He therefore cut down trees, laid them in heaps on and about the rock, and set them on fire; that the rock might either split into fragments, or be more easily broken by the soldiers' tools. Pliny, knowing a common property of acids, informs us,* that vinegar will break (i. e. decompose) rocks, which have been tried in vain by an antecedent fire; and Livy† observes that the vinegar *was so used* by Hannibal's soldiers, while the rock *was red hot*. In short, this was the common process, before these masses were blasted by gunpowder, a material then unknown. Thus the wonder turns out to be only a puerile exaggeration of a very simple and usual process, where there was no other means of avoiding

* L. xxiii. 1.

† L. xxi. c. 37, p. 257; Ed. Elzev.

rocky impediments. It has, however, had the effect of exciting much curiosity concerning the road which Hannibal really used, when he effected his passage. Livy says,* that the subtle Carthaginian took a circuitous route to the Alps, because he wished to avoid collision with the Romans before he came into Italy; and under this impression, perhaps, the Roman historian has made the direction of his march to be (according to our author) from Lyons (*Lugdunum*) to Vienne (*Vienna*), thence to Valence, (*Valentia*), Luc en dois (*Lucus Augusta*), Gap (*Vapincum*), Briançon, (*Brigantio*), and Turin (*Augusta Taurinorum*). This statement is at variance with the route given by Polybius, who lived within a generation of the era of Hannibal, and was the authority which Livy (says our author) corrupted (pp. 8, 9.) Mr. Long, therefore,

“After a close attention to every word in the text of the Greek historian, and aided by an additional recent examination of the country, now offers the result of his observations, fully convinced that the road, by which he shows the Carthaginian General to have conducted his army to the entrance of the valley of the little St. Bernard, will be admitted to correspond with that described by Polybius, as to time, distance, and geographical character, in a manner so close and incontrovertible, as to set this long pending discussion at rest for ever.”—p. 12.

Accordingly our author makes the route from Spain to have been through Figueras (*Peralade*), Narbonne (*Narbo*), Nismes (*Nemausus*), Tarasco (*Tarasscon*), Avignon (*Avenco*), Orange (*Aravissio*), Valence (*Valentia*), Morran (*Morginum*), Cularo (postea *Gratianopolis*), Constans (*ad Publicanos*), Solins (*Darrantasia*), Aime (*Axima*), St. Maurice, (*Bergintium*), Scoz, La Tuille (*Ætulica*), St. Didier (*Arebrigium*), Aosta (*Augusta Prætoria*), Verres (*Vitricium*), Ivrea (*Eporedia*), and Turin (*Augusta Taurinorum*).

The main point, the particular road by which Hannibal passed the *Alps* themselves, has been ascertained by two Oxonians [Henry L. Wickham, esq. and the Rev. I. Cramer of Ch. Ch.] in whose dissertation, says our author,

“The claims of the little St. Bernard to the distinction of being the road of Hannibal are set forth in a manner so clear and so

convincing, that we feel as sure of the fact as we do of the existence of Hannibal himself.”—p. 11.

But admitting this, he adds that neither they nor any preceding writers “have satisfactorily established the line of march between the Rhone and the foot of the Alps; on the contrary, that they have not been successful in assimilating the narrative of Polybius with the route they have adopted through Dauphiny, and that these errors materially affect their subsequent calculations during the passage of the Alps.”—p. 12.

Such is the desideratum which our author here proposes to supply. We who know nothing of the ground can give no opinion; but we can truly affirm that our author corroborates his assumptions in an elaborate, and for all we know, successful manner.

Pulpit Oratory in the time of James the First, considered and principally illustrated by original examples. A. D. 1620, 1621, 1622. By the Rev. I. H. Bloom. 8vo. pp. 243.

THE literature of the time mentioned exhibits a continual struggle for effect, but the public taste being bad, degrades even high poetical grandeur into bombast and pedantry. The beauty and simplicity of classical writing had not superseded the sophistical lawyerism of the schoolmen. In the pulpit, the preacher was not an orator delivering an eloquent harangue, but a chemist behind a counter, pounding divinity in a mortar. Take the following as a specimen, from p. 121 :

“Please you therefore to call to mind the severall parts of my text :

1. *Quis*; 2. *Quando*; 3. *Cui*; 4. *Quid*; 5. *Pro Quibus*; 6. *Quare*. 4. *Quid*, the thinge prayed for: Pardon and Forgivenes.”

And thus all the parts of a sermon are sorted, ticketed, and pigeon-holed, like an attorney’s papers, and read in succession, one after another. Not that the ideas are bad. Many of them show how even sublimity can be spoiled, like beauty by the small-pox. For instance, the ensuing extract, if the materials were worked up by a clever modern writer, would be awful and grand :

“Ireland now looks with a bloody face; and *jam tua res agitur*, ‘tis high tyme to look to ourselves, when our neighbour’s house is on fire. Deep ealleth to deepe; one wave, one billow, one sin, one calamity on the neck of another. There is *diluvium*

aquarum, a deluge, an inundation of waters flowing and breaking in upon us. The sluices and flood-gates of the deepe are broken up; waters from above and beneath; from within and without; not only Meribah, the waters of strife and contention, but even *torrentes Belial*, the torrent of faction and sedition, and rebellion, and the overflowings of ungodlines."

This paragraph shows only a small portion of very fine and ingenious conceptions, ruined, as the most solemn parts of Scripture were, when they were converted into the old plays, called miracles. Still if there is a tawdry display of gilding, it is not laid upon gingerbread. The substance is heart of oak, though the pattern is tasteless and fantastic. Mr. Bloom has given us a store of good materials for eloquence of better construction and more powerful impression.

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A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery; illustrated by Documents from the Rolls, now first published. 8vo. pp. 333.

SOLORZANO and the Spanish geographers are exceedingly jealous of the discovery of America being ascribed to any other person than one of their own nation. But they cannot make out their case. Stone circles, rocking-stones, and other Celtic antiquities, have been found in America; and Herodotus not only says that the Celts were beyond the pillars of Hercules, but that they formed the most *westerly nation of Europe*, except the *Cynetes*.* This or a similar intimation might have induced Columbus to sail in that direction, by which he discovered the *West Indies*. Who were the *Cynetes* of Herodotus, is, says Major Rennell,† unknown; and Columbus might have further thought, that if he sailed to the extreme westward, he should be sure to find them. The discovery of an ancient iron nail, embedded in stone, in the silver mines of Caxatambo, and the figures of the *Aquila biceps*, found in the vale of Canton in the kingdom of Chili, are treated with great contempt by Solorzano.‡ He admits with Josephus that Solomon derived his knowledge of navigation (at least to Ophir) from Hiram, King of Tyre, but will not allow that place to be Peru,§ although there

is no mention of *Indian* productions in the catalogue of Phenician merchandizes.* We by no means profess to mean more by these cursory remarks than that the modern discoverer of America, (*whoever he was*), was guided by antecedent suggestions.

Whoever he was, we say, because in a patent roll of Henry the Seventh, dated Feb. 3, 1498, the King grants the use of vi English ships to John Kabotto a Venetian, that they might convey him "to the londe and *isles of late founde by the said John*," (p. 76). This John Kabotto was the father of Sebastian Cabot (the Anglicized name); which Sebastian, our author maintains from various writers, was born at Bristol, and a joint agent with his father in the discoveries. He adds, (c. vi.) that the first point seen by Cabot was not (as has been asserted) Newfoundland, and that the countries which had been discovered were represented in an ancient chart or map, now lost, which was once hung up in the Privy Gallery at Whitehall. Our author also contends (p. 177) that Sebastian Cabot was the first discoverer of the different variations of the magnetic needle in different places.

The work before us is written, and very satisfactorily, to confute the opposite statements of sundry eminent writers. We conceive that these discrepancies have ensued through simultaneous discoveries of parts of America by different persons, and the confusion of the discoveries of such parts with that of America generally.

—
Lives of eminent British Statesmen, Vol. I. (Dr. Larduer's Cabinet Cyclopædia.)

BRITISII Statesmen are court cards of a pack; while they are trumps, they are men of consequence, but when a new deal commences (i. e. when they are out of office), even the pettiest trumps then lord it over them. But we estimate no statesman by his mere popularity; for, says Cicero, "the people take no account of their own danger;** they do not act by prudence, reason, discrimination, or knowledge.† We prefer men of reason, if honest men, whether popular or not, because, in the grand language of the Orator, "Ratio habet in se

* Euterpe 33; Melpom. 49.

† i. 55, 2d edit. 8vo.

‡ pp. 93, 94.

§ p. 99.

* Rennell, i. 328.

† De Legib. l. 3.

‡ Pro Flanco.

quiddam amplum atque magnificum, ad imperandum magis, quam ad parandum accommodatum: omnia humana non tolerabilia solum, sed etiam levia dicens; altum quiddam et excelsum, nihil timens, nemini cedens, semper invictum.”* Among us, not Reason, but Oratory is the road to statesmanship, and the right one it will never be until people become mathematicians by studying poetry.

Of the Statesmen mentioned in this interesting and valuable volume, Burleigh stands *facile princeps*. He was formed by nature and habits for a perfect man of business. If he failed in a measure, it was only by the counter-action of Providence. He was a pilot, whose ship neither storms, or rocks, or sands, or lee-shores endangered. He knew neither passion nor imagination, but regulated his proceedings by scales and compasses. He was the Saviour of his Royal Mistress, and though it would be as impossible to trace the processes of his mighty mind as it would be those of the mind of Newton; his general rules of action are most worthy reminiscence, because they are infallible. One rule was, that the shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at a time; a second was an invincible reserve, “Attempts, (he said) are most likely to succeed, when planned deliberately, carried secretly, and executed speedily” (p. 323); a third was to consign arduous duties only to competent men (p. 324); a fourth was moderate measures; a fifth was exposition of his reasons; a sixth, abstract uninfluenced judgment; a seventh, disinterestedness; but we cannot pretend to enumerate all his transcendent qualities.

Of his royal Mistress the world has long known the character, as a sovereign and a woman. In her former capacity, Burleigh was often heard to say,

“That he thought there never was a woman so wise in all respects as Elizabeth; that she knew the state of her own and foreign countries better than all her counsellors, and that in the most difficult deliberations, she would surprize the wisest by the sagacity of her expedients.”—p. 329.

Early education in adversity and danger, accompanied with natural talents, made her cautious, and caution produces wisdom.

But the amusing part of Elizabeth’s character, and it is excellently delineated by our Author, is the commixture of the Woman with the Queen, of Love and Business. We give an interesting illustration of this :

“It often required no small degree of patience to bear the effects of her violent passions and unreasonable caprice. The manners of that age were much less refined than those of the present; yet, even then, it appeared no ordinary breach of decorum in a Queen to load her attendants with the coarsest epithets, or to vent her indignation in blows. The style of gallantry with which she encouraged her courtiers to approach her, both cherished this overbearing temper, and made her excesses be received rather as the ill humour of a mistress, than the affronts of a sovereign. It was customary for her statesmen and warriors to pretend not only loyalty to her throne, but ardent attachment to her person; and in some of Raleigh’s letters, we find her addressed at the age of sixty, with all the enthusiastic rapture of a fond lover. To feign a dangerous distemper, arising from the influence of her charms, was deemed an effectual passport to her favour; and, when she appeared displeased, the forlorn courtier took to his bed in a paroxysm of amorous despondency, and breathed out his tender melancholy in sighs and protestations. We find Leicester, and some other ministers, endeavouring to introduce one Dyer to her favour; and the means which they employed was to persuade her that a consumption, from which the young man had with difficulty recovered, was brought on by the despair with which she had inspired him. Essex, having on one occasion fallen under her displeasure, became exceedingly ill, and could be restored to health only by her sending him some broth, with kind wishes for his recovery. Raleigh, hearing of these attentions to his political rival, got sick in his turn, and received no benefit from any medicine till the same sovereign remedy was applied. With courtiers who submitted to act the part of sensitive admirers, Elizabeth found herself under no restraint; she expected from them the most unlimited compliance, and if they proved refractory, she gave herself up to all the fury of passion, and loaded them with opprobrious epithets.”—p. 331.

A strong-minded woman may be expected to scold, because strong feelings prompt strong expressions, and Elizabeth was irresponsible. But even in her love affairs she might be more appropriately called a tamed hawk (though one that no lover could carry on his fist) than a cooing dove. Nevertheless, she was feminine. She valued Burleigh, as a father; but he was

the schoolmaster, not the idol, of her and the people. The latter was Essex. He pleased her, because he was chivalrous: and the fondness of the woman suffered the Horseguards to contend for administration with St. Stephen's Chapel; and the hot-headed favourite to head the antagonists of the wisest Minister that England ever knew. Like a real woman, she opposed a red coat to a black one.

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Livres des Anglois à Genève; with a few Biographical Notes. By John Southerton Burn. 8vo. pp. 20.

THIS is another publication, the object of which is to preserve an ancient document from the grasping hand of Time, and to transmit it for the use of posterity. The subject is noticed in the author's Preface thus :

“Upon the accession of Mary to the throne, in 1553, Popery was revived, the statutes of King Edward repealed, and the penal laws against heretics enforced against reformers. It is supposed that about 800 persons (Bishop Burnet says above 1000) fled into banishment to Basil, Frankfort, Geneva, Embden, Strasburg, Dresburgh, Arrow, and Zurich, where the magistrates received them with great humanity, and allowed them places for public worship.* Many of these exiles continued their escape, by going in the company and as the servants of French Protestants, who having come over in King Edward's time, were now required, as the Germans had been, to return into their own country. The congregation at Embden was supposed to be the richest; Weasel the shortest of continuance; Arrow the slenderest for number; Frankfort had the largest privileges; Strasburg of the most quiet temper; Zurich had the greatest scholars.† At the two latter places, and at Basil, were settled the more learned clergymen and some younger divines, on account of the benefit to be derived from the libraries of those places and of the learned conversation of the professors, as well as in hopes of some little employment in the way of printing.‡

“The congregation at Frankfort, in 1554,

* “Amongst these were the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Exeter, and Ossory; the Deans of Christ Church, Exeter, Durham, Wells, and Chichester; the Archdeacons of Canterbury, Stowe, and Lincoln; the Duchess of Suffolk, with her husband; Sir Thomas Wroth, Sir Richard Morison, Sir Anthony Cheeke, Sir John Cheeke, &c.

† Fuller.

‡ Discourse of the Troubles of Frankfort, 1575, reprinted in the *Phœnix*, vol. II.

being divided in opinion as to the use of King Edward's service-book, applied to Calvin, then pastor of the church at Geneva, for his advice, who not approving of ‘the leavings of the Popish dregs’ in the service-book, the congregation resolved only to use it ‘so far as God's word commanded.’ This gave rise to contentions, which ended in Mr. Fox, the martyrologist, and a few more going to Basil, and the rest of the old congregation to Geneva, where, having a church assigned them, they appointed Knox and Goodman their pastors.

“The congregation at Geneva received additions from time to time until the death of Mary, when Mr. William Keth was sent by them to the several congregations in Germany and Helvetia, to reconcile them in matters of religion and ceremonies, in order that on their return to England the cause of reform might not suffer by their dissensions. Many returned to England, and obtained preferment in the church and state under Queen Elizabeth; while a few remained behind to complete the Translation of the Bible.

“The following pages contain a copy of the Register of the Church at Geneva, which was kindly presented to the editor by Sir Samuel Egerton Bridges, Bart. and was intended to form part of the *Registrum Ecclesiæ Parochialis*,§ but having been presented too late for that work, a few copies are now printed, that so curious a document may be preserved.”

Amongst the arrivals, marriages, and deaths of the reformers, and the baptisms of their children, we notice the names of Knox, Coverdale, Goodman, Bodley, Knollys, Bentham, Pullain, Whittingham, Gilby, Lever, and Pilkington; and it is curious to observe, that at the baptism of one of John Knox's children John Calvin stands godfather.

This little volume is published in the same sized octavo as Mr. Burn's *History of Parish Registers* (1829, Rivingtons,) in order that it may be bound with or form a companion to it.

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Dr. Reece's Medical Annual for 1831. 8vo. pp. 124.

Medical Guide. 15th Edition.

AN “Annual” in Medicine is novel in adoption, and the principle of utility has been consulted in the execution of it. The style of this volume, as of all Dr. Reece's writings, is strictly popular, to which we have no objection, because we think professional jargon and mystery trifling and contemptible, and know from expe-

§ 8vo, 1829, Rivington.”

rience that clear simple writing increases the reading of medical books, clears away erroneous opinions and quackery, by enlarging the knowledge of sound principles, and extends the trial of such new remedies as are rational. We cannot speak without recommendation of the excellent wood-cuts illustrative of the new mechanical remedies, those especially for the application of vapour, which merit far more extensive use in practice, especially in local treatment, as a substitute for poultices, fomentations, &c. than they have hitherto acquired. There is also in this volume much information respecting several novel remedies in the vegetable kingdom,—the round-leaf comel (*comus circinata*), a tonic; the chirayeta, or cherattal, for promoting the evacuation of vitiated bile; the buchu (*cliosma crenata*), for affections of the urinary organs; the *lobelia inflata*, for spasmodic asthma; the basilic nut as a worm-medicine; the carragheen, or Irish moss, for consumption; and the malic acid for the *animaleutar* disease of the teeth called tartar.

The "Medical Guide" is the 15th edition of a well known system of domestic medicine, which has been very extensively patronised by private families, and especially the clergy, who have found it a useful and intelligible assistant in the charitable dispensation of medicines. It states in the plain common sense manner of the author, the doctrines, practical discoveries, and improvements of the last half century, subjected to the trial of time and experience; and it performs throughout a most useful labour, in the exposure of the composition of advertised remedies or nostrums, and the dishonest practice of regular or irregular quacks, of whom Dr. Reece is an indefatigable, vigorous, and unrelenting castigator, not only in the pages of this work, but in his Monthly Gazette, which possesses a kind of police office department, wherein he sits the Sir R. Birnie and terror of the swindling fraternity of the medical world. This periodical is much improved, and, we are glad to observe, divested of such illiberalities and party views, as we had sometime since occasion to censure. The constant attention which the author has given to popular medicine, and the re-composition of the whole, required by the

number of new impressions, has rendered his "Guide," the most useful work of the kind.

The Character and Religious Doctrines of Bishop Heber. 8vo. pp. 15.

BISHOP Heber (says our author, page 4),

"In a certain letter to a Right Rev. Prelate, talks of the Evangelicals disagreeing with their brethren 'on particular topics,' and showing symptoms of 'confusing the name of evangelical and religious to the limits of their own Shibboleth,' in which he speaks of the High Church as being as eminent in personal holiness, as any set of men upon earth, and having a love of God and man, as warm and disinterested as theirs, in which he states the views entertained by the evangelical church of the high church, as 'the result of prejudice, their feelings towards them to be those of aversion, and the division to be chiefly founded on ignorance.' Such is this bad passage pointed out for our reprobation. But there is another bad, perhaps worse, passage: 'I am convinced,' he says, 'that John Calvin and his master St. Augustine were miserable theologians.' And at a later period we are told the Bishop states his persuasion 'that the natural result of Calvinism must be to sink some men into utter despair and carelessness of living, and to raise others into the most dangerous self-confidence and spiritual pride.'

Heber was (it seems) in *lamentable error*, because he was *not* a Calvinist. The amiable prelate is therefore called "*shallower, defective in his ministrations, unfaithful, miraculously ignorant (p. 4), knowing nothing of "FUNDAMENTAL FOUNDATIONS," or of child-like delight in God's presence, having "a measure of deafness," &c. &c.*

We know not what opinions an ouran outang forms of a man, but suppose that, like this jargonist in regard to Bishop Heber, he judges of him by the approximations to his own ugly species. Bishop Heber "walked humbly with his God," and what this jargonist *calls* religion, he justly deemed "claiming a blasphemous familiarity with Deity," and turning the holy Bible into a tool of trade, or a childish toy. His was

"the high-borne soul
That scorned to rest her heaven-aspiring
wing, [this diurnal scene,
Beneath its native quarry, tired of earth and
It sprang aloft,—rode on the vollied lightning
through the heavens,
Or yoked with whirlwinds and the northern
blast,
Swept the long tract of day."

But the lion is not free from insect annoyance; and sincerely do we respect the generous indignation of the author before us, who has exposed such baseness.

In our Magazine for January 1827 (vol. xcvi. i. p. 38), our readers will see the real character of Calvinism. There, from high authorities, its irrational blasphemies, palpable absurdities, and pernicious effects, are incontrovertibly exposed. So convinced of this are Bishops, that they will not ordain, nor the Divinity Professors in our Universities grant certificates, or (we believe) allow the attendance at their lectures of candidates for holy orders, who do not abjure Calvinism. Our author tells us (p. 12), that

“Calvin was a stern severe man; his hand was spotted with the blood-drops of persecution, and his creed was congenial to the spirit and disposition which engendered it.”

Calvin was in fact no more than an “unblushing impostor,” for he says (as to the *Decretum horribile*), that he was divinely inspired, “*divino instinctu vocatus;*” and as Mr. D’Israeli clearly shows, was a political agitator who wanted to substitute a republican for a monarchical popedom.

Observations intended as a Reply to a Pamphlet lately published by R. M. Beverley, Esq., entitled, A Letter to the Archbishop of York, on the Abuses of the Church of England. By a Curate of the Church of England. 8vo. pp. 23.

VIOLENT men are very prone to commit follies, and, according to Lord Bacon, are only fit to be passive agents under men of cool heads. Thus we find from our author (p. 7) that a Mr. Beverley of Yorkshire has in a most uncourteous manner libelled *all* clergymen; to which we reply, on their behalf, from Martial,

“Virus habe; nos haec novimus esse nihil.”

In proof of this, we deny that Mr. Beverley’s strange project of training candidates for holy orders, by (*mirabile dictu*) “whipping them at the cart’s tail” (a discipline which no rational or good man will incur), is one likely to succeed. Yet such a measure does he in substance propose, though gravely disguised and recommended. Mr. Beverley, says our author (p. 13),

“enumerates all the dreadful hardships, privations, and sufferings, endured by the primitive Christians, and appears to think,

that the Church of England will never be sufficiently reformed, until its Ministers are reduced to a life of similar wretchedness and afflictions. With him it is no matter of congratulation or thankfulness, that we live in a period of toleration and peace; *he would admit no one, as a sincere Minister of the Gospel, who had not approved his faith, through the ordeal of stripes and fire.*”

Thus this reformer, as our author calls him, makes the sufferings of the first Christians, not consequences of the barbarism of the age in which they lived, but necessary qualifications of their profession. According to his system, the number of floggings, not the quantum of improvement, is the test of a scholar’s proficiency; and, under the toleration of the nineteenth century, he must seek his pattern clergymen in the jails, for nowhere else can they be found.

Nonsense should be treated with the contempt it deserves; and therefore we shall only add, that our author has opposed Mr. Beverley with reason, temper, and meekness.

The Apostolical Institution of the Church examined in six Letters addressed to R. M. Beverley, Esq. as Reply to his Essay on the alleged Corruptions of the Church of England. By the Rev. G. Oliver, Cor. Memb. A.S.E. &c. pp. 35.

A RENT-CHARGE upon an estate bought subject to that rent-charge, cannot honestly be taken from the owner merely because he is an ecclesiastic, and if such conduct be dishonest, it comes under the damnable doctrine (whatever may be the pretence) of doing evil that good may come. Again, if one or more persons misbehave themselves in an office of public utility, reason says that the proper remedy is to substitute others, not confiscate the property, and abolish the office. Even if a street was full of brothels, Government could not legally seize the estate. Such is the miserable sophistry of Mr. Beverley, who, Mr. Oliver says (page 30), is anxiously urging part of the people of Yorkshire to acts of incendiaryism, and the whole nation to a seizure of church property, as felonious in character as robbery of the church-plate. To palliate this he argues, as trashily as in other places, that the complaints of an interested party are not to be regarded. Thus he who is robbed has no right to complain because he is in-

terested, and he who wishes to commit the robbery, must necessarily be disinterested. But Mr. Beverley's pamphlet is, precisely speaking, inflammatory only,—a receipt for making and disposing of combustibles, worthy of the Powder-plot conspirators and the incendiaries of wheat-ricks.

On the alleged decline of Science in England.
By a Foreigner. 8vo, pp. 33.

MR. BABBAGE has stated that science has declined in this country; and Mr. Faraday, the editor of this pamphlet, has adduced facts which regard foreign countries, and make the balance in our favour. It appears to us, that the progress or decline of sciences is consequent upon circumstances, independent of their respective abstract merit. Some of these circumstances we shall state. Hume says, that the pre-eminent merit of one individual in any particular science, impedes its further advance, because succeeding professors of it cannot rise above the rank of copyists and imitators. It is the same with the arts; poets copied the manner of Byron. Patronage will depend much upon fashion. Since Scott's Novels came into vogue, the press has teemed with publications of that kind. Some years ago, there was a violent schism in the Royal Society, because the Fellows who studied the Natural History department were preferred, as was thought, to the Mathematicians; but it should have been recollected that Geometry is such an exclusive, technical, and laborious acquisition, that few voluntarily study it, and as few understand it. Of course it cannot be an object of general interest, and must be connected with some useful object (as Navigation, Fortification, the Naval Engineering, &c. &c.) and so promise remuneration, to find any support. Mechanics, because they may be made profitable in various ways, especially machinery, have been much cultivated. When the Roman Catholic religion had been obtruded by James the Second, skill in Polemics was patronized by the Protestant community. Politics and Newspapers have been particular subjects of attention, because public affairs always occupy the minds of the people. But by what means can that attention be diverted to those abstruse sciences, which may be called purely professional, which it

requires a previous education to comprehend, and which cannot be turned, to any extent, to a profitable return, or the purposes of common life. If such abstruse studies be intended for improvement, as hobbies, through mere amateurs, they should be made, like Latin, Greek, &c. subjects of education in boyhood, because the drudgery of acquiring the elements would thus be overcome, and the subsequent pursuit be easy and practicable. Such are our opinions; but our Editor's pamphlet is full of particular circumstances, which show the actual state of things, as operative of injury to the amplification of the abstruse sciences, in this and every other country, and which state of things cannot be altered, except by a change of those circumstances. In truth, no studies, we repeat, can by any means be made general, which are in fact professional, and yet are uncalled for by necessity, and are not remunerative. Private patronage cannot make a pursuit which is difficult, and often expensive, one of general adoption, as an affair of pleasure, amusement, or fashion, like drawing or music. Nevertheless, Kings, Princes, and Nobles ought, on the very accounts mentioned, to foster such pursuits, because otherwise the benefits of them may be lost to the public.

The Life of Sir Isaac Newton. By David Brewster, LL.D. F.R.S. 16mo, pp. 367.

THE excellence acquired by division of labour is among the most obvious of philosophical positions. The Abbé Du Bos has applied it to intellectual merit. He says, that pre-eminence beyond rivalry commences with an invincible propensity to one subject, an impossibility of creating an interest in the mind upon any other, and a consequent incapacity in such of perfecting that other. This he makes the distinction between Genius and Talents. The latter he calls a versatile capacity, which may acquire high respectability in any pursuit, but not distinctive superiority. However controverted have been his positions, more perhaps from the vague definition of Genius than philosophical precision, we know it to be physically true, that precocious intellect in children may often indicate water in the brain, and from that fact, it may be deduced that

physical organization has a concern with the origin of pre-eminent intellect. The instance of Newton is favourable to the theory of Du Bos. His puerile history shows, by his fabrication of windmills, sundials, water-clocks, &c. and by his insuperable disinclination to any other pursuits than those which he adopted, and in which he acquired miraculous skill, prove our allegations. He had the wisdom to anticipate and prejudge nothing, but, by his facility of working the mathematics, to try whether he could not acquire the knowledge of the mechanical means by which Providence produced the most extraordinary phenomena. That he has succeeded in discovering the modes by which the machinery acts, is obvious, but the impelling principle (for gravity and attraction are acts not principles) seems still to be unknown: there may be a medium partaking more of a chemical than any other character, which is the *steam* of the affair. Such an unknown medium seems, if we may so say, the animation of unorganized beings, for motion is a law of the universe, which must and does pervade every thing, however, for want of microscopical faculties, it may be imperceptible to us. Now, if zinc, salt, and water, produce the wonderful action of galvanism; if no two molecules are in actual contact, and yet an aggregate is formed, comprising both bulk, weight, and immobility, gravity seems rather to be a consequence than a cause; and if in attraction the movements of the heavenly bodies act by counterpoises, yet the tides show us, that such attraction has a greater influence upon water, by agitating its particles, as more easily susceptible of motion, than it has upon solid earth. May not attraction then be a permeating active medium, acting with other media? for as there is nothing in material nature, purely simple and undecomposable, so do we infer, that there exist no elements or principles, or laws of being, which are also simple and undecomposable.

But we have already got into the non-compos state; therefore we shall only add, that as no man can pretend to do what Samson did from strength of body, it is probable that no one can pretend to do more than Newton did from strength of intellect. His manner of philosophizing may be suc-

cessfully adopted, and that also is not to be exceeded.

A more competent and better editor than Dr. Brewster could not have been found; and of course the work shows the workman. He has confuted a foolish slander about Newton, viz. that he had once a temporary aberration of intellect, which, had it been true, could only have been a Festus's compliment to St. Paul. Dr. Brewster has further shown, that although Newton's rejection of two texts (1 John, v. 7, and 1 Tim. iii. 16) as corruptions, have brought upon him the name of an anti-Trinitarian, yet

“ that he was greatly offended with Mr. Whiston for having represented him as an Arian; and so much did he resent the conduct of his friend in ascribing to him heretical opinions, that he would not permit him to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society while he was President.”—p. 284.

The truth is, that he only studied the subject with an intention of finding where the deduction was supported by the text, or otherwise, in his own way, without any prejudice or bias.

An Equitable Property Tax; a Financial Speculation; and a Rate of Wages to the Labouring Poor. By a Loyal Briton. 8vo, pp. 21.

IT is the fashion of the present day to form plausible projects and theories without regarding circumstances, which is just as rational as attempting to navigate certain seas, without attending to the trade winds. Among these theories a popular one is, that an “equitable property tax” would supersede all other forms of taxation, and render the latter pretty, instead of ugly. Let us come to figures upon this subject. Every person is now presumed to pay 25 per cent. out of his income in taxation, direct and indirect; but it is clear, that if the total annual income of the nation be, as stated by Dr. Hamilton, 270 millions, and the taxation required 60 millions, a deduction of something between a 4th and 5th of the amount would be sufficient to raise the sixty millions, for 270 divided by 60 produces such a quotient. This looks well; but how did the experiment turn out. The property tax at 10 per cent. produced, we believe, but 14 millions, making 140 millions, the only tangible me-

sum of assessment, in the direct way of taxation recommended. Nevertheless, we apprehend that there is no inaccuracy in Dr. Hamilton's statement, that 270 millions are annually spent. Whence then did the difference ensue? From this, among other causes, that the larger portion of society lives by wages singly, or by wages and poor rates; neither of which are directly taxable, but both of which contribute more than would a direct tax, by the consumption of taxed commodities. Remove all taxes whatever, that bear upon the poor in any form, direct or indirect, and assess the sum required, say 60 millions, only upon those whose property is accessible. The experiment has been made, and the sum produced was only 14 millions. It would therefore require between four and five times 14 to make up the sixty, or more than 50 per cent. out of every payer's income, which would be intolerable, and with regard to small incomists, ruinous and impracticable. Now the required sum is made up by the contribution of consumers of all kinds, rich or poor, through the aid of *indirect* taxation.

It is further to be observed, generally, that all the popular political nostrums of the present day, have a tendency to ruin the wealthy, both in respect to property and influence, and to make public measures media of swindling and robbery. "But the rich," says Burke, "are only bankers for the poor," and were all the projects executed to the full, circumstances would soon force things back again into a state ten times worse than they were before.

But our author, although mounted upon a *cheval de bataille* which will break down under him, is, though a monomaniac, a sensible fellow in all the undiseased points, and we with pleasure extract a passage which may be of use to philanthropists.

"The wages of a labourer in the southern moiety of England, may be estimated (at a high average throughout the year, and supposing him to be constantly employed) at 9s. per week, or 20l. 16s. per annum.

"The number of persons depending upon every labourer, for maintenance and support, may be averaged throughout England at three (that is to say, a wife and two children), making, together with himself, four persons to be supplied with all the means of

living, clothing, &c. from the profits of his toil.

"*Potatoes* constitute the almost sole food of the labouring poor, because they are the cheapest article of life. What then will be the *consumption* of this article by a family of four, and the *cost* of the quantity required?

"No man capable of performing a good day's work, can be supported in health and strength, under ten pounds weight of potatoes (or, half a peck) during the twenty-four hours. His wife and two children will (at a low estimate) require two thirds of the same quantity.

"Potatoes cannot be averaged lower than 6s. per sack, or 6d. the peck. The cost of the labourer's food therefore (presuming that this *cheapest of all alimenta constitutes his entire support*) for the whole year will amount to 4l. 16s., the charge of sixteen sacks. The wife and children will consume two thirds of the same quantity, amounting to 3l. 4s., making together with the first mentioned sum 8l. per annum.

"The cottage or lodgings occupied by every labourer's family, may be fairly averaged at 3l. 3s. per annum.

"Every labourer must expend at the least 12s. annually in shoes; for a new pair 9s.; for repairing the old ones 3s. The expense of this article, for his wife and children, will be under-estimated at 8s.; making a total 1l. per annum.

"The various articles of clothing, independently of shoes required by a labourer, will cost annually at the lowest estimate (including mending) 1l. 5s.; those for his wife and children 1l. 10s. making a total of 3l. 15s.

"The fuel of a labourer's family will (upon an average) cost 1l. per annum.

"The above totals, added together, will amount to the sum of 16l. 18s.; leaving a surplus out of the labourer's annual earnings, of 3l. 18s. to furnish tools, candles, soap, and the numerous other little articles which are necessary for the support of a family under the most humble circumstances, in a civilized country."

THE ANNUALS.

Forget Me Not, for 1832. By F. Shoberl. Ackermann.

THE first-born of all the Annuals again takes priority in the series of publication. It appears in the field as the glad harbinger of a numerous tribe to which it has given birth; and which are now competitors of no ordinary character. Indeed some of the younger scions of the literary family of Annuals, may be said to have surpassed in beauty their accomplished prototype—so easy is it to improve on what others have invented.

But in this reforming age, when the whole island is “frightened from its propriety” by the desire of change and innovation, it was not to be expected that the spirited proprietor of the “Forget Me Not,” would long remain in the rear of his numerous rivals. While they were richly apparelled in all the gay colours of silk and gold, or splendid embossments, the humble paste-board cover, however prettily coloured, could no longer be considered worthy of this great age of improvement. The proprietor has therefore remodelled the external appearance of his offspring, and clothed it in the splendid but durable attire of crimson silk, which supersedes the necessity of a pasteboard case, as heretofore, to protect it from the soil of a dusty table. We consider it necessary to notice this circumstance, as the present appearance of this our favourite Annual, might induce many to suppose that the aged parent had at length been “gathered unto its fathers.” It is an old friend with a new face, though still retaining all its original and intrinsic worth.

The embellishments are usually the most attractive features of the Annuals; and the exquisite skill with which they are executed greatly conduces to their value; but the high talent required for these engravings, and the extensive demand for that talent, has added materially to the cost of their production; and nothing but the great number of copies produced could possibly remunerate the publishers. On no profession, perhaps, has the creation of this class of books had so much influence as on that of the engraver. Plates for which, a few years since, first-rate artists were content to receive thirty or forty guineas, cannot now be obtained under one hundred, or one hundred and twenty; and it has been publicly asserted that one hundred and fifty, and even one hundred and eighty, have been paid for single engravings for the Annuals. Many of these performances are consequently real master-pieces of art, and possess a perfection, a delicacy, and a finish, heretofore unexampled in book-plates. It cannot be denied that to the excellence of their embellishments the Annuals owe the greatest portion of their popularity: and it has been the singular fortune of these works to prove the truth of the para-

dox, that a part is more valuable than the whole—inasmuch as sets of their engravings are regularly sold at a higher rate than the entire volumes from which they have been separated. It is well known also that single proof impressions of particular plates have obtained a price superior to that of the complete work.

In this year's ‘Forget Me Not,’ there are eleven highly finished engravings, by the first-rate artists, exclusive of the vignette title-page, engraved by Carter. In each there is so much beauty, delicacy, and graphic effect, that it would be almost an invidious task to particularize their individual merits. The subjects are, ‘The Triumph of Mordecai,’ by E. Finden, from a design by J. Martin; ‘Don Juan and Haidee,’ by W. Finden, from a drawing by J. Holmes; ‘Uncle Toby and the Widow,’ by C. Rolls, from H. Richter; ‘Mariana,’ by R. Graves, from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence; ‘The Thunder-storm,’ by W. Finden, from J. Wood; ‘Toka,’ by J. Carter, from a drawing by W. Purser; ‘The Stage-struck Hero,’ by T. Engleheart, from a painting by W. Kidd; ‘The Frosty Reception,’ by S. Davenport, from W. Buss; ‘Mayence,’ by J. Carter, from a drawing by S. Prout; ‘The Disappointment,’ by S. Davenport, from H. Corbould; ‘La Pensée,’ by Mrs. Hamilton, from a painting by J. Holmes.

Among the prose productions are some of considerable interest; but their length prevents our making a selection. They are the contributions of some of the most powerful writers of the day. The ‘Vision of Robert the Bruce,’ the ‘Ordeal of Toka,’ ‘Serjeant Hawkins,’ Galt's ‘Salvator Nienti,’ ‘White Lynx of the Long Knives,’ &c. are all of a pleasing character, and will repay the trouble of perusal. The poetical pieces are but limited in number. ‘The Triumph of Mordecai,’ which illustrates the frontispiece; ‘Uncle Toby and the Widow,’ ‘Don Juan and Haidee,’ though anonymous, we believe to be the productions of Dr. Croly; and they are not unworthy of his classic mind. Haynes Bayley, in his poetical illustration of ‘La Pensée,’ is not so felicitous as usual; and Thomas Hood, in his ‘Stage-struck Hero,’ is less facetious than heretofore.

We cannot close our remarks without presenting the following short but

pleasing specimen of the poetical contributions.

SONG.

THE nightingale is warbling
His anthem to the rose ;
The glow-worm's lump is gleaming
Where the woodroot sweetly blows.
The rocks are clad in moonlight,
But the river sings in shade ;
And the flashing rills, like fairies,
Go dancing down the glade.
It is the hour of feeling ;
When the spirit pours its stream
Of happy thoughts, revealing
The light of Passion's dream.
Oh ! the smile of Eve is lovely,
When it sinks on flower and tree,
And Twilight's reign is holy—
But the moonlight hours for me !
There is not a tale of childhood,
There is not a dream of youth,
But in those delicious moments
Resumes its early truth.
The hopes that once delighted,
The tears we cherished then,
Friends dead, affections slighted,
Oh ! they all return again !

R. F. H.

ACKERMANN'S *Juvenile Forget Me Not* is the production of the same Editor, and, as the title expresses, is admirably calculated for a "Christmas, New Year's, and Birth-day present for youth of both sexes;" all the stories being of a simple and amusing character. Many of the plates have the exquisite finish of their parent annual. The subjects are 'The Vanquished Lion,' by T. Landseer, from a drawing by E. Landseer; 'The Boudoir,' by J. Romney, from W. Hunt; 'The Little Artist,' by H. C. Shenton, from a painting by T. Passmore; 'Returning from Market,' by J. Carter, from W. Shayer; 'The Shepherd Boy,' by H. Rolls, from H. Warren; 'Avvocata,' by W. R. Smith, from T. Uwins; 'William and his Story-Books,' by W. Chevalier, from A. Chisholme; and, 'The Ballad,' by W. Chevalier, from a painting by R. Farrier.

The Landscape Annual for 1832. Being the Tourist in Italy, by T. Roscoe; illustrated from Drawings by J. D. Harding. Jennings.

IN the two preceding volumes of the *Landscape Annual*, Switzerland and the northern districts of Italy were delineated. Now the brighter regions of the South are before us; and

a more magnificent theatre for the classic mind of the talented Editor, could not have been selected. Italy is endeared to us by many delightful recollections. She has been alternately the great theatre of human glory and of human degradation. Her classic soil is the first object of every tourist; and her splendid remains, though in ruins, are associated with the liveliest feelings of enthusiasm and delight. Italy, indeed, must ever be the most attractive of all countries to the traveller. She possesses charms to be found in no other; the character of her scenes, and the details of her multiform and wonderful history being in endless variety. Within the circle of a few hundred miles, the Italian tourist views cities, each of which might be regarded as the capital of a distinct kingdom. "Scenes of the most inspiring beauty (says the Editor)—histories equally connected with the brightest and the darkest periods of man's career—fields strewed with the relics of many a perished city and generation—have supplied subjects for the pencil of the artist, and these have been elaborated with a degree of ease and assiduity, which, it is hoped, will reflect the greatest credit both upon the conductors of the plates, and upon the engravers."

On opening this splendid volume, it is difficult to decide whether the richness of the embellishments, or the elegance of the accompanying descriptions, should claim pre-eminence. The powers of the artist and the skill of the engraver, with some few exceptions, are united in giving an almost magical effect to the different views,—associated as they are with so many interesting reminiscences. The subjects selected by Mr. Harding are twenty-four in number, among which are views of Milan Cathedral, Florence, Naples, Baiæ, Persana, Sorrento, &c. The 'interior view of Milan Cathedral,' looking towards the high altar (engraved by Higham), forms the subject of the frontispiece. It is a splendid specimen of Italian ecclesiastical architecture; and all the subordinate details of the engraving are executed with wonderful precision, delicacy, and effect.

The view of 'Lago Maggiore,' engraved by Miller, is of a character entirely different from the preceding. The talents of the artist are of another

cast. Here all the beauties of nature and aerial perspective are made to combine in perfection. The reflections of commingling light and shade in the fore-ground,—the liquid stillness of the unripled lake, and the soft touches of the burine in delineating the receding hills and distant fleecy clouds,—are all worthy the first masters of modern art. Lake Maggiore was in truth a fine subject for the pencil of the artist and the skill of the engraver; and they have not failed to do it ample justice.

“ This noble collection of waters (says the Editor, in his accompanying description,) rivals in beauty the loveliest of the world. Language might exhaust itself in searching for epithets to describe the exquisite clearness of its waves, the sylvan grandeur of its verdant scenes, or the varied aspect which its vast and lovely panorama presents of green solitudes and smiling villages,—of woods where silence and meditation love to dwell, and villas the resort of all that is bright and elegant in social life.

“ The ancient name of this magnificent piece of water was *Lacus Verbanus*, an appellation for which antiquaries are at a loss to account, some ascribing it to the vernal sweetness of the air upon its shores, and others supposing it to have been derived from the name of some village in the neighbourhood. Its present title of *Maggiore* is also accounted for in different ways by various writers; some of them believing that it was originally so described, from the great accommodation it affords the inhabitants of the country for carrying on their trade; and others, with a far better show of reason, asserting that it is so termed on account of its being the largest lake in Italy. According to the measurement adopted by Paolo Morigni, it is forty-five miles in length, and seven in width at its broadest part. The only lakes which come in competition with it are those of *Como* and *Garda*. But the former of these is only thirty-seven miles and a half long, and between four and five broad. The latter is wider than the *Lago Maggiore*, being from fourteen to fifteen miles across, but considerably shorter, its length being about the same as that of *Como*.

“ The three islands in the lake, which have received their appellation from the family of *Borromeo*, are fit jewels for the bosom of such bright and placid waters. That known by the name of *Isola Bella* is usually considered as the most beautiful, and has been described as a ‘pyramid of sweetmeats,’ ornamented with green festoons and flowers; a simile which Mr. Hazlitt says he once conceived to be a heavy German conceit,

but which he afterwards found to be a literal description. The character of this fertile little island may be hence easily imagined. It consists of eight terraces rising one above another, each of which is thickly covered with foliage of the richest hues and fragrance, while stout branching forest trees spread their arms over these exquisite and delicate gardens, and small silvery fountains stream continually down the slopes, and lose themselves in the lake. From the midst of this natural furniture of *Isola Bella* rises a beautiful palace, the rooms of which contain several paintings by Peter Molyn, commonly called *Tempesta*, an artist of considerable genius, and who found refuge in this island, when pursued alike by the sword of justice and the terrors of his own evil conscience. * * * * * This

remarkable man closed his evil but distinguished career in 1701, and his paintings, which are rarely to be met with out of Italy, are highly valuable.”

Of a similar character with *Lago Maggiore* are the views of ‘*Florence*,’ from the *Cascina*, engraved by Goodhall; ‘*Spoletto*,’ by Rodaway; ‘*Lake and Town of Nemi*,’ by Varrall; ‘*Naples*,’ (two views); ‘*Puzzuoli*,’ (two views); ‘*Baiae*,’ (two views). The other subjects are of a more wild and romantic description, or of an architectural character; as the view of the ‘*Ponte Sancta Trinita*,’ erected over the river *Arno*; ‘*Pelago*,’ near *Florence*; ‘*Castle of Nepi*;’ ‘*Gensano*;’ ‘*the Ghigi Palace, at Arricia*;’ ‘*Sancta Lucia*,’ ‘*Vietri*,’ &c. It is an ungrateful task to cavil with minor details in such a galaxy of beauty as these plates present; but in two or three instances there is a scratchiness of effect in the figures of the foreground, particularly in the ‘*Ghigi Palace*,’ by Jeavons, and ‘*Vietri*,’ by Smith.

‘*The Temple of Clitumnus*,’ engraved by Jorden, so celebrated in classical history, is a delightful picture. The water and broken ground, with the tower-crowned heights of the distant view, materially heighten the effect of the tout ensemble. We shall close our review with the following remarks of the Editor:

“ Italy, bright and beautiful as it is, has few spots which the wanderer leaves with more regret than the calm, fertile district of the *Clitumnus*. No where in the world, perhaps, has the genius of pastoral life had a more favourite abode. In the ages of antiquity, when the influences of nature were the chief source of poetic feeling, it was peopled by the fairest creations of rural

fancy, and might vie with Arcadia in the gaiety and beauty of its shades and grottos, haunted by nymphs whose mortal beauty derived a deep and inexpressible charm from the lovely scenes around them, and the sparkling dreams which the poets had sung beneath their bowers. The river had no rival for limpid clearness; its amber waves stole along with a gentle murmur which the listening ear of fancy might well convert into music.

“In no part of Italy, indeed, did the religious or poetical feelings of the inhabitants so nearly resemble those of the more intellectual Grecians, as on the banks of the Clitumnus. The people in the neighbourhood retained the character of their ancestors of the isles of the sea, long after the original cause of that similarity may be supposed to have ceased from operating.

“The green steep on which stands the temple of the Clitumnus forms, with its surrounding glades, a scene well fitted to make us believe that the tales of the pastoral writers were far from being altogether fictitious.”

Friendship's Offering.

“FRIENDSHIP'S Offering” appears with additional claims to our admiration. We fully agree with the Editor that the embellishments have been selected and engraved with a degree of care even surpassing that bestowed on any previous volume. The three-quarters length portrait of Lady Carrington, engraved by Rolls, which forms the frontispiece, was the last female portrait executed by Sir T. Lawrence, who finished it, as he himself declared, with the most fastidious care, and considered it one of his most successful productions. The original is in the possession of John Cappel, esq. M. P. The ‘Fairy of the Lake,’ by Finden, from a drawing by Richter, is a fanciful but sweetly executed extravaganza of the imagination. The ‘Poet's Dream,’ by Goodyear, from Westall, is beautifully imaginative; ‘Expectation,’ ‘the Palace,’ ‘the Greek Mother,’ ‘Myrrhina and Myrso,’ ‘the Embarkation,’ and ‘the Orphan,’ are such as might be expected from the varied talents of artists like Finden, Holmes, Rolls, Dean, &c.

In advertizing to the literary department, we observe the names of many common-place contributors who are in the habit of supplying the pages of the Annals; thus making up a kind of *olla podrida* of good, bad, and indif-

ferent materials. Some of the prose productions are interesting, particularly ‘the Temptation of the Capuchins,’ ‘the first settlers in the Ohio,’ by Galt, and ‘the Golden Basket Bearer,’ by J. A. St. John. With some few exceptions, the poetical pieces are very mediocre. Some are destitute of common rhythm, and others, by concealed phraseology, ‘o'erstep the modesty of nature.’ Such are frequently the compositions of Mr. Housman, a fertile contributor to the Annals; of whose imaginative genius we present the following specimen, entitled ‘TWILIGHT’:

“The spirit-hour of Eve with smile benign
Shadows the earth; rocks, fields, and moun-
tains lie,
Shrouded in colourless tranquillity,
Beneath the starry vault: ‘The sweet-
breathed kine,’ [resign
Couched on the jewelled grass, themselves
To timely sleep, soothed by the breeze's
sigh,
And the dim river's blended harmony,
Whose snaky folds through grey mists faintly
shine.
Twilight! meek season set apart for thought;
E'en as a gulf art thou 'twixt night and day;
Wherein who lingers, owns the potent sway
Of old remembrances; and visions fraught
With primal sympathies around him float;
Sweet as Aeolian numbers—vague as they!”

What a strange combination of heterogeneous imagery. Here is the sweet hour of approaching eve haunted by spirits, accompanied by shadows and sable shrouds, yet assuming ‘a smile benign;’ and the whole enveloped in ‘colourless tranquillity,’ as if ‘trquillity’—a mere abstract idea,—could be red, blue, white, or green, or possess a visible quality. What are the *folds* of a river? We have heard of the windings or the meanderings of a river, but never of its ‘folding,’ twisting, or circumvolving. The idea of ‘twilight’ being a ‘gulf’ ‘twixt night and day,’ where the traveller is to linger in contemplation, is ridiculous. ‘Twilight,’ according to common-sense notions, is the uniting of or insensibly blending night with day; but a gulf would for ever separate them. Query, may not gulf be a poetic error for *bridge*? On the bad taste of rhyming the words ‘trquillity’ and ‘harmony’ with ‘lie’ and ‘sigh,’ in so short a piece, it is unnecessary to dwell.

We now turn with pleasure to the lively and natural poesy of our favourite Allan Cunningham; and close our remarks with the following :

THE POET'S LOVE.

A Song, by Allan Cunningham.

Let the table be spread ;
Bring me wine of the rarest,
And fill me the cup—
Here's the health of the fairest ;
The ladies of Nithsdale
Are stately and spracie ;
There's none of them a'
Like my bonnie lassie.
She has nae rich lands
To maintain her in grandeur,
Nor jewels to fill all
The kirk with her splendour ;
But nature has made her
Sae beauteous and guacie,

A grey gown's enough.

Her forehead is clear
As the morn when it's sunny ;
Her two laughing e'en
Amang lads are uncanny ;
Her lang clust'ring tresses—
Here fill up the tassie—
There's none of them a'
Like my bonnie lassie.

I'm drunk with her love,
And forget in her presence
But that she's divine,
And I owe her obciance ;
And I saunter at eve,
When the night dew is falling,
And think myself blest
With the sight of her dwelling.

[*The Annuals to be continued.*]

FINE ARTS.

Part IV. of FLEMING'S *Views of the Lakes of Scotland* contains views of Lochs Ard, Monteath, and Lubnaig ; the first a beautiful sun-shiny expanse backed by the giant mountain of Ben Lomond ; the second an almost fairy scene, with its lovely unbraeoun islets ; and the third a splendid piece of mountain scenery, well known to the Highland tourist, and here enhanced in dignity by the excellent manuer in which the gusts of an approaching storm are represented. In the centre of the picture is seen Ardchullerie House, the retreat of the traveller Bruce, whose interesting biography has so recently been recalled to public attention.

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We are sorry we have so long suspended our review of Mr. SHAW's " *Illuminated Ornaments from Missals and Manuscripts of the Middle Ages*. " The work has now proceeded to the 6th Part, which is half the extent of the intended volume. In the latter numbers are some exquisite specimens of the pictorial skill of the mediæval scribes, whose taste in designing foliage, flowers, &c. was excellent, and their art in the combination of splendid colours unrivalled. The possessor of this work may enjoy in his own library an assemblage of these brilliant designs, which could not be otherwise seen except by searching the original volumes in the British Museum. The 6th Number possesses more than ordinary curiosity, in some heraldic designs, a portrait of John King of France, and a number of masking figures, and the diabolical temptations of a coroneted damsel, from Queen Mary's Psalter, in the Royal collection.

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Parts xv. to xviii. of *Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels*, comprise many

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

very picturesque scenes, beautifully engraved in the line manner, chiefly by Finden. There are several views of castles and other memorable views in Scotland, and two pretty views, by Prout, of the cities of Liege and Tours, to illustrate Quentin Durward. There are also three marine views, one by Copley Fielding, of the Frith between Cumberland and Galloway ; a second, by C. Stanfield, of a fine rough sea on the Frith of Forth ; and the third, by G. Barrett, in which, in the words of the author of Redgauntlet, " the moon shines broad and bright upon the placid face of the Solway Frith." The plate of Craigevar Castle, instead of a landscape, is a very interesting interior view of an ancient baronial hall in Scotland. It is characterised by round arches crowning each side wall, and a groined roof ; and surrounded by a high wainscoting, in the form of an arcade of round arches, rising from square pilasters, like the earliest Saxon style. There is a very wide fire-place, surmounted by a shield of arms with supporters carved in stone. Within this the artist has placed an old crone, watching the embers ; and in the body of the hall is an ancient drinking party, exceedingly well designed. The whole forms, indeed, an excellent cabinet picture ; it is drawn by G. Cattermole from a sketch by T. Steene. A view of a ruined portion of the manor-house of Woodstock, though little correspondent with its magnificence as a Royal palace, is an interesting record of a building totally destroyed. It is from a drawing in the collection of King George the Third.

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We have received a set of India proof impressions of the " *Continental Annual*," which are to form the embellishments of a new publication uniform with the " *Land-*

scape Annual," but at a reduced price. They are of a most exquisite and highly finished character, both in design and execution. The drawings are by Prout, water-colour painter to his Majesty; and the engravings are elaborately executed by some of the first-rate artists of the day. The following is an enumeration of the various subjects, which are all of a truly interesting character:—City and Bridge of Prague, by J. Le Keux; City and Bridge of Dresden, by J. T. Willmore; Hotel de Ville at Brussels, by E. I. Roberts; Rouen Cathedral, by W. Wallis; Port and Lake of Como, by T. Barber; View in Nuremberg, by E. I. Roberts; View in Ghent, by J. H. Kermot; Church of St. Pierre at Caen, by J. Carter; Place

St. Antoine at Padua, by E. I. Roberts; Roman Column at Igel, near Treves, by S. Fisher; Cathedral Tower, Antwerp, by W. Floyd; View in Metz, by T. Barber; The Porta Nigra, or Roman Ruin at Treves, by E. I. Roberts.

Preparing.

A splendid View of the *City of Edinburgh*, from the top of Arthur's Seat. Engraved by Reeves, from a Drawing taken on the spot by W. Purser, Esq.

Landscape Illustrations of Lord Byron's Life and Works, intended to accompany the new edition announced; upon the same plan as the *Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels*.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Family Topographer, being a compendious Account of the Ancient and Present State of the Counties of England—Home Circuit, Vol. I. comprising Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, with Maps. Edited by S. TYMMS.

A new edition of the Rev. Mr. STEBBING'S Lives of the Italian Poets, comprising the Life of Ugo Foscolo.

Cameron, a Novel.

Conversations on Intellectual Philosophy.

The Jew, a Novel.

Reflections on the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade, of the Ancient Nations of Africa—Carthaginians, Ethiopian Nations, Egyptians. From the German of A. H. L. HEEREM.

A Manual of the History of Philosophy, from the 8th German edition of Tenneman. By the Rev. A. JOHNSON, M.A.

The Truth of the Gospel History, argued from our Lord's Conduct, with reference to his Crucifixion. By the Rev. A. JOHNSON, M.A.

An Historical Sketch of the Origin of English Prose Literature, and of its Progress till the Reign of James the First. By WILLIAM GRAY, esq.

The Sacred History of the World, from the Creation to the Deluge, attempted to be philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son. By S. TURNER, F.S.A.

The Traditions of Lancashire: second Series. By J. ROBY.

The Shakspearean Dictionary: being a complete Collection of the Expressions of Shakspeare, in Prose and Verse.

Selections from the Edinburgh Review: comprising the best Articles in that Journal, from its commencement to the present time.

The Fevers and other Diseases prevalent on the Western Coast of Africa; together with the Medical Topography of that Coast. By JAMES BOYLE, M.C.S.L. Surgeon R.N.

Essay on Cholera Morbus. By G. W. LEVEVRE, M.D.

A Familiar Compendium of the Law of Debtor and Creditor. By JOHN H. BRADY.

Letters of a German Prince, being a Journal of a Tour in England, Ireland, and France, in 1828 and 1829, translated from the German.

The Mind: a Poem, in two parts; with other Poems. By C. SWAIN, Author of "Metrical Essays."

A new Edition of the late Dr. MAGEE'S Work on the Atonement.

Useful Geometry, practically exemplified in a series of Diagrams: with Notes, and a Vocabulary. By Mr. TAYLOR.

Time's Telescope, for 1832.

Valpy's Classical Works.—Third Greek Delectus, with English notes, &c.—Four Dialogues of Plato, with English notes, &c. By G. BURGES.—Plutarch's Lives, illustrated with Engravings.—Livy, first five Books, with English notes.—Homer's Iliad, with Notes to the first eight Books.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

A Scientific Association has been recently established, under the auspices of some of the most distinguished literati of the kingdom. Its objects are for the general promotion of Science, through the medium of public lectures; for which purpose meetings will occasionally take place, on stated occasions, in the principal towns of England. The first general meeting for scientific purposes was held on Tuesday the 27th of Sept. in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, at which Lord Milton presided. The theatre of the Museum was occupied by a numerous assemblage of men of science, consisting of some of the most distinguished members of many of the learned bodies in this kingdom, deputations from several of the Philosophical Institutions in the county, and the council and members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.—The Rev. W. V. HAROURT, after reading various letters from distinguished men of science, expressive of their approba-

tion of the design, proceeded in a very eloquent and able address to develop the plan of the proposed Association. He remarked that, in order to give stability and permanence to those scientific meetings, he proposed to found a British Association for the advancement of science, having for its principal objects to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to the efforts of men of science, to remove the national obstacles that now exist to the advancement of science, and to extend our intercourse with foreign philosophers. The Association would employ one week in every year in pointing out the lines in which research should move, proposing problems to be answered and calculations to be made, and setting to work in the most useful manner the multitude of humbler labourers in science who were anxious to know how they might direct their studies with the greatest advantage to science in general. Mr. Harcourt then proceeded to read the plan of the Association in several resolutions. It was proposed that a "British Association for the Advancement of Science" should be formed, to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to the efforts of men of science in this country: That Members of Philosophical Societies in the British Empire should become members, by desiring their names to be enrolled, and contributing some small subscription: That the Association should meet annually at certain places in rotation, &c. The final consideration of the resolutions was left to the Committee, consisting of Authors of Communications to Philosophical Societies.

Sept. 26.—A lecture on magnetism and electricity was delivered by Mr. J. H. ABRAMS, of Sheffield, in the course of which he described an ingenious contrivance of his own, for rendering harmless the hitherto fatal employment of needle pointing.

Sept. 28.—Mr. Robison read Dr. BREWSTER'S paper, in which a general view was taken of the progress of the science of mineralogy; and to the four systems now received by mineralogists, he proposed to add a fifth—namely, the composite system, as combining a species of crystalline structures not included under the other heads. A scientific definition was given of all the orders into which the system would be divided.

Mr. Phillips then read a paper, by Dr. HENRY, of Manchester, on the Philosophical Character of Dr. Priestley. In this paper a view of the state of Chemistry at the period when Dr. Priestley began his labours, was given; and the origin and progress of his chemical studies were traced. Though Dr. Henry is an admirer of Dr. Priestley, the defects in his philosophical character were freely pointed out; but in no one instance was Priestley guilty of mis-stating, or even colouring, a fact to suit an hypothesis;—

and he was never negligent of truth. Dr. Henry vindicated the claim of Dr. Priestley as an original discoverer, against some insinuations and charges of M. Victor Cousin—who had ascribed some of his principal discoveries to a French origin.

In the evening, Mr. R. POTTER, jun. read a paper on a new construction of the reflecting microscope, originally proposed by Sir Isaac Newton; and exhibited very beautiful elliptical mirrors, ground by himself, for the instrument, which was submitted to the examination of the meeting.

Mr. Phillips read a description by Dr. BREWSTER of a new instrument, for distinguishing precious stones and other minerals, by the colour reflected from their surfaces, under particular conditions of combination with fluid media and a rectangular glass prism.

Sept. 29.—Lord MILTON took the chair in the character of President of the British Association for the Promotion of Science.

The Rev. W. V. HARCOURT said, that in the Committee arrangements had been made for the appointment of Auditors of the accounts of the Association; the place selected for the next meeting of the Association in June, 1832, was Oxford.

The first paper read was one by Mr. JOHN DALTON, of Manchester, entitled "Experiments on the quantity of food taken by a person in health, compared with the quantity of secretions, and insensible perspiration." The experiments had been performed on Mr. Dalton himself.

The second paper was by Mr. R. C. POTTER, jun. of Manchester, upon a theory of the reflection of light from the surfaces of bodies, formerly proposed by the late M. Fresnel. By calculations of the quantity of light reflected by various bodies, the author endeavoured to show that the hypothesis alluded to was inadmissible.

The third paper was by WILLIAM HUTTON, esq. Fellow of the Geological Society, on the Whin Sill of the North of England. The basalt generally called the whin sill, and which formed the subject of this paper, rises in Alston Moor; its progress was traced in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, for nearly 100 miles; and its appearance minutely described. During the whole of its course it is stratiform, and found in connexion with every species of rock in the formation.

The fourth paper by Mr. J. F. W. JOHNSTONE, related to the new metal, Vanadium, which is nearly allied to Chromium. It was discovered almost simultaneously about the close of last year, by Sefstrom, a Swedish Professor, and Mr. Johnstone, who obtained it in combination with lead, &c. at Wantock Head. Mr. J. gave a minute description of the properties and characteristics of the metal and its various combinations. The ore is found in a regular crystallised form as

a six-sided prism. It was found in an old mine, which had not been worked for five or six years; and part of the vein seemed to have suffered great violence.

Mr. WITHAM then read papers on the general results of botanical investigation concerning the character of the ancient Flora, which by its decomposition furnished the materials of our coals. The fruits of Mr. Witham's researches on the internal structure of the large stems which fill so many of the sandstones and limestones of the carboniferous epoch, are now beginning to be appreciated; and geologists agree, that the plants of these ancient periods are of more diversified and complicated types than a distinguished foreign writer supposed.

Dr. HENRY's notice of the change of internal structure (read by Mr. Phillips), caused in a copper ore of Anglesea, by the very moderate heat employed in torrefaction, elicited some interesting additions from Dr. DAUBENY, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. PHILLIPS; the latter of whom took occasion to appeal to the scientific proceedings of the whole day, in proof of the real and obvious value of meetings like the present.

In the evening, the Rev. WM. SCORESBY read a highly interesting paper called "An exposition of some of the Laws and Phenomena of Magnetic Induction, with an account of a method of application of the magnetic influence to the determination of the thickness of rocks and other solid substances, not otherwise measurable." The experiments by which Coulomb ascertained the law of magnetic intensity, were on a very minute and delicate scale, but the powerful magnets of Mr. Scoresby have enabled him to exhibit their effect in producing a deviation of the needle at the distance of 60 feet. The lecture lasted upwards of two hours, and was listened to with great delight.

Sept. 30.—Mr. SCORESBY detailed more fully the practical results of his magnetical researches. Mr. Phillips read a memoir by Dr. BREWSTER (illustrated by the exhibition of models), "On the structure of the crystalline lens in the eyes of Fishes." R. J. MURCHISON, esq. President of the Geological Society, gave an account of an extensive deposit, containing marine shells, apparently of existing species, around Prestow, in Lancashire, which elicited some important remarks from Mr. Phillips, Mr. Murchison, and Mr. Greenough. Specimens of the shells were produced by Mr. Gilbertson, the original observer of the deposit in question. The business of the morning was concluded by some remarks on the "Phenomena of Hot Springs," by Dr. DAUBENY; and on "Electrical Phenomena in vacua," by Mr. POTTER.

The gentlemen attending the scientific meeting were this day entertained at dinner in the palace by the Archbishop. In the

evening the theatre of the Museum was again crowded, and Mr. R. POTTER, jun. commenced the proceedings, by reading a paper on the Phenomena of the Aurora Borealis.—Dr. WARWICK then delivered a most interesting lecture on electro-magnetism, which he illustrated by many experiments.—Dr. DAUBENY briefly illustrated the subject of capillary attraction; and Mr. Phillips read the report of Mr. OSBORNE, relative to the formation of Graham island.

Sept. 31.—The following communications were read or verbally delivered to the Association:—On the specific gravity of the human body, by JOHN DALTON, F.R.S. On a large aquamarine, in the possession of the Duke of Braganza, by THOMAS ALLAN, esq. F.R.S.E. On a barometer of linseed oil, and the means of purifying it from its gaseous contents, by JOHN ROBINSON, esq. Sec. R.S.E. On the horary oscillations of the barometer, by J.D. FORBES, esq. F.R.S.E. On an anomaly in the passage of the Satellites of Jupiter over the disc of the planet. These communications respectively elicited much interesting conversation.

In the evening Mr. ROBISON commenced the scientific proceedings by explaining to the assembly the principle of some experiments by the Rev. W. Taylor, Honorary Member of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, on certain modes of increasing the intensity of gas light without increased consumption of gas.

The Rev. W. V. HARCOURT exhibited to the meeting, and explained at some length, a new lamp, contrived by him for the purpose of economical illumination, by the consumption of the cheaper kinds of oil.

Mr. Phillips read a most elaborate and valuable memoir, by Dr. BREWSTER, "On a new analysis of solar light," which the learned author illustrated by diagrams. Some very interesting conversation followed, of which a remarkable peculiarity of vision formed the principal topic.

The last paper read was the translation of a memoir by Professor GAZZERI, of Florence, "on a method of rendering visible the traces of erased writing." In the conversation which followed, Dr. Brewster mentioned the similar evolution by the application of heat to the legends of worn-out coins and medals, and mentioned his surprise at first reading on such a medal, when placed on hot iron, in letters in flame, the legend —*Benedictum sit nomen Dei.*

The scientific business being thus concluded, Lord MOURETH proceeded to address the meeting on the objects and advantages of the present Association. He rejoiced that the city of York, with which he was so intimately connected, had been selected as the birth-place of an association which was destined to confer fresh lustre on British science, to give a new motive and a new guarantee to the friendly intercourse

and continued concord of nations, to make further inroads into the untravelled realm of discovery, and glean fresh harvests from the unexhausted field of nature, to promote the comforts and augment the resources of civilized man, and to exalt above, and over all, the wonder-working hand of Heaven.

Tea and coffee were then served to the visitors, and the company separated highly delighted with the intellectual and social treat which they had enjoyed throughout the week.

The next meeting of the Association will take place at Oxford in June 1832, and the President elect is Dr. Buckland.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Oct. 8. The ceremony of opening this institution, preparatory to the intended course of introductory Lectures, took place this day in the chapel of the college. After divine service, the Bishop of London delivered an eloquent discourse on the advantages of leading religious instruction with a course of general education, so that the "nutriment of science might not be converted into the poison of infidelity." The Rev. W. Otter, the Principal, followed with the inauguration address, to the same effect as that of the Right Rev. Prelate. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the public were admitted to the Museum, and to the interior of the edifice generally. The Museum contains an extensive selection of anatomical preparations, and models of the most varied character, botanical specimens, &c.

We had to regret the absence of many noble and distinguished individuals, whom the very late debate in the House of Lords the same morning had prevented from attending, and the deep gloom and humidity of the day appeared to throw a damp over the whole proceedings.

As we have previously stated in our pages, the building was originally intended to preserve a general uniformity with Somerset House, and to occupy the site left vacant by the non-completion of the eastern wing. The entrance is by a neat semicircular archway, from the Strand, over which are placed the symbolical figures of Holiness and Wisdom, standing on each side the royal arms; under which is written in relief, "SANCTE ET SAPIENTER." The building extends from the Strand to the river Thames, the façade fronting which is not yet erected. The western front of the College is 304 feet in length, and is designed in the same style of architecture as the other buildings of Somerset House. Mr. Smirke is the architect. The area before it is of a quadrangular form, on the west side of which is part of the public offices.

The interior of the edifice is very capa-

cious; and well calculated for the objects in view. A spacious chapel occupies the centre on the first floor, calculated to provide sittings for upwards of 800 students; its length being seventy-two feet, and breadth fifty-two. Under it is a public hall of similar dimensions, for examinations and other public occasions. The lecture-rooms are of different forms and sizes, so as to afford accommodation in the best manner that can be foreseen for the purposes to which they will be applied, and for the different classes which may occupy them. The number of pupils of the higher department which these lecture-rooms are calculated to contain, is about 2,000. The rooms intended for the lower department occupy the northern portion of the building on a lower story, and they are of sufficient extent to receive, conveniently, at least 400 pupils. Rooms for refreshments, under proper regulations, are attached to each department. An extensive suite of rooms, on the first floor, will be appropriated to the library of the College, and to the museum and collections of natural history and science, connected with the various departments which will form the course of studies.

In the part of the new structure next the River, will be provided the residence for the Principal of the College, and several apartments for the professors; there will also be a suite of apartments for professors, extending along the whole western front of the building, on the second story.

The arrangements for the building were finally completed, and the specification for its construction drawn up, in July 1829, when measures were immediately taken for procuring tenders from respectable builders for the execution of the works, and a tender was accepted by the provisional committee on the 25th of August, for erecting the carcass, or shell, of the entire building, for the sum of 63,947l. The works were commenced on the 10th of September, 1829. The Council entered into contracts for the completion of the interior finishings, progressively, as might be found convenient; and have completed in the first instance those portions of the structure which were indispensably necessary for commencing the business of the College.

The first introductory Lecture, on Anatomy and Physiology, was delivered by Professor Mayo on the 10th of Oct., the public being admitted by tickets. The next day Professor Daniell delivered a lecture on Chemistry; and on the 17th, the Rev. T. G. Hall gave a lecture introductory to his course on Mathematics.

FRENCH DRAMA.

Jacques Clement, a Tragedy in 5 Acts, by Mr. D'Eugny,

Independent of the interest excited by the subject of this piece, its varied fortune, pre-

vious to representation, gives it a claim to notice. It was first announced under the title of *Le clerc de la Bascote*; but the censorship, under Charles X., prohibited the performance. The revolution of 1830 destroyed that tender feeling for the monastic character, which had been so unsparingly afforded by the Royal Government, and the MS. was delivered simultaneously to the *Théâtre Français* and the *Odeon*: for as the piece was written conjointly by Messrs. Scribe and D'Epagny, each made use of a copy. This double delivery gave rise to a lawsuit, which ended by awarding to Mr. D'Epagny the entire copyright, while the *Théâtre Français* has conferred upon him the exclusive honours of its authorship.* The title of the piece has undergone two further changes: it was performed for the first time at the *Théâtre Français* on the 17th Aug. under the name of *Le Bachelier et le Théologien*; it has since been announced as *Jacques Clément*. The name of the heroine would, after all be more appropriate than either designation.

The events of this drama are represented in the following order. Agathe Thevenot, daughter of a Parisian draper, is discovered in a deep melancholy. A soliloquy informs us that her hopes are blighted; and her grief is more poignant in consequence of her resolution to conceal the cause. The Duchess of Villeroy arrives, and orders certain articles to be prepared, and sent to the Dominican convent for *Frère Jacques*, in the name of St. Ursule. The sudden appearance of Count Octouville alarms Agathe, who immediately quits the shop. The count is engaged to marry a sister of the Duchess, who rallies him on his visit to the draper's daughter: but he informs her that having to send a letter to the King at St. Cloud, he had come to request Thevenot to be the bearer; his cowardly, selfish disposition inducing him to transfer the danger from himself to an unsuspecting individual, who had saved his father's life, and who from that circumstance had always taken an interest in his welfare. Thevenot consents to deliver the letter to the *Seigneur de Brautôme*, (who by the way had quitted the court at the death of Catherine de Medicis). *Aubry le Boucher*, a man of influence among the *Sixteen*, gives Thevenot a passport, and he prepares to depart. In the interval arrives Marcel, a bachelor of laws; he is betrothed to Agathe, and waits her appearance with due anxiety. Jacques Clément, an old schoolfellow of Marcel's, then enters the shop: he informs his friend that St. Ursule has shown herself to him at the altar, and gives strong evidence of a mind bewildered by enthusiasm. Agathe's cold reception

alarms Marcel; and her declaration that she will not marry him, completely mystifies both her father and her lover.

In the second act it is night. Agathe is alone, waiting her father's return, when Octouville enters by the window. Having already dishonoured Agathe while defenceless, in consequence of a powerful opiate, which he had caused to be administered, he had returned to renew his attack on the unprotected girl. On this occasion she is able to resist him; and during their struggle, Thevenot presents himself, followed by Aubry, who proceeds to make a most serious charge. Henry III. has sent a letter to the *Sixteen*, stating that they have a traitor among them, he having received overtures he would not, however, name the individual, in order to excite their mutual distrust.

As Thevenot was the only person who had quitted Paris, he stood convicted of having carried the treasonable missive; and was called upon to name his employer, or prepare to suffer death himself. The good-hearted draper, although hurt at being so deceived, is still averse to betray a man who had professed great friendship for him; but when Agathe learns the cause of Thevenot's trouble, she relates the treatment she had suffered from the Count, and urges her father to save his own life, by denouncing the monster. Thevenot, however, wishes to obtain reparation for his child, and promises to keep the secret, on the Count's engaging to marry Agathe.

In the third act, the Count informs the Duchess that Thevenot has been killed in prison by the populace; their secret is therefore safe. Marcel, still ignorant of what has occurred, implores Octouville not to deprive him of his betrothed; and the Count, glad of a pretext for declining the union, affects generosity in yielding to the youth's entreaty. It is still to be feared, however, that Henry III. may make known the author of the overtures; and the King's death seems the only means of insuring safety for Octouville and the Duchess: this leads them to employ Clément to assassinate him. The Duchess appears again before the monk, and succeeds in exciting his frenzy, by throwing him a martyr's palm. The Abbey of St. Germain is afterwards lighted up for the nuptials of Octouville and his noble bride; Clément being there, discovers on the altar of a subterranean chapel a Bible opened at the book of Judith: thus fortified, he not only resolves to kill the *Valois* (Henry III.) but endeavours to persuade Marcel to assassinate the *Bearnais* (Henry IV.); but the bachelor's errand at the abbey prevented him from attending to the monk's advice. Thevenot had given Clément a letter, with instructions to deliver it to Agathe, if her marriage with Octouville did not immediately take place: it had

* It is said that Mr. Scribe intends during his share of the work, in the *of an opera comique*.

reached Marcel's hand, and contained the Count's proposal to the King. As Octouville is entering the church, to join the Duchess and her sister, Marcel accosts him, and producing the fatal letter, he threatens to denounce him, unless he instantly marries Agathe. The miserable wretch, careful of his own life as he was heedless of that of others, consents; the ceremony takes place, and Agathe becomes Countess d'Octouville.

In the concluding act, when Octouville calls upon Marcel to deliver the terrible document, he receives this answer: "You can take it from my person, after you have killed me. Do you think I am idiot, that I should force you to marry the object of my own affections, and then leave you in quiet possession?" They withdraw; ~~when noise~~ is heard; they fight, and the Count falls: leaving it to the spectator's imagination to infer the subsequent union of the afflicted lovers; while the death of Henry III. is announced, to the entire satisfaction of the Duchess of Villeroy.

This play has considerable merit; several very opposite characters are well drawn and sustained, and the whole is put together in a pleasing manner; not the less so, from its being in prose. The Duchess of Villeroy is a good specimen of the intriguing character of many ladies of quality at this period, being anxious to secure the favour of whichever party might prove the strongest. Count Octouville, an unprincipled libertine, proud of his birth, but affecting popular familiarity with the Leaguers; one of the Sixteen, but assisting the Duchess in her treachery. Aubry-le-Boucher, fine specimen of democracy, a ragamuffin elevated to importance; although limited in his ideas, he appears honest in his views, and straightforward in his actions. Marcel, an ingenuous youth; in turn, the distracted lover, the adopted brother, and the bold avenger of Agathe. Clement displays all the strength of a weak mind, all the impurity of religious fanaticism. Thevenot, an honest citizen, more anxious to repair his daughter's honour, than to save his own life; and, finally, the lovely Agathe, whose distressing situation is calculated to move the most obdurate heart.

History is now considered a mere peg for dramatists to hang their subjects on; but the circumstances of the time should be strictly attended to, or there is an end to the pretence of pourtraying the manners of an age; and though an ideal personage may be introduced, a real one must not be misrepresented. All the characters of this piece are fictitious, with the exception of Clement, whose desperate deed is too notorious to allow any room for the poetic license. There was also a violent Leaguer, named Aubry; but he was not one of the Sixteen, neither was he a butcher, being curate of St. André-des-Arcs. A street in Paris bears the name

of *Aubry-le-Boucher*; and that circumstance, probably, struck the author's mind, and made him disregard the real fact. At the time of the League the Dominican monks were invariably called *Jacobins*; but it would be fastidious to find fault with the author on that account, as the term *Jacobian* now conveys a very different idea. Clement was instigated to his crime in a manner, and for motives very similar to the dramatic narrative; and Mr. d'Epagny's tragedy is nearly as correct a representation of the time of the League, as the usage of the French stage will permit.

W. S. B.

MEXICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Our correspondent Mr. CLARKSON observes—"Perceiving a claim set up to the discovery of the ruins of Palanque by Lieut.-Col. Galindo, in the *Literary Gazette* of Oct. 15, permit me to recall your attention to the following singular circumstances: that my article on Mexican Antiquities in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September refers to these and other South American ruins; that I referred to them in a leading article in the *Sunday Times* of 1825, and the *Monthly Magazine* of the same year; that numerous illustrations of Palanque by Aglio appear in Lord Kingsborough's work on 'Mexican Antiquities,' published more than a twelvemonth; and finally, that I exhibited numerous copies of drawings of Palanque in my Lectures at Stanmore a month ago, which copies of drawings are taken from a scarce work published ten or twelve years."

Sept. 22. The copyright of the miscellaneous prose works of Sir Walter Scott, which compose six volumes 8vo, was sold at Edinburgh for the sum of 240*l.* Only three bidders appeared, two of whom retired soon after the competition had begun; the third, Mr. Cadell, being understood, as in the former sale of the *Waverley* novels, to bid in behalf of the illustrious author himself. Sir Walter set out on the 24th upon his continental tour. He performs the voyage in a King's ship, and will make Naples his residence for the winter. His daughter, Miss Scott, accompanied him.

ADVERSARIA.

Dangères the Jesuit composed the following epigram, on the nomination of Cardinal Bona as a candidate for the papedom, in 1670. (The election, however, was carried by Altieri, who took the name of Clement X.)

Grammaticæ leges plerunque Ecclesia spernit:
Foste erit ut licet dicere Papa bona.
Vana soleritam ne te conturbet imago;
Eset Papa bonus, si Bona Papa foret.

Ladnoct.

James d'Arc or d'Ay, father of the celebrated Joan of Arc, was ennobled by letters

patent in December, 1479, under the name of Du Lys. The male line became extinct in 1760.

Joan of Arc obtained for the two villages of Greux and Domremy in the Barrois (now department of the Vosges), an exemption of taxes, which they enjoyed till the equalization of imposts in 1789.

It would be interesting to trace the fortunes of the Scotch and Irish adherents of the Stuarts, through the succeeding generations. Ulysses Monroe, who fought gallantly against Cromwell, and was stripped of his property, received no indemnity from Charles II.; nevertheless his two sons, Edmund and Charles, remained attached to James II. in his reverses, and the latter accompanied him to France. His two grandsons served in the army of the Emperor of Germany, and arrived at the rank of Major-General; one of whom died in 1801, and the other in 1816.

When Bailly, mayor of Paris at the French Revolution, was dragged to the scaffold, one of the myrmidons who conducted him, exclaimed, *You shake:—Yes, with cold, answered the aged sufferer.* This stoical reply seems to have suggested a line in Lord Byron's tragedy of the Duke of Venice,

“—Thou tremblest, Faliero,
But 'tis with age, then.”

When the French army, in the invasion of Egypt, came in sight of the Pyramids at sunrise, Napoleon, stretching out his hand toward Gizeh, addressed the soldiers in these words: *To day you are going to encounter the rulers of Egypt; reflect, that from the height of these monuments forty centuries have their eyes upon you.*

The English lay claim to the authorship of the celebrated book *de Imitatione Christi*. Bernardino Russignoli, rector of the college of Turin, having found a MS. of it in the Jesuits' House at Aroua, inferred that it had belonged to the library of the Benedictine Monks, who formerly possessed that monastery. It bore the name of John Gessen, or Gerson. However, this argument was destroyed by the declaration of the Genoese Jesuit Andrea Maiola, who said that he had brought the MS. from his father's house in 1579, and left it at Aroua. M. Gence has edited the *Imitatio*, with a preface attributing it to John Gerson, chancellor of Paris under Charles VI., and has maintained the same opinion in his *Considerations*, annexed to M. Barbier's dissertation on the translations of that work. Mr. Charles Butler has given a more recent vote in favour of Kempis, and the Edinburgh *Reviewers* are of the same opinion. It is remarkable that Kempis himself wrote an eulogy of the Virgin Mary, whose name is not even mentioned in the *Imitatio*.

Leslie's chief work, *A short and easy method with the Deists*, is attributed by some writers to Saint Real.

Llorente's *Political Portraits of the Popes*, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo, is considered to possess more erudition than judgment, and to evince more research than honesty. M. de Mahul, in his *Memoir of Llorente*, remarks, that its claims on the reader's confidence may be estimated by the apocryphal stories and absurdities he has inserted, and among others that of *Pope Joan*. There is a passage in a letter of Pope Leo IX. subversive of this calumnious story. The Pope, writing to the patriarch of Constantinople, says, “It is commonly reported that a woman has been placed in the Holy Chair of Constantinople. But this would be so abominable a crime that we cannot believe it.” Fleury remarks, it is evident from this reproach, that the fable of *Pope Joan* was not yet invented, for she is usually placed between Leo IV. and Benedict III. But Leo IV. died in 856, and Leo IX. in 1054. How could he cast such a suspicion on the See of Constantinople, without blushing for the reputation of his own, if there were any foundation for this story. The first persons who mention it, are Anastasius the librarian, who had been excommunicated by Adrian II., and Siegbert the Monk, who embraced the quarrel of the emperor Henry IV. against Gregory VII.—two very suspicious witnesses.

Where is the sentence, *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*, to be found?

There is something beautifully touching in this stanza of Wordsworth, which mere critic would never discover:

She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and oh!
The difference to me!

The story of the dialogue of Bruce and Wallace on the banks of the Carran is entirely apocryphal. Charles Blount has imagined a similar one between James II. and William III. on the banks of the Boyne, the evening before the battle which decided the fate of the former.

The Bas-breton language is divided into a great many dialects, and a proverb of that country says,

Kant bro, kant kis,
Kant parri z, kant ilis.

That is, A hundred territories, a hundred customs; a hundred parishes, a hundred churches. It is evident from these words that the term *ilis* was borrowed from the French *eglise*, and *paroisse*, from the French *paroisse*. A sanguine antiquary, such as Vertot, might have argued from these expressions that the French, and not the Welsh, evangelised and parochialised Brittany. Voltaire argues that the Greeks established, not a colony, but a factory, at Marseilles, and that the Celtic language prevailed there, because there are no words of Greek derivation in the French language, except terms of art.

CYDWELL.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sept. 23.

The *Lord Advocate* moved the second reading of the SCOTCH REFORM Bill. He entered at considerable length into the defective state of the Scottish Representation, and maintained that the Scotch system was not a representation of the influence of the Crown, or of the influence of the Peerage, or of the influence of the high aristocracy, or of the influence of the landed proprietary, but the representation of a small and insignificant oligarchy, not of high rank or station—not of individuals connected with either the landed interest or the aristocracy of the country. The whole of the constituency for the 30 counties of Scotland did not embrace a constituency of more than 2500 persons, and the borough constituency (66 boroughs) was only 1,400. In Bute, within the memory of man, one freeholder discharged in his own person the offices of sheriff, elector, and candidate, and returned himself unanimously. (Laughter.) In Glasgow, with 200,000 persons, there were only seventeen actual voters, nominally thirty-three, and this large town was joined to two others. The motion was supported by Mr. Gillon, Sir G. Warrender, Mr. K. Douglas, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. C. Grant, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. S. Wortley, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and opposed by Mr. Ramsay, Col. Lindsay, Sir G. Clerk, Sir R. Peel, and Sir G. Murray.—On a division, there appeared—for the second reading, 209; against it, 94.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Sept. 28.

The *Lord Chancellor* introduced a Bill, the object of which was to effect a great reform in the practice of the Court of Chancery—namely, to accelerate the progress of suits, to diminish the expenses, and to render the obtaining of judgments more certain. It was also proposed by this Bill to substitute *vide voce* evidence for the present cumbersome and unsatisfactory system of taking all examinations upon written documents. The Bill was read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of SUPPLY, when it was moved that the sum of 163,670*l.* should be granted to defray the expenses of Windsor Castle for 1832.—Mr. James animad-
GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

verted on the extravagance of building palaces for nobody to inhabit, observing that this enormous prodigality had been produced by the pernicious ostentation of the late King.—A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. *Hume* said, that expenses of this description ought to be defrayed by sale of the Crown Lands, which were only a burden to the country, by giving rise to useless offices, and moved that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and ask leave to sit again. On a division, there appeared—For the amendment, 12; against it, 110.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Sept. 29.

On the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, a Bill, enabling the Court of Chancery to dispense with those officers who were appointed to superintend and manage affairs of LUNACY, was read a first time.

The *Lord Chancellor* presented petitions in favour of the REFORM BILL from the City of Edinburgh, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, and from the Livery of London. His Lordship said that the inhabitants of Edinburgh had no more to do with the election of their Members than the people of Constantinople. His Lordship implored the House to give the measure now before them the most serious consideration; for they never stood on the brink of so important a discussion as that which they were on the eve of debating.

Sept. 30. A vast number of petitions in favour of the REFORM BILL was presented by Lords Poltimore and Morley, the Duke of Sussex, the Earl of Camperdown, the Marquess of Cleveland, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Rosse, Lord Holland, the Duke of Hamilton, and the Duke of Richmond. It was agreed that thenceforth the House should meet at four o'clock for the reception of petitions, and proceed to business at six.

The WINE DUTIES Bill, after some observations by the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Wellington, was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Sir J. *Hobhouse* moved the recommitment of the VESTRY BILL. *Lord Althorp* moved an amendment, to the effect that no act should be binding on the parishioners without the consent of two-thirds of the inhabitants. After a

long conversation, the Committee divided, when there appeared—for the amendment 62; against it, 37. It was then agreed to insert three-fifths, instead of two-thirds.

House of Lords, Oct. 3.

After a vast number of petitions had been presented in favour of the REFORM BILL, and some few against it, the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill was read, when Earl *Grey* rose, and introduced the subject in a very long and exceedingly able speech, in the course of which he gave a brief sketch of his political life, observing that he had been a consistent advocate of Reform for nearly half a century. Believing, as he did, that a change was necessary, to infuse new vigour into the constitution—to unite the estates of the realm in the bonds of a sacred and happy union—and to make the House of Commons that which it was intended to be, and professed to be, and ought to be—the full, vigorous, and efficient representative of the people of England. He said that this would set the question hereafter for ever at rest. The people had long turned with disgust from beholding persons returned to the House of Commons under the false and insulting title of representatives of the people, while they were, in fact, the mere nominees of Peers, or wealthy persons, who pretended that they had now converted a public trust into their own private property, and that they had a right to use it or to abuse it for their own individual benefit, and without any reference to the interests of the people. They beheld the scenes which disgraced every general election—when the most gross and scandalous corruption was practised without disguise—when the sale of seats in the House of Commons was a matter of undisputed notoriety; and on consulting the laws and constitution of the country, they had found that such proceedings were at once illegal and inconsistent with their rights. Government themselves could not close their eyes to these facts, and therefore it had been determined to abolish all those boroughs in which it was found impracticable to amend the representation, and to make those other provisions which were to be found in the present Bill, and which his Lordship then proceeded to explain at some length to the House. His Lordship then said, that the present system made Government dependent on possessors of borough property, and prevented them from bestowing those emoluments and advantages which they wished to confer on deserving and meritorious persons, but which they were

obliged to grant to individuals who possessed this species of political power. By this Bill their Lordships would still have that fair and proper influence which their situation always ought and always would command. He therefore called on them to concur in a measure which had received the sanction of the other House, and which had been hailed with a more unanimous expression of satisfaction throughout the country, than he believed any measure of any description had ever before elicited. As to the effect which the rejection or adoption of the measure by their Lordships might produce to him, or to the administration of which he formed a part, his Lordship observed, that by this measure he was resolved to stand or fall. The question of his continuance in office for one hour would depend on the prospect of his being able to carry through that which he considered so important to the safety and happiness of the country.

Lord *Wharncliffe* said, that the Constitution could not go on with such a system as this Bill would establish. The House of Commons would absorb into itself all the power and privileges of their Lordships' House, and perhaps of the Crown itself. His Lordship observed, that he did not defend nomination because it was made by Peers or other influential individuals, but because its effect in the House of Commons was, that it acted as a check on those places which were popularly represented. It prevented the ebullitions of popular feeling from having too great an influence on the decisions of a deliberative body. His Lordship then proceeded to express his belief, that this measure was one of the greatest delusions ever practised on the public,—a measure more full of anomalies than any that had ever before been introduced into Parliament. He objected to the number of large towns to which this Bill gave the right of representation, complaining that its principle was not property, but population. He should therefore move, as an amendment, that this Bill be rejected.—The Earl of *Mulgrave* said, that, whether the Bill should be rejected or not, an efficient Reform must take place,—such a Reform as would no longer leave in the hands of Peers the power of nominating Members.—The Earl of *Mansfield* thought that Reform was not necessary, and if it were, the Bill was one which their Lordships could not pass.—Lord *King* could not suppress his surprise at hearing it proposed by the other side to reject a Bill sent there from the House of Commons by a large majority. The Noble Lord concluded by stating, that he never voted

more heartily for any measure than he should vote for the second reading of this Bill.—The Marquess of *Bute* opposed the Bill.—Lord *Wharncliffe*, having been given to understand that the shape in which he had put his amendment was calculated to offend the House of Commons, begged to be allowed to alter his proposition, and, instead of moving the rejection of the Bill, to move that it be read a second time that day six months. This gave rise to a long conversation; and the Noble Lord's alteration of his motion was ultimately allowed.

Oct. 4. After the presenting of numerous petitions both for and against the REFORM Bill, the debate was resumed by the Earl of *Winchelsea*, who said, that the disfranchisement of the boroughs had been carried too far. He could have wished that one Member should have been left to each borough, and, where the number of constituents was very small, that the franchise should have been extended to the adjoining parish or hundred. He also objected to that part of the Bill which took away the franchise from the non-resident freemen, while the privileges of the freeholders were left untouched. He also objected to extending the elective franchise to those places, such as Greenwich, Woolwich, Finsbury, Marylebone, &c. which had no separate interests. He felt himself bound, therefore, to resist the further progress of a measure in which one false step could never be retraced.—The Earl of *Harrowby* opposed the Bill in a very long speech. His Lordship was friendly to the nomination boroughs. They had often proved a valuable safeguard against the domineering influence, sometimes of the Crown, sometimes of the people, and it was through them that most of those persons who had made a distinguished figure in Parliament had found their way into it, either on their first entrance or at some subsequent period of their lives. A great objection to this Bill was, that it would make the Constitution too democratic. He had always been friendly to the principle of giving representatives to the large towns, and should have no objection to see a part of the system of nomination boroughs revised, with a view to a diminution of their influence.—

Viscount *Melbourne* said, that no one could be more averse than himself to incur the hazard and responsibility of making great changes in the constitution of the House of Commons; but when the people no longer regarded their system of government with a favourable opinion, but looked upon it with disaf-

fection and contempt, it was time to think about repairing the edifice, which would otherwise probably crumble to dust. His Lordship said, that the question for their Lordships' consideration was, whether there was to be a reform or not. If the House went into a Committee, it would be in their Lordships' power to make any requisite alterations. If a Committee were refused, the people could come to but one conclusion on the subject—that it was useless to look to that House for a redress of their grievances.—The Duke of *Wellington* said that this measure went to overturn the whole system of representation, and took occasion to advert to the declaration against Reform made by his Grace at the commencement of the last Session, and complained that he had been misrepresented. What he—as a Minister of the Crown, bound to support the institutions of the country, and to resist all projects of Parliamentary Reform—had said, was, that he approved of the constitution of Parliament; but if he were to invent a constitution for Parliament over again, he would not say that he would adopt the same as it now existed, because the invention of man could not accomplish it, but he would endeavour to frame one like it, in which property should preponderate. His Grace denied that the dissolution of the late Government was occasioned by this declaration. His Grace then said that this Bill went to violate both the principle and the practice of the Constitution. The town representation would be thrown into the hands of close, self-elected committees; and by the undue enlargement of the powers of the town constituency, the balance of the agricultural representation of the counties would be destroyed. The Bill would create a fierce democratic constituency, and consequently a fierce and democratic body of representatives. Were this Bill carried, the Noble Duke said, that the Churches of England and Ireland would soon cease to exist. His Grace added, in conclusion, that the question of Reform had now assumed such a shape, that, whatever might be the decision of their Lordships on this particular Bill, but a very short time would elapse before the subject would be again brought under their Lordships' consideration. He would therefore entreat of their Lordships, that, in deciding upon this Bill, they would not pledge themselves to any line of conduct on a future occasion.

Oct. 5. On resuming the adjourned debate on the REFORM Bill, the Earl of *Dudley* and *Ward* said, that the Bill,

framed as it was, proceeded on the monstrous proposition that we never had had a good government,—that the people had always been deprived of their rights. The people had been induced to support this Bill, foolishly conceiving that it would extend commerce,—make trade more brisk,—give more general employment to the labouring classes,—and make bread cheaper. Notwithstanding the present excitement, he earnestly recommended their Lordships to reject the Bill.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* said that he fully admitted changes to be great evils, especially in so complicated a state of society as our own ; but it would be found, from a careful study of the statute book, that in those important periods of our history—the Reformation, the Revolution, the succession of the House of Hanover, the Union between Scotland and England, that between England and Ireland, and the recent disfranchisement of the Irish Free-holders, the laws legalizing those events were but so many cases in which the old institutions of the country were made to bend to a great, he would even say an immense, political expediency. The Noble Marquess then observed, that taking into consideration a fact on which much stress had been laid by the Noble Duke (Wellington), on the discussion of the Emancipation Bill—namely, that it had received the sanction of the King's Government,—he had hoped for his Grace's support on this occasion. In the case of Reform, however, the tables were to be turned. The Noble Duke had, however, intimated the possibility of a change in his opinions, and had thus added his name to the list of those who thought some reform necessary. The Noble Marquess, after some remarks, concluded an eloquent speech by urging on their Lordships the expediency of passing the Bill.—The Marquess of *Londonderry* said, that the Reform Bill was at once unjust, unconstitutional, and unprincipled. It was unjust, because it robbed many of their rights ; it was unconstitutional, because it was subversive of the best principles of the Constitution ; and it was unprincipled, because there was no part of the Bill that was not framed to render Whig supremacy eternal. The Noble Marquess, in conclusion, said that he would give his most decided vote against the Bill, and this he declared before his God, his Country, and his King.—Viscount *Goderick* said, that this was no new question : it had been agitated for nearly 60 years, and though it might occasionally slumber, it could not sleep, there being something in the constitution of human nature, and the

working of men's minds, which rendered it impossible that it should ever be extinguished. The practice of buying and selling seats in Parliament had tended to increase the general feeling for Reform ; for, spite of all the virtues ascribed to this glaring innovation on the public liberties, the people of England were not such tools as to be made to believe that that part of the system of Government which the law denounced as a crime ought in practice to be considered a virtue.—The Earl of *Haddington* said, that the support given to the Bill had been mainly caused by the universal expectations of undefinable blessings which it was not possible for any measure to bestow. The necessity of a Reform had been generally acknowledged by Noble Lords, but not a Reform like the present, which, if carried, must sweep away the Monarchy and the House of Lords. He did not think that the Noble Earl Grey could well have introduced a less sweeping measure, and expressed his regret that the Noble Duke (Wellington) had not submitted a more limited plan, and thus saved the public from much mischievous excitement, and much mischievous delusion.—The Earl of *Radnor* observed, that, with but two exceptions, all the objections of the opponents of the Bill were directed against the details, which might easily be modified in Committee, while the principle—the main subject-matter of the motion for the second reading—was left wholly untouched. The necessity of some Reform was conceded on all hands ; and it appeared to him that the present was a fit time for conceding to the general wish, and passing the present measure, which would tranquillize the public mind, and satisfy the just expectations of the country. He was himself the proprietor of a close borough—the borough of Downton. What was the constituency of that borough at this moment ? He (Lord Radnor) was the constituency. He was not only the proprietor of 99 out of the 100 tenures that conferred the right of voting there, but the returning officer besides. The Noble Earl said, that the present demand for Reform was to be ascribed to the increased intelligence of the country ; it was absolutely necessary to change the institutions of the nation. His Lordship, in conclusion, called upon the House to adopt the Bill, and expressed his determination to give it his hearty support.

Oct. 6. After a great number of petitions had been presented, the Earl of *Falmouth* resumed the debate on the Reform Bill. He saw nothing in the

arguments of Noble Lords who supported this Bill to show that, if it were passed, further demands would not be made by the people. If, said the Noble Earl, the desire was to produce a Republic, then establish one by all means; but do not affront the understanding by saying that the change contemplated was a change for the preservation of that House and the House of Commons. The Noble Lord contended that the result of the late elections proved the impolicy and unfairness of the course adopted by Ministers, and declared that they were trifling with the rich inheritance their forefathers had left them, and staking that inheritance on one desperate cast. He should therefore give the Bill his most strenuous opposition.—The Earl of *Roseberry* said, that he would support the second reading of the Bill, because, though not a speculative Reformer, he was convinced that some measure of the kind was indispensably necessary. His Lordship said, that if he thought that the measure would diminish the just influence of the Aristocracy, he would not support it; but he was of a very different opinion, and only considered that it would destroy an influence which it was odious and improper for the Aristocracy to retain.—The Earl of *Carnarvon* expressed the strongest disapprobation not only of the measure, but of the manner in which it had been brought forward. He could not help declaring that it was a measure calculated, altogether, to subvert the Constitution. The wiser and the better course for their Lordships to pursue, having the best interests of the country in view, was to reject the Bill; and he trusted that they would do so, regardless of either intimidation or threats.—Lord *Plunket* said, that their Lordships had certainly an undoubted right to legislate upon this measure; but he begged them to recollect, that they were sitting in judgment upon the people of England. The people of England were a moral, intelligent people, and expressed their wishes for this Bill, and this Bill alone. But Noble Lords said, that this Bill would prove injurious to the people, and that, if they got it, they would proceed to overthrow the Church, and destroy the established institutions of the country. This was an insulting attack upon the people of England. They were too wise and too prudent to adopt any such desperate course as that which had been thus marked out for them. His Lordship said, that he thought it quite impossible that any Government could now be carried on without conceding Reform.

Oct. 7. The adjourned debate upon the REFORM Bill was resumed by Lord *Wynford*, who contended that the feeling in favour of this Bill was fast dying away. That there was a sentiment in favour of Reform, he admitted; but not so with respect to this Bill, which went the length of revolutionizing the country. His Lordship expressed himself an enemy to the buying and selling of seats, and said that a Bill to do away with that practice should have his support. This Bill would destroy the Church and the landed interest, and prove injurious to the morals of the people, and he should therefore oppose it.—The Earl of *Eldon* objected to the boroughs and corporations being deprived of their privileges, to which they were as much entitled as the Members of that House were to their Peerages; and said that, whatever might be his respect for the House of Hanover, or to the King on the throne, he would never consent to a step so detrimental to the best interests of the kingdom. His Lordship added, that this was the most important question which had ever come before Parliament; for it would introduce annual Parliaments, it would introduce the vote by ballot, and in fine it would be incompatible with the existence of that House, if not of the Throne, and every other institution of the country.—The Lord *Chancellor* said, that he had listened with profound attention to the various arguments which had been advanced against the Bill, and was bound to say, that they had left his mind wholly uninfluenced. His Lordship said, that, so far from this measure having a tendency to revolution, its operation would be of a directly opposite character. Even *Dean Swift*, who was a good Tory, had said, that decayed boroughs should be abolished, and that Parliaments should not have above a year's duration—doctrines which if broached in this day would expose a man to the appellation of Radical. His Lordship then proceeded to comment on and refute the principal arguments which had been brought against the Bill in the course of the debate; and observed, with respect to the 10/- franchise, that, although he thought it unobjectionable, still when the Bill went into Committee, if it were deemed better to establish a higher rate of franchise in one place, and a lower rate in another, such a proposition should receive the most deliberate consideration. The Noble Lord, in conclusion, addressed the House in a pathetic and solemn manner, telling them that if they did not grant concessions to the people now,

they would be obliged to yield further concessions hereafter. He implored them, he called upon them by all which they held most dear, unless they were opposed to all Reform, on his bended knees he implored them not to reject this Bill. The Noble and Learned Lord sat down (after having spoken for four hours) amidst loud and repeated cheers.—

Lord *Lyndhurst* opposed the Bill in a speech of some length. His principal objection to the measure was, that it would send into the House at least 150 democratic Members, and that three-fourths of the Irish Members would of necessity be agitators. He did not wish to change our Monarchical Government for a Republic, but he considered such a Government as would be formed under this Bill would be as bad, if not worse, than a Republic.—Lord *Holland* supported the Bill, and said that he believed the people were sincere in their petitions, when they prayed for Reform and said nothing of the ballot and universal suffrage.—Lord *Tenterden* could not view without great dissatisfaction the rights of all corporate bodies, whether acquired by charter or prescription, treated with the contempt which was shown towards them by this Bill. He filled a situation which made it peculiarly incumbent on him to protect rights and privileges, and for that, among other reasons, he must dissent from this Bill.

—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* said, he was attached to the constitution of the country, but he could not deny that it had its defects and anomalies. He was desirous that any errors of practice which might have crept into the system should be amended, and he believed he might say that all who sat on that Bench concurred with him in these sentiments. If their Lordships passed the Bill, no man would rejoice more than himself if experience should prove that the apprehensions entertained of it were groundless. If the Bill should be rejected, and any popular violence be the consequence, which he did not apprehend, he was quite prepared to bear his share of the general calamity.—The Duke of *Sussex* supported the Bill. If it did not pass, some other measure must pass ere long less favourable than this, because brought forward under less favourable circumstances.—The Duke of *Gloucester* said he was a Reformer. He had long desired to see a safe and temperate plan brought forward, and should be ready to support it. This, however, was a proposition for a new constitution, and he should therefore oppose it.—

The Marquis of *Hastings* supported the Bill. From the opportunities of observation he had, he entertained no doubt

that the wish for reform prevailed very generally in those parts of the country with which he was acquainted.—The Earl of *Harewood* said he believed there was a strong feeling in the country in favour of Reform. But there was a wide difference between the reform which many desired, and this Bill.—Lord *Barham* supported the Bill. Their Lordships possessed an influence which they ought not to possess; and it was inconsistent with justice, morality, and religion, to retain that to which they had no right.

Earl *Grey* rose to reply. He said that his sole motive for bringing forward this measure was the belief that it was requisite for the tranquillity of the country. That measure the people had with almost one voice approved—and they were tremblingly awaiting for the result of this night's proceedings, which, if it were hostile to the measure, he should contemplate with anxiety. The rejection of this Bill would be general discontent and dissatisfaction—that could not be safe in any country. He complained that the opposition to the measure seemed to be carried on less with a view to defeat the Bill, than to drive its advocates from office. He repeated what he had said on a former occasion, that to the present measure, or to one of equal extent, he was pledged: and if a more moderate measure would satisfy the people, although no man could be more happy to see that result, he would not be the person to introduce such a measure. As to what course he should follow under those circumstances, it was for him to consider. But this much he would say, that he should be culpable if he were to resign his office, and abandon his King, so long as he could be of use to him; for he was bound to him by gratitude as great as ever subject owed a sovereign. Therefore, so long as he could be a useful servant—so long as he could carry measures necessary to the security and happiness of the country, he would not abandon the King.

The House then proceeded to divide: and the numbers were, for the second reading: Contents, Present 128—Proxies 30; 158. Non-Contents, Present 150—Proxies 49; 199. Majority against the Bill, 41.

The House adjourned at a quarter past six in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Oct. 10.

Lord *Ebrington*, in a speech of considerable length, moved that "while the House deeply laments the present fate of the Bill which had been brought in for the Reform of the representation, in favour of which the opinion of the coun-

try had been unequivocally expressed, and which was matured by discussion the most anxious and the most careful, we feel ourselves called on to re-assert our firm adherence to the principles and leading provisions of that measure, and to express our unabated confidence in the perseverance of that Ministry who, in introducing and conducting this measure, have consulted the best interests of the country."—Sir C. Dundas seconded the motion.—Mr. Goulburn opposed, and Mr. Macauley, in a long and eloquent speech, supported the motion.—The latter was replied to by Sir C. Wetherell.—Mr. Sheil, Mr. Littleton, Mr. Hume, and Mr. T. Duncombe, supported the motion, and were replied to by Col. Sibthorpe.—Col. Evans expressed his conviction, that, if the measure of reform was ultimately refused, no government could exist unsupported by the sword.—Sir R. Peel rose with much warmth, and replied to the gallant Colonel, and said that to talk of the government of the sword was not acting in accordance with the boasted moderation of the Reformers. Instead of telling the people that it would be easy to evade the payment of taxes, it would be better advice to tell them that, by offering violence, they were giving those who opposed the Bill still stronger grounds of opposition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after defending the financial and foreign policy of the Ministers, said, that unless he entertained a hope that a measure of Reform equally strong could be carried hereafter, he should not remain in office one hour. He should be a party to no measure that would not give a full, fair, and free representation to the people, and that would not effect all the objects he hoped from this. If, as happened with regard to the Catholic Question, after fighting the battles others should obtain the triumph, he should still be happy, whether in or out of office, to have exerted himself in furthering the progress and success of Parliamentary Reform.—After Lord Ebrington had replied, the House divided—for the motion, 329; against 198.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Oct. 11.

Lord King, on presenting a petition complaining of an unjust exaction of Tithes by the Dean and Chapter of Ely, said, that the Clergy were always the advocates of things long established, except in cases where their own personal interests were concerned, and then they never hesitated to become arch-disturbers.—Lord Suffield said, that his sentiments with regard to the Right Rev. Bench had within these few days undergone a great alteration. He had found,

that so long as an Administration was despotic in principle, and arbitrary in practice, it would receive the support of the Right Rev. Bench; but the very instant that men of liberal principles composed the Government, the whole Bench would desert their principles, and range themselves in the ranks of the Opposition.—Here the Noble Lord was called to order, and an angry discussion ensued, in which the Bishop of Exeter complained, with great vehemence, of the censures which had been cast on the body of Bishops by men who, from their office and station, were bound to sustain the institutions of the country.

The SELECT VESTRIES Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, the Bishop of London observing, that the people should have the election of their parochial, as they had of their Parliamentary representatives, who had to deal with their money.

The TITHES COMPOSITION Bill was read a third time and passed.

Oct. 13, 14. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, a Bill for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Labouring Poor was read a first time; the next day it was read a second time, went through a Committee, and was then read a third time and passed.

[The two Houses were occupied for several nights in desultory discussions on the state of public feeling with regard to the rejection of the Reform Bill, and the disturbances which had thence arisen. The only important measure which engaged the attention of Parliament, was the BANKRUPTCY Bill, introduced by the Lord Chancellor during the last Session,* which, after much opposition in the Commons, was ultimately passed.]

Oct. 20. This day the two Houses of Parliament were prorogued, on which occasion His Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am at length enabled to put an end to a Session of unexampled duration and labour, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consideration.—I have felt sincere satisfaction in confirming, by my Royal Assent, Bills for the Amendment of the Game Laws, and for the reduction of taxes which pressed heavily on the industry of my people; and I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the Law of Bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be ex-

* See Part i. p. 256.

pected.—I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers.—The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussions, by an arrangement unanimously agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, on terms by which the interests of both, together with the future security of other countries, have been carefully provided for.—A treaty founded on this arrangement has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries; and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxiously expect, will avert the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst this question remained unsettled.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I thank you for the provision made for the future dignity and comfort of my royal consort, in the event of her surviving me, and for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well-considered economy.—The state of Europe has made it necessary to incur, in the various Establishments of the public service, an increased expen-

ture, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce, whenever it can be done with safety to the interests of the country. In the mean time, I have the satisfaction of reflecting that these demands have been provided for without any material addition to the public burthens.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquillity in your respective counties. The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, will, I trust, be regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings.—To the consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing Session; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement, by such improvements in the Representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their rights, which, in combination with those of the other orders of the state, are essential to the support of our free constitution.”

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French papers have been filled with dissertations on the rejection of our Reform Bill, and the destruction of the hereditary quality of the French Peerage—a sentence which was pronounced by the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th of October, by a majority of 238! the numbers having been 324 to 86. This overwhelming majority is ascribed to the new impetus given to the measure by the conduct of our House of Lords. So strong had the anti-aristocratic spirit become, that when a M. Teste, in the Chamber of Deputies, proposed something like a qualified *hérité*, the Chamber rose *en masse* against it.

THE NETHERLANDS.

A definitive arrangement has been concluded, under the mediation, or rather at the dictation, of the London Conference, between Holland and Belgium. The basis of the convention is the extent of territorial possession belonging to Holland in 1790. The Dutch, therefore, retain all the territory on the left bank of the Scheldt. The navigation of that river is to be regulated in

the same manner, and according to the same principles, as by the treaty of Vienna. The portion of Luxemburg which is assigned to Belgium is more than half that province; and in exchange for this cession by Holland, the latter contains a part of Limburg, containing a population less by 50,000 persons than that portion of Luxemburg which is relinquished by the treaty. The King of Holland holds the remainder of Luxemburg; and, as Grand Duke of the province, is still to be a member of the Germanic Confederation. Maestricht remains wholly Dutch. Antwerp is, of course, to be given up to the Belgians as soon as the treaty is ratified; and the latter, on their part, will surrender Venlo. The debt is not divided equally by this treaty; the interest of the whole amounts to 27,000 of guilders, of which Belgium is only to pay between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000, being rather less than one-third.

ITALY.

The Papal states having for some time laboured under great financial difficulties, owing, in a great measure, to the resistance of the people to the various

fiscal exactions of the church, the Pope has taken extraordinary means to replenish his treasury. A finance committee has suppressed the useless religious bodies, and given their revenues to the public treasury. The convent of the monks called Olivetan, and the nunnery of Campo Marzo, have already been abolished. The cardinals will not receive their salaries for 1832. The prelates are placed on half-pay for the same year. The heads of noble houses will voluntarily double the amount of the land-tax paid by them. The Roman nobility will defray the expenses of the recruiting and paying the army. These measures will bring into the treasury 2,000,000 of Roman crowns, or above 10,000,000 of francs. If the richest chapters follow this impulse, the Papal treasury will be restored.

SWITZERLAND.

A revolution has been effected in one of the petty cantons, that is likely to produce some influence on the affairs of the great Powers of the Continent. Neufchâtel, a little state, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, and which gave the title of prince, under the Bonaparte dynasty, to the famous General Berthier, has thrown off its allegiance to the King of Prussia, to whom it was ceded in 1814, and proclaimed its independence. Neufchâtel is surrounded in such a manner, that troops cannot be marched into it except through France or the territories of the Swiss republic. Both powers, from the fear of the cholera, as well as other reasons, are, therefore, disposed to resist such a measure, though Prussia is bound in honour and in interest to persevere.

POLAND.

The fate of unhappy Poland is sealed; Modlin and Zamoisze have fallen; Prince Adam Czartoryski, Skrzyniecki, and other leaders, have taken refuge in the neutral town of Cracow. Dembinski, Rybinski, and the last of the gallant Poles in arms, have crossed the Prussian frontier. Order reigns in Warsaw, and the soldiers and civilians, generals, councillors, governors, and peasants and common soldiers, are returning to the city. Paskevitch is endeavouring to conciliate the Poles; and it is supposed that a constitution, modelled upon that arranged at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, will be guaranteed by the Emperor.

NORTH AMERICA.

The Lady Sherbrook sailed from Londonderry in June last, with upwards of three hundred persons on board, and on

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

July 19th she struck on Mouse Island, near Port à Bras, east of Cape Bay, Newfoundland. The only persons saved were the captain, first mate, three men, one woman, and child. It is said that the captain, Henry Gambles, has been tried at Halifax, and convicted of intentionally wrecking the ship to get at the insurance, and sentenced to be hung.

WEST INDIES.

Destructive hurricanes. — Barbadoes has been the scene of a terrific visitation. On the 11th of August, a furious hurricane, unexampled in the history even of that land of the whirlwind and the storm, took place. St. Mary's and St. Paul's were utterly destroyed, and every church in the island injured. The government-house was unroofed, and the family sought shelter in the cellar; the custom-house was blown down; the barracks buried in their ruins forty of the soldiers. Every mill was totally destroyed—every house damaged. The living were scarcely in sufficient number to drag the dead from the masses of ruins under which they were engulfed. The crops were rooted up and winnowed by the remorseless whirlwind. There was no prospect for the living but a speedy junction with the dead. The shock had extended to the neighbouring islands, Dominica and St. Vincent's; and some damage was sustained, but happily not so great as to prevent the inhabitants from rendering some assistance to their more unfortunate brethren at Barbadoes. The shipping in the ports sustained most serious damage, and in some cases whole cantles of the island were swept away by the encroachment of the sea. The Iran, Arethusa, Exchange, Quebec, Decagon, Mary, Kezia, Alliance, Antoinette, Horatio Nelson, Eliza, the Aix, Perseverance, Montagu, and Barbadoes, were cast ashore; other vessels suffered serious damage. The loss of life is said to exceed 3000 persons! The editor of the *Barbadoes Globe*, who was amongst the survivors, published the melancholy news in a half number of the 15th. On the night of the 10th the sky indicated a tempest; at midnight darkness covered the earth, with a thick cloud that poured down a deluge. At three, on the 11th, the wind had increased to a hurricane, which raged till five, under the darkest clouds, and amid frequent and fearful flashes of lightning. The wind blew from N. to N.E., E., N., and N.W., E., S.E., and S.W., where it was at six, with great violence. By that time no tree, no ob-

ject tall enough to offer resistance, was left standing. At day-break, the tempest howling, or wailing faintly, died away, and gave place to the shrieks and groans of agony from the bereaved, the wounded, or the dying. The fruitful fields of the day before were now a desert; females and children were lying in the fields; the sick uncovered, the healthy overcome with anguish, and suffering from exposure to such a night.

At St. Lucia, the damage done to the estates, negro houses, &c. is beyond parallel. The towns of Denery, Micerid, Vieux Fort, Laborie, and Soufriere, are heaps of ruins; and vast quantities of produce were swept along the coast by the inundating fury of the storm.

A letter from the Captain-General of the province of Cuba states, that on the 3d of August a terrible hurricane swept over the province, and was more severe than was ever known before. In the harbour seven vessels were wrecked, besides others on the coast. The town had suffered severely, both in churches and houses. Many persons had perished under broken fragments and trees. On the same day the hurricane visited St. Jago de Cuba, and the ravages continued to the 16th.

At Hayti, the hurricane commenced on the night of the 12th. The loss of lives at Aux Cayes was estimated at one thousand. Seven hundred bodies had been found after the storm had subsided. The vessels in the harbour were all wrecked, and most of the crews perished. Only eight houses remained standing at Aux Cayes; and the town of Jerome was entirely in ruins, with the exception of ten or twelve houses. Many lives were lost; and the President narrowly escaped being buried under the ruins of his house, which was blown down.

These dreadful visitations of Providence appear to have been in some measure periodical in the West Indies, although their recurrence is fortunately but rare. In the first volume of the *Life and Correspondence of Lord Rodney*, recently published, and reviewed in our vol. ci. ii. p. 224, there is an interesting but melancholy account of a similarly devastating storm, which took place on the 6th of Dec. 1780. Being from the pen of the gallant Admiral himself, who was then at Barbadoes, the particulars, which were forwarded to the Admiralty, may be worth extracting:

"It is impossible to describe the dreadful scene it has occasioned at Barbadoes, and the condition of the miserable inhabitants. Nothing but ocular demonstration could have convinced me that it was possible for wind to cause so total a destruction of an island re-

markable for its numerous and well built habitations; and I am convinced that the violence of the wind must have prevented the inhabitants from feeling the earthquake which certainly attended the storm. Nothing but an earthquake could have occasioned the foundations of the strongest buildings to be rent; and so total has been the devastation, that there is not one church, nor one house, as I am well informed, but what has been destroyed. The whole face of the country appears one entire river; and the most beautiful island in the world has the appearance of a country laid waste by fire and sword, and appears to the imagination more dreadful than it is possible for me to find words to express.

"Not one single battery in the whole island but what has been totally destroyed; and such effect had the violence of the wind and sea even upon the cannon, that if I was to report the great distance some of them were carried from the batteries, few persons would give credit to the assertion.

"I leave their Lordships to judge how much my concern must have been heightened upon the report made to me of the loss his Majesty and the public had sustained in the destruction of the ships of war, and the gallant officers and men belonging to them, a list of which I have the honour to inclose."

The gallant Admiral, in a letter to Lady Rodney, dated St. Lucie, Dec. 10, in advertizing to the storm, says:

"You may easily conceive my surprise, concern, and astonishment, when I saw the dreadful situation of that island, and the destructive effects of the hurricane. The strongest buildings, and the whole of the houses, most of which were of stone, and remarkable for their solidity, gave way to the fury of the wind, and were torn up from their very foundations; all the forts destroyed, and many of the heavy cannon carried upwards of a hundred feet from the forts. Had I not been an eye-witness, nothing could have induced me to have believed it. More than six thousand persons perished, and all the inhabitants are entirely ruined: our friend, Sir P. Gibbs, has suffered severely. The hurricane proved fatal to six of the ships of my squadron, amongst whom poor Jack Drummond perished on the back of the island of St. Lucie. Several other valuable officers underwent the same fate in Martinique and Dominica; and the remainder of my squadron, which I left with Commodore Hotham, are useless, having lost all their masts, and no stores here to replace them."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The following is an abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain, in the years ended 10th Oct. 1830, and 10th Oct. 1831 :

	1830.	1831.
Customs....	£16,425,742	£15,577,687
Excise.....	16,938,577	14,896,521
Stamps.....	6,578,181	6,484,580
Post Office....	1,349,006	1,393,011
Taxes.....	4,968,450	4,945,110
Miscellaneous..	553,638	439,479
	£46,808,589	43,736,388

Decrease on the year £3,072,201

The *New Game Bill* takes effect on the first of November. By this Act, the possession of game by dealers is declared to be illegal after ten days from the expiration of the season; and by other persons, after forty days:—penalty 1*l.* for every head of game. Where the landlord, &c. has the right, to the exclusion of the occupier, the latter is liable to a penalty for killing game. Appointments of game-keepers to be registered by the Clerk of the Peace. Certified persons may sell game to licensed dealers, except game keepers, who are prohibited. Dealers in game are to be licensed by magistrates on payment of 2*l.* and to put up a board. Inn-keepers, and persons connected, in any way, with public carriages, not eligible. Penalty for killing, without certificate, 5*l.*; for buying, except from licensed dealers, 5*l.*; for buying from uncertified persons, 10*l.* As game will now become an article of legal sale, persons trespassing in search of game will be liable, in all cases, to a penalty of 2*l.*; and provided five persons are in company, the penalty to be 5*l.* each; the complaint to come from the tenant, and not from the Lord of the Manor. Trespassers refusing to give their names, to forfeit 5*l.*; must be brought before a Justice within twelve hours after apprehension. Persons offending, and convicted in 40*s.* penalty, if the fine be not paid, to be imprisoned two months; if the penalty be 5*l.*, three months' imprisonment on failure of payment.

The *Cholera Morbus* having for some time gradually advanced from the north of Europe, and at length manifested itself at Hamburg, the British government have adopted the most rigorous measures for preventing the introduction of this fatal disease into this country. The *Gazette* of the 21st Oct. contained an order in Council for the publication, circulation, and application of the rules and regulations proposed by the Board of Health as precautions against the spreading of the *Cholera*. The external precaution of a rigorous quarantine has been effectually enforced. The next guard will

be found in the earnest endeavour of every person on the coast to prevent smuggling. A single boat, a single person, a cask of spirits, a roll of tobacco, a packet of silk, or a chest of tea, might introduce a malady under which the whole country might suffer. The establishment of a board of health in every town to correspond with the Board in London, and to consist of magistrates, clergy, and two or three of the faculty of medicine; large towns to be divided into districts, with committees of inspection to report to the Board of Health; establishments of one or more houses in town as receptacles in case of danger, the immediate application of medical means, the suspension over the door of any suspected house, of the word “Caution,” and where the disease exists, of the word “Sick;” and the cutting off of all communication with such houses, to be followed wisely and firmly. Cleanliness and free ventilation are essential. The immediate burning of old rags, paper, cordage, clothes, hangings, &c. Copious use of soap and water to furniture, clothes, and person. Chloride of lime and water to drains and sinks, &c.; hot lime-wash to the walls and roofs; and every particle of filth to be carefully removed. The dead, if such there should unhappily be, to be buried near the hospital: nurses and attendants to be kept separate from the community; persons in whose house the disease breaks out, or is suspected, are to inform the Board. Communication with infected towns, houses, or persons, to be cut off for twenty days on the slightest suspicion.

The rejection of the *Reform Bill* has caused some partial disturbances in the country. At Derby, a mob on the Saturday and Sunday of the 8th and 9th, committed several outrages, attacked the City gaol, set the prisoners at liberty, and then proceeded to the County Gaol, where they were resisted and foiled in the attempt, and on Monday evening quiet was restored; but not before several lives were lost and many persons wounded. One young man, son of Mr. Haden, surgeon, was killed by the mob. At Nottingham the Castle, which belongs to the Duke of Newcastle, was burnt down; Colwick Hall, the seat of John Musters, Esq. was broken into, the furniture destroyed (including several valuable pictures, particularly Sir Joshua Reynolds's whole-length of Mrs. M.), and the house set on fire, which however was soon extinguished. A factory at Beeston, belonging to Mr. Lowe, was burnt down. The House of Correction was attacked, but the 15th Hussars arriving, the mob dispersed; fifteen of them were made prisoners. Some trifling disturbances also took place at Loughborough.—Meetings have been held in every portion of the kingdom ex-

pressive of loyalty to the King. The *Gazette* of the 21st instant contained an enumeration of, at least, 1,000 addresses.

Oct. 12. This evening a hurricane passed over a considerable portion of the Park of Thorndon Hall, the seat of Lord Petre, near Brentwood in Essex. It traversed the park in a varying sweep of about 150 yards breadth. In a circle of nearly forty yards diameter, whole trunks, huge limbs and branches, with immense masses of earth, lay on the ground in wild confusion, mingled in such a manner, that it was impossible to count the number of trees destroyed. Lofty oaks were struck near their summits, and immense portions of their upper limbs and branches torn down. In a magnificent plantation of firs, several have been struck down or torn up; some of them being from 70 to 80 feet in length.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 17. Whilst the laws for regulating the British drama prohibit its adoption at the minor theatres, the Royal theatres, where alone it ought to exist, are repudiating it,—

and the brute creation is called into action to supersede the legitimate drama, which now can find refuge alone where the law interdicts it. An oriental spectacle, entitled, *Hyder Ali, or the Lions of Mysore*, was this evening produced, in which the principal actors were the habitants of the menagerie at Paris, and M. Martin, their keeper, the hero of the drama. The animals that figured on the stage were two elephants, a lion and lioness, a llama, a tiger, a pelican, a few monkeys, &c. The plot consisted chiefly of M. Martin's poking a stick through the gratings of a cage, and enraged the lion, or the tiger, which was called a terrific combat! The whole affair was truly unworthy of the objects for which the legitimate drama was founded. The scenery, however, was of the most splendid character, and the exhibition is likely to realize good profits to the manager.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 19. A farce called, *A Genius Wanted, or the Left Wing*, was brought forward, which afforded much amusement, and was an excellent medium for Miss Poole's amusing versatility of acting.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 22. To be Majors in the Army: Capt. Francis Barralier, 73d foot; George Young, 60th foot; Geo. Stewart, 67th foot.

Aug. 15. East Middlesex Militia: George Hilliard, esq. to be First Major; the Hon. H. C. Devereux, Second Major.

Sept. 8. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish to be Equerry Extraordinary to his Majesty.

Sept. 10. Berwickshire Militia: John Swinton, esq. to be Major.

Sept. 13. Royal Westminster Militia: Richard Hunt, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Knighted: Major-Gen. Lewis Grant, Governor of Trinidad, K.C.H.; Colonel Baron Tyull, K.C.H.; Colonel Thomas Downman, of Royal Horse Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the King, C.B. and K.C.H.; and Lieut.-Col. James Maxwell Wallace, 5th Dragoon Guards, K.C.H.

Sept. 21. Knighted: Major Gen. George Bulteel Fisher, Commandant of Woolwich.

Sept. 23. Thomas Colley Gratton, esq. to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

Sept. 24. John Ward, of Brownsover-hall, co. Warw. and Guilsborough, co. Northampton, esq. and Theodosia de Malabough his wife, the sole surviving child of Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart. deceased, by Theodosia, only dau. of Sir Edw. Boughton, Bart. to use the surnames of Boughton and Leigh after that of Ward.—William Snow, of the Strand, and of Ashurst, Surrey, esq. in

compliance with the will of Andrew Strahan, esq. (see p. 274), to use the surname of Strahan only, and bear the arms of Strahan quarterly, in the first quarter.

Sept. 26. To be Companions of the Bath: Capt. Richard Curry, the Hon. Fred. P. Liby, Dan. Woodriff, Jas. Sanders, the Hon. Geo. Elliot, Hugh Pigot, S. P. Humphreys, John Tower, Wm. Hennah, Wm. P. Cumby, the Hon. Joceline Percy, And. King; Colonels Richard Payne, Charles Nicol, Henry King, Frederick Rennell Thackeray, J. B. Savage, J. F. Birch, Henry Phillott, Robert M' Cleverty, W. H. Knight Erskine, the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, John Giey, Sir Henry Watson, Knt., Charles Ashe a'Court, C. W. Pasley, John Gillies, H. C. E. Vernon Graham, Sir R. J. Harvey, Robert Waller, Alex. Thomson, John Duffy, Jacob Tonson, William Alexander Gordon, Lord George W. Russell, James Ferguson, Andrew Creagh, Robert Pym, Archibald Campbell;—Lieut.-Colonels Richard Gubbins, T. H. Blair, Robert Lisle, Wm. G. Power, Wm. Balvaird, John Macdonald, Edw. Fanshawe, Wm. Cardon Seton, Elias Lawrence, Wm. C. E. Holloway, R. Eng. C. S. Campbell, George Turner, T. A. Brandreth, Patrick Campbell, James Bogle, John Michell, E. C. Whin Yates;—Majors Sir J. S. Lillie, Knt.; T. A. Parke, R.M.; and H. R. Gore.

The following Officers in the service of the East India Company, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath: Major Generals

Alex. Knox, John W. Adams, Henry Worsley, Hopetoun S. Scott, Robert Scot, and Andrew M'Dowall.

The following Officers in the same service to be Companions of the Bath: Colonels John Rose, Gervase Pennington, James D. Greenhill, John Doveton, F. H. Pierce, Robert Pitman, Hastings M. Kelly, John Mayne, W. C. Faithfull:—Lieut.-Colonels Francis W. Wilson, Alex. Lindsay, Henry T. Roberts, James Caulfield, Richard Tickell, Chas. Fitzgerald, Sam. Hughes, Robt. Smith;—Majors Alex. Manson, J. N. Jackson, and Archibald Irvine.

Sept. 27. 95th Foot, Lieut.-Col. James Campbell to be Lieut.-Colonel.—2d West India Regt. Lieut.-Col. Alex. H. Pattison to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached: Major Manly Dixon, from 90th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

The 38th Foot permitted to bear on its colours and appointments “Busaco,” “Bajoz,” “Vittoria,” and “Nive.”—The 89th Regt. to retain on its colours the word “Niagara,” which was granted to the late 2d battalion.

Charles Archer Houbton, of Welford, Berks, esq. second son of late John Archer Houbton, esq. (son and heir of Jacob Houbton, esq. by Susannah, only dau. and heir of John Archer, of Coopersale-house, Essex; son and heir of Wm. Eyre, esq. who assumed the name of Archer on inheriting the estate of Coopersale), in compliance with the will of his great-grandfather John Archer, esq. to use the name of Eyre only.

Sept. 28. Knighted: Col. Richard Armstrong, Lieut Col. of 26th Foot, C.B. and K.T.S.; Major-Gen. Geo. Pownall Adams, K.C.H.

Oct. 1. Dame Charlotte-Georgiana, widow of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, Bart. and sister of George-William Baron Stafford, to have the same precedence as if her late father, Sir William Jerningham, Bart. had been summoned to Parliament as Baron Stafford.

George Yeldham Ricketts, of Tapton-house, Derby, esq. in compliance with the will of Isaac Wilkinson, late of Tapton-house, esq. to take the name and arms of Wilkinson only.

Oct. 6. Lord Lilford to be a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber, vice the Earl of Waldegrave, resigned.

Oct. 7. To be extra Knights of St. Patrick: Arthur Marquess of Downshire, Ulric-John Marquess of Clanricarde, Francis-William Earl of Charlemont, and Francis-James Earl of Landaff.

Oct. 12. Knighted: Charles Bell, esq. F.R.S., K.H.; John Fred. Wm. Herschel, of Slough, Bucks, esq. M.A., F.R.S., and K.H.; Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, K.H.; George Head, esq. Deputy Knight-Marshal of his Majesty's Household.

Oct. 16. Knighted: John Hollams, esq. Mayor of Deal; Colonel Archibald MacLaine, C.B., K.C.S.

Oct. 18. 98th Foot, Capt. A. C. Gregory to be Major.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Dorsetshire.—Lord Ashley.

Drogheda.—T. Wallace, esq.

Flint.—H. Glynn, esq.

Forfarshire.—Hon. D. Ogilvie.

Higham Ferrers.—Hon. J. Brabazon.

Louth (co.)—Sir P. Bellew, Bart.

Maltby.—Cha. Chr. Pepys, esq.

Pembroke—Sir J. Owen.

Pool.—Sir J. Byng, Bart.

Wexford (co.)—R. S. Carew, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

R. Whately, D.D. Abp. of Dublin.
Hon. and Rt. Rev. E. Knox, Bp. of Killaloe.
Hon. and Rev. R. Plunket, Dean of Down.
Rev. T. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Ch. Oxford.
Rev. Sam. Siniti, D.D. Preb. of Durham.
Rev. Sydney Smith, Preb. of St. Paul's.
Rev. E. Cory, Canon in Peterborough Cath.
Rev. A. Hamilton, Canon in Lichfield Cath.
Rev. A. Brigstocke, Preb. of Brecon.
Rev. S. H. Alderson, Buckden V. Hants.
Rev. J. Badeley, Halesworth V. Suffolk.
Rev. F. Calvert, Chelmsford R. Suffolk.
Rev. W. G. Cantley, Earsham R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. S. Cobbold, Woolpit R. Suffolk.
Rev. L. Davies, Pontfaen R. Wales.
Rev. J. F. Day, Risales V. Bedfordsh.
Rev. J. H. Fisher, Kirby Lonsdale R. Westm.
Rev. F. Ford, Church Lawton R. Cheshire.
Rev. W. Gee, West Buckland R. Devon.
Rev. P. George, St. Margaret's P. C. Durham.
Rev. T. Halsted, Little Bradley R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. W. Hughes, St. Clement's R. Oxford.
Rev. T. G. Kidd, Bedingham V. Norfolk.
Rev. N. G. Jeston, Marston Sicca R. co. Gloucester.
Rev. D. Morton, Harleston R. co. Northamp.
Rev. G. Oliver, Scopwick V. co. Linc.
Rev. E. Pattison, Gedding R. Suffolk.
Rev. S. Paynter, Stoke R. Surrey.
Rev. G. Pickering, Arksey V. co. York.
Rev. T. W. Salmon, Woodbridge P. C. Suff.
Rev. W. Sharpe, Pottswick P. C. Essex.
Rev. J. H. Sparke, Gunthorpe R. Norfolk.
Rev. H. F. Tolleinache, Harrington R. co. Northampton.
Rev. J. W. Tomlinson, Stoke R. co. Stafford.
Rev. J. Tyson, Mervington V. Durham.
Rev. R. Vernon, Grafton Flyford R. Worce.
Rev. J. West, Winchelsea R. Sussex.
Rev. D. A. Williams, Leangaddock V. Wales.
Rev. H. Williams, Llanarth V. co. Monm.
Rev. J. C. Winter, Donington-on-Baine R. co. Lincoln.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. E. F. Arney, to Visc. Falkland.

Rev. G. Bland, to Bp. of Chichester.

Rev. J. Jones, to Bp. of Bangor.
 Rev. J. Jones, to Lord Dinorben.
 Rev. E. Stanley, to Lord Dover.
 Rev. J. W. Trevor, to Bp. of Bangor.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.
 Rev. W. P. Powell, Master of Evesham
 School, co. Worcester.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Col. Hull, Wimbledon, a son.—24. At St. David's College, Lampeter, the wife of the Rev. A. Ollivant, the Vice-Principal, a dau.—The wife of the Rev. J. R. Major, head-master of King's College school, London, a dau.

Lately. At Maunsell House, Somerset, the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Slade, a son.—At Hyde-park-corner, the lady of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., a son.—In London, Lady Georgiana Ryder, a dau.—The Right Hon. Lady Byron, a son.

Oct. 2. At Sidmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Slessor, a son.—3. At Dolraddyng Hall, N. W., the wife of Capt. E. Groves, E. I. C. a dau.—9. At Shoulden House, Deal, the wife of Capt. J. Webster, a dau.—11. At Broomhall, the Countess of Elgin, a dau.—13. At the Rectory, Nuneham Courtenay, Mrs. Baker, a dau.—14. At the Vicarage, Warminster, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Dalby, a dau.—At Kneller Hall, Whittington, the wife of C. Calvert, esq. M.P. for Southwark, a dau.—17. In Devonshire, the lady of Sir R. Lopez, Bart. M.P. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 5. At Bristol, K. H. Doolan, esq. second son of Lieut.-Col. Doolan, to Mary, dau. of the late Geo. Leigh, esq. of Pugley House, Devonshire.—8. At Reading, J. S. Aldersey, esq. of Bedford-sq. to Henrietta Alicia, second dau. of the late Col. T. Hawkins.—10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. Barlow Hoy, esq. of Midanbury, Southampton, to Marian D'Oyley, only dau. and heiress of the late Sheardman Bid, esq. of Harold's Park, Essex.—At Highworth, Wilts, the Rev. F. Robinson, Rector of Staughton Parva, Bedfordshire, to Sophia Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Rowden, Vicar of Highworth.—11. At Little Stokeley, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. H. Alford, Rector of Ampton, Suffolk, to Susan, eldest dau. of the late John Barber, esq.—12. At Mary-la-bonne church, Capt. J. Graham, 75th Reg. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Graham, to Anna Maria, dau. of James Mason, esq. Regent's park.—13. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, J. Fairlie, esq. to Miss Home Purves, dau.-in-law to the Right Hon. the Speaker.—At Trinity-church, Mary-la-bonne, Geo. Delmar, esq. of Norfolk-street, to Harriet, dau. of the late R. Morris, esq. M.P.—14. At Llanbadarn, Rev. Llewellyn Lewellen, Principal of St. David's College, to Caroline, third dau. of

Geo. Smith, esq. of Plumptre House, Nottingham.—15. At St. George's Church, the Rev. H. Wm. Buckley, grandson of John Earl Delawarr, to Charlotte-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Lowther Johnstone, Bart.—At Bishopthorpe, C. J. Hawkins, esq. to Anne, niece of the Rev. W. H. Dixon, Vicar of Bishopthorpe.—16. At St. Marychurch, Devon, J. B. Arundel, esq. only son of Sir John Arundel, to Georgiana, third dau. of Mrs. Whitehead, of Babbicombe.—17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edw. Godfrey, esq. to the Rt. Hon. Susan-Eliz. Countess Dowager of Morton.—19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. H. Hollis, esq. Capt. 57th regt. to Helena, dau. of Thos. Cadell, esq. Upper Charlotte-street.—20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Aug. Villiers, second son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, to the Hon. Miss Elphinstone, only dau. of Viscountess Keith.—At Great Milton, the Rev. W. May Ellis to Eliza, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. C. Townsend, Rector of Ickford, Bucks.—22. The Rev. T. S. Hodges, Rector of Little Waltham, Essex, to Mary, dau. of J. Coggan, esq. of Gloucester place.—At Stroud, the Rev. J. P. Griffith to Mary, third dau. of Wm. Stanton, esq. of Thrupp House, Gloucestershire.—At Morcott, Rutland, the Rev. J. J. Serocold, to Ann, dau. of the late Rev. H. Hunt, Rector of Wakerley.—At Horning, Norfolk, Rob. Ramsome, esq. of Potter Heigham, to Mary-Agnes, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Carver, Vicar of Horning.—At Melcombe Regis, the Rev. Evan Davies, Vicar of All Saints, Dorchester, to Harriet, dau. of W. Oakley, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. F. Russell, esq. to Louisa-Margaret, dau. of F. Hodgkinson, LL.D. Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—27. At Quainton, Bucks, Rich. Beamish, esq. of Sans Souci, Cork, to Theodosia-Mary Heise, of Dodderhall Park, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Aug. Heise.—28. The Rev. J. C. Badeley, of Halesworth, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Roycott, of Great Ormby, Norfolk.—30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. J. Jebb, eldest son of Mr. Justice Jebb, to Frances Emma, dau. of Major-Gen. Rich. Bourke.—Mr. Serjeant Coulburn, to the Hon. Cath. Montagu, sister of Lord Rokeby.

Oct. 1. Vis. Encombe, grandson to the Earl of Eldon, to the Hon. Louisa Dunncombe, second daughter of Lord Faversham.—At Ramsgate, John Owen, esq. of the Colonial Audit Office, to Sarah, dau. of the late Edw. Riley, esq. of Hamstall Ridware.

O B I T U A R Y. .

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Aug. 18. At Redesdale House, near Stillorgan, aged 66, the Most Rev. William Magee, D.D. Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Glandelagh, and Primate of Ireland; Chancellor of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Visitor of Trinity College, Dublin, and M.R. I.A.

This prelate was unquestionably one of the most illustrious divines in Europe, and by his union of the most exact and profound learning, with a right and powerful judgment, reminds us at once of the characters of Horsley and Warburton. Dr. Magee was in early life a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and like most of the eminent scholars of the last hundred years, who have issued from that University, owes nothing to the advantages of fortune or family, but every thing (under the blessing of Providence) to his own talents and industry, encouraged and fostered by the generous aid of that collegiate body. He was the son of parents very humble in life, and was a servitor in the University of which he was afterwards the distinguished ornament. He was for some time Assistant Professor of Oriental Tongues; about 1806 he became a Senior Fellow, and Professor of Mathematics. Minutely acquainted with every branch of that abstruse science, he selected for the use of the candidates for fellowships a course both concise and elementary, observing, that, on account of the extent and diversity of their studies, relative merit could not otherwise be ascertained during the limited period allotted to a *viva voce* examination. The fellowship was usually decided during the two hours that he acted as examiner: since his time the course has been much and for other purposes usefully extended; but mathematics have ceased to be decisive as a test for determining a fellowship.

It was, however, to his splendid services in the cause of religion that Dr. Magee was indebted for his promotion. His celebrated "Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice," were first published in 1801, in two volumes 8vo. and were dedicated to the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The work consists of two sermons, with notes; and it obtained a degree of popularity on its first publication, which has never been exceeded by any theological production of modern times. Its object was to arrest the further spreading of the Unitarian heresy,

and particularly to expose that qualification of the opinions of Arius, by which Socinus and his modern followers have endeavoured to conciliate the conscience and judgment of honest minds. The style is peculiarly striking; and the notes are somewhat in the style of "The Pursuits of Literature." They are lively, terse, and elegant, at once appealing to the imagination and the understanding.

In consequence of the great and merited reputation which followed the publication of this book, Dr. Magee was advanced, in 1813, to the Deanery of Cork. In 1819 he was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe, and in 1822 was translated to the See of Dublin, by the late Lord Liverpool.

Dr. Magee's other publications consist of, a Thanksgiving Sermon on the Delivery of this Kingdom from Invasion, 1797 (see our vol. LXVII. p. 409); a Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Earl of Clare, 1802; a Memoir of Thomas Percival, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. printed in our vol. LXXIV. pp. 1067, 1162.

As with the late Bishop of Derry (and even more than him), the character of Dr. Magee was a constant mark of attack with the discontented in Ireland. So long as those unfounded charges were confined to pamphlets, newspapers, and handbills, no notice was taken of them; but when, in 1824, the subject was brought before Parliament, in the shape of a petition from certain individuals, in which the conduct of his Grace, in relation to burials, was most unjustly complained of, the Archbishop (who was not then in his turn of attendance in Parliament) requested the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Jebb, to lay the contents of a letter before the House, stating that the charges made against him were utterly without foundation. Having performed this duty, Bishop Jebb proceeded to comment on the letter, and the high character which the Archbishop of Dublin preserved both in public and private life. "He had himself seen in the streets of Dublin the most libellous placards posted in different parts of that city, and had had handbills and pamphlets thrust into his hands in the course of his walks, and even at the very gate of the University, which contained the most gross falsehoods; one pamphlet in particular, which pretended to give a life of his Grace, was a most vile and libellous publication. It was known to every one that had the pleasure of being

acquainted with his Grace, that from his earliest years his conduct in private life had kept pace with his superior professional abilities; as a son, he had shewn the tenderest attachment to his parents; as a brother, he was the kindest of friends; and as a friend, his attachment was unchangeable. As a controversial writer, one of the profoundest of the age, his Grace was entirely free from that *odium theologicum* which had been so invidiously charged on ecclesiastical writers in general; for in all controversies he was an open and a generous adversary."

Dr. Magee was, during his entire life, the uncompromising upholder of Christianity, whether assailed by the Unitarian or the Papist. With an accuracy of anticipation rarely exemplified, he expressed his opinion that Catholic emancipation would place at the beck of the minister a consolidated faction, ready to pledge themselves to the support of any political measure, provided he would succumb to their dictation with respect to the government of Ireland—a principle which he said would terminate in the destruction of the Established Church, and a separation from British connexion.

His Grace suffered on the 2d of August a recurrence of one of those paralytic affections to which he had occasionally been subject for the last year and a half. His strict seclusion from public observation rendered an unfounded report prevalent that he laboured under a mental malady. His enemies have exulted, that his powerful mind was reduced in the close of his life to a state of feebleness and childishness! and have stigmatised the lowness of his birth! The true Radical has no objection, with all his love of the lower orders, to abuse his enemies for being low-born. So little was Archbishop Magee ashamed of his low descent, that in the days of his prosperity he took a house for his aged father next to his own, where all his friends saw him. It is also false that he owed his rise to Lord Plunket, though they were friends. He owed his elevation to his own great talents. He was not without his faults, for he was irritable and impetuous; but he was a dutiful son, a warm unfailing friend, and a man of extraordinary powers and acquirements.

His Grace's funeral took place at Rathfarnham Church, near Dublin, on the 20th of August. According to his directions, it was strictly private, and was only attended by the Lord Chancellor's family, the Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, the Messrs. Stack, Dr. Lendrick, Mr. Nicholls, and the persons immediately

connected with the archiepiscopal establishment.

Archbishop Magee has left three sons in the church, the Rev. Thomas P. Magee, D.C.L. Archdeacon of Dublin, and Rector of the Union of Wicklow; the Rev. John Magee, M.A.; and the Rev. William Magee, Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

EARL OF NORBURY.

July 27. At Dublin, aged 85, the Right Hon. John Toler, Earl of Norbury, Viscount Glandine, and Baron Norbury, of Ballyorenede, co. Tipperary, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in that Kingdom.

The family of Toler, originally from Norfolk, was established in Ireland by a serjeant in Cromwell's army, and was distinguished for its attachment to the cause of King William in 1688. The late Chief Justice was born Dec. 3, 1745, the second son of Daniel Toler, of Beechwood, co. Tipperary, esq. by Letitia, daughter of Thomas Otway, of Castle Otway, esq. He was called to the Bar in Michaelmas term 1770; and in 1776 was first returned to the Irish House of Commons as one of the members for Tralee. In 1781 he was appointed a King's Counsel; and in 1784 we find him Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Kilmainham. In the latter year he was elected one of the representatives of the borough of Philipstown, in the King's County; his elder brother, Daniel Toler, esq. who died in 1796, then being chosen one of the county members for Tipperary. He was at this period a very useful orator on the part of the Government; nor was his personal prowess unacceptable. A violent speech, containing threats towards Mr. Ponsonby, is recorded in the Debates of the Irish House of Commons, in Feb. 1797; and he challenged the notorious Napper Tandy, who declined the encounter. In 1789 he was appointed Solicitor-general of Ireland; and at the general election of 1790 he was chosen M.P. for Newborough, co. Wexford. On the 7th of November, 1797, his wife was created a Peeress of Ireland, by the title of Baroness Norwood, of Knockalton, co. Tipperary. Mr. Toler was appointed Attorney-general of Ireland, July 16, 1798; and sworn of the Privy Council on the 2d of August. He was during that year actively engaged in the prosecution of the Irish rebels. He was advanced to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 20, 1800; and on the 29th of the same month was

created Lord Norbury. He retained the Chief Justiceship until 1827, when on his retirement he was rewarded with a pension of 304*£l.*, and advanced to the titles of Viscount Glandine and Earl of Norbury, with remainder to his second son.

As the recollections of the civil commotions in which he had played so remarkable a part, began to subside, Lord Norbury was chiefly known from his reputation for wit and drollery. "Lord Norbury's last joke" has been an ordinary title to a witticism in the newspapers; it is hardly necessary to add, that much was attributed to him which did not belong to him; and many a dealer in illegitimate puns, who was ashamed of owning his own productions, laid his spurious offspring at his Lordship's door. It is, however, matter of history, that the Court of Common Pleas of Dublin was frequently thronged with idlers, attracted by the amusement which was to be found in the humourous conduct of its proceedings. The spirit of the Judge naturally extended itself to the Counsel; his principal auxiliaries were Messrs. Grady, Wallace, O'Connell, and Gould, who played against each other, and occasionally involved the Court in such a general clamour, that it was difficult to determine, whether the exclamations of the parties, the protestations of the witnesses, the cries of the counsel, the laughter of the audience, or the stentorian voice of the Chief Justice, the most predominated. At length, however, his Lordship's superiority of lungs prevailed; and like *Æolus* in his cavern (of whom, with his puffed cheeks and inflamed visage, he would have furnished a painter with a model), he shouted his stormy subjects into peace. These scenes repeatedly occurred during a trial, until at last both parties had closed, and a new exhibition took place, on his Lordship's delivering his charge. It was thought that he had an habitual leaning to the side of the plaintiff; but he usually began by pronouncing high encomiums on the opposite party. For this the audience were well prepared; and accordingly, after he had stated that the defendant was one of the most honourable men alive, and that he knew his father, and loved him,—he suddenly came with a singular emphasis, which he accompanied with a strange shake of his wig, to the fatal "but," which made the audience, who were in expectation of it, burst into a fit of laughter. He then proceeded to enter more deeply, as he said, into the case, and flinging his judicial robe half aside, and sometimes

casting off his wig, started from his seat, and threw off a wild harangue, in which but little law, method, or argument, could be discovered, amidst the anecdotes connected with the history of his early life, jests from Joe Miller, and others of his own, and sarcastic allusions to any of the counsel who had endeavoured to check him during the trial. He was exceedingly fond of quotations from Milton and Shakespeare, which, however out of place, were very well delivered, and evinced an excellent enunciation.

In the year 1826, when his Lordship was past the age of eighty, his incompetency was alleged in the House of Commons, but denied by Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Peel. In the following year the charge was repeated in a petition from Mr. O'Connell; Mr. Scarlett presented it, but did not make any motion, in consequence of an assurance from Mr. Peel, that the subject would be considered by government. Mr. Goulburn in consequence called on Lord Norbury; and after a month, which was given his Lordship to consult with his friends, was told that Lord Combermere was his particular friend, and that he had written to him at Calcutta. Mr. Goulburn, finding the matter was so procrastinated, and being conscious that Lord Norbury was as well qualified as he had ever been, was at a loss how to proceed. But, on Mr. Canning soon after taking the reins of government, Lord Norbury, feeling that under the new system he could not rely so entirely on the support of Ministers, wisely came to terms, and having stipulated for an Earldom, re-signed in favour of Lord Plunket.

During a long enjoyment of lucrative offices, and in the practice of strict economy, Lord Norbury accumulated a large fortune. At the same time he was an excellent landlord, and a gentle and forbearing master. In his deportment towards the Bar he was undeviatingly polite; and in private society he was a most agreeable, although a very grotesque companion. His literary studies stopped short of the present century. He was always a remarkably good horseman, and to his latter years appeared well mounted in the streets. When he rode to Court, as he did every day while a Judge, he exhibited, for his time of life, great alacrity and spirit; and as he passed Mr. Joy, whom he looked upon as his probable successor, putting spurs to his horse, he cantered rapidly along.

The Earl of Norbury married, June 2, 1778, Grace, daughter of Hector Graham, esq. Secondary of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, by Grace Maxwell, niece to

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

John Lord Farnham. By this lady, who was created Baroness Norwood in 1797, and died July 21, 1822, his Lordship had two sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Daniel Lord Norwood, who succeeded his mother in that title in 1822, and has now succeeded to his father's barony; 2. the Right Hon. Hector-
John, now Earl of Norbury and Viscount Glandine, having succeeded to those titles in virtue of the special remainder before mentioned; he married Jan. 1, 1808, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Brabazon, esq., and niece to Sir Anthony Brabazon, of Newport, co. Mayo, Bart. and has one child, a daughter, so that neither brother has an heir apparent; 3. Isabella; and 4. Lætitia, who in 1813 became the second wife of William Browne, of Browne's Hill, co. Carlow, esq. brother-in-law, by his first marriage, to the Earl of Mayo.

The will of Lord Norbury has been proved, and his personal property sworn under 138,000*l.*

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Sept. 5. In his Palace at Worcester, aged 77, the Right Rev. Folliott Herbert Walker Cornewall, D.D. Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Dr. Cornewall was a man of ancient family and good paternal estate, being the representative of the Cornewalls of Delbury, near Ludlow, a branch of the ancient titular Barons of Burford in Shropshire, who derived their descent from a natural son of Richard Earl of Cornwall (and King of the Romans), the younger son of King John. The Bishop succeeded to the estate of Delbury on the death of his brother, Frederick Cornewall, esq. who was M.P. for Leominster from 1776 to 1778. As a younger brother, Dr. Cornewall was educated for the Church, and having become a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of that house, and graduated B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780. In the latter year he was appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons, during the Speakership of his kinsman the Rt. Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall; in 1784 he was made a Canon of Windsor; and in 1790 Master of Wigston's Hospital, Leicester.

He married, at this period, or before, Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, Canon of Windsor, cousin to the first Marquess of Abercorn, and sister to Cecil the Marquess's second wife, as also to Lady George Seymour.

In 1792 Dr. Cornewall was appointed Dean of Canterbury, in 1797 consecrated Bishop of Bristol, in 1803 translated to Exeter, and in 1808 to Worcester.

He was possessed of fair scholarship, strong good sense, polished manners, and an amiable temper: and had passed a virtuous and exemplary life. His only publications consisted of a Sermon preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1782; and a Fast Sermon before the House of Lords, 1798.

By the lady before mentioned, who died at Delbury Dec. 18, 1795, he had several children. His eldest son, Frederick Hamilton Cornewall, esq. married, in 1828, Frances-Henrietta, daughter of St. George Caulfeild, of Donoman Castle, co. Roscommon, esq. (cousin to the Earl of Charlemont), and the Hon. Frances Crofton. Herbert Cornewall, esq. another son, married in 1822 Charlotte, third daughter of the late General Lord Charles Somerset.

The remains of the Bishop were interred in the family vault at Delbury. The strict privacy enjoined by his positive directions, prevented the attendance of many persons who were anxious to give this last proof of their respect and affection to his memory.

LORD ROKEBY.

Sept. ... In Portman-square, aged 68, the Right Hon. Matthew Montagu, fourth Lord Rokeby, of Armagh; and the sixth Baronet, of Rokeby in Yorkshire.

His Lordship was born Nov. 23, 1762, the second son of Morris Robinson, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, by Jane, daughter of John Greenland, of Lovelace in Kent, esq. He took the name and arms of Montagu by Royal sign manual in 1776, pursuant to a petition of his aunt, the celebrated literary character, who was the widow of Edward Montagu, of Allerthorpe, esq. a grandson of the first Earl of Sandwich. He was elected to Parliament for Boscombe on a vacancy in 1786; and in the next Parliament, from 1790 to 1796, sat for Tregony. In 1800, on the death of his aunt, at the age of eighty, he inherited the large landed property which had been settled upon her by her husband, and he subsequently gave the world four volumes of her Letters. He succeeded to the family titles on the death of his brother Morris, the third Lord Rokeby, May 21, 1829 (see our vol. xcix. i. 467.)

His Lordship married, in 1785, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Francis Charlton, esq. and by that lady, who died March 7, 1817, had six sons and seven daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Edward now Lord Rokeby, born in 1787; 2. Francis-William, deceased; 3. William, died 1845; 4. the Hon. John Montagu; 5. the Hon. Henry Montagu,

who married, in 1826, Magdalen, eldest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Thomas Huxley, and widow of Frederick Croft, esq. and has issue; 6. the Hon. Spencer Dudley Montagu, late Clerk to the Secretary for Ireland; 7. the Hon. Elizabeth, married to Charles Bowles, esq.; 8. the Hon. Jane, married in 1811 to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P. late Chancellor of the Exchequer; 9. the Hon. Mary, married in 1820 to Lt.-Col. Robert Ellison, of the grenadier guards; 10. the Hon. Eleanor, married to John-Nicholas Fazakerley, esq.; 11. the Hon. Catherine; 12. the Hon. Caroline; and 13. the Hon. Emily.

SIR GEO. ABERCROMBY, BART.

July 18. Aged 81, Sir George Abercromby, the fourth Baronet, of Birkenbeg, co. Banff (1637), and chief of the clan of Abercromby; for forty-eight years Sheriff Depute of the shires of Elgin and Nairn.

He was the only surviving son of Sir Robert, the third Baronet, by his cousin Helen, daughter of Alexander Abercromby, of Tullibody, and aunt to the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. Sir George succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1787; and, having in 1778 married the Hon. Jane Ogilvie, eldest daughter of Alexander Lord Banff, had issue one son and six daughters: 1. Sir Robert Abercromby, who has succeeded to the title; he married in 1816 Elizabeth-Stevenson, only child of Samuel Douglas, esq. of Netherlaw, and has issue; 2. Helen, married to Capt. William Gowen, of E. I. Co.'s service; 3. Maria, married to the Hon. David Monypenny, Lord Pitmilly, one of the Lords of Session; 4. Grace, married to Joseph Murray, esq.; 5. Jane; 6. Jesse-Elizabeth; and 7. Charlotte.

SIR BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, BART.

Aug. 14. In Berkeley-square, aged 74, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, of Westbury College, co. Gloucester, and Chantry House, Wilts, Bart. M.A. F.R.S. and S.A., First Commissioner for investigating the Debts of the Carnatic, a banker at Bath, Vice-President of the Literary Fund, &c. &c.

This excellent man was the younger son of John Hobhouse, of Westbury College, esq. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. June 26, 1781; and was afterwards called to the bar. At the general election in 1796, he stood on the independent interest for Bristol; but, after polling 102 votes, declined at

the close of the first day. In the following February he was returned on a vacancy for Blechingley; and on the 1st of May that year he was one of those who voted in favour of the Hon. Mr. Grey's motion for a Reform in Parliament. In 1802 he was returned for Grampound; in 1806 for Hindon: and he sat for that borough until compelled by ill health to retire from public life in 1818. He first came into office in 1803, as Secretary to the Board of Control, during the ministry of Mr. Addington; he resigned that post in May 1804; and in 1805 was made Chairman of the Committees for Supplies. In 1806 he was appointed First Commissioner for investigating the debts of the Nabobs of the Carnatic, which office he retained until his decease. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 22, 1812.

During a long and active career of public service in the Senate, and in many important situations, he was distinguished by talents which eminently qualified him for the responsibility and trust which, upon many occasions, were reposed in him. The Bath and West of England Society, of which, during twelve years (1805—1817) he was the President, have had frequent opportunities of appreciating his merits, and acknowledging the value of his services, and the extent of his liberality. In 1817 they confirmed their warm approbation, by the vote of a marble bust by Chantrey, now in the Society's Rooms. In a similar manner, several members of the Literary Fund subscribed for a portrait of Sir Benjamin, to mark their high sense of his eminent services as Chairman of the Committee of that invaluable Institution. This was admirably executed by J. Jackson, R.A., was exhibited at Somerset House in 1824, and now hangs in the meeting room of the Society. About the same time another portrait was painted of him by T. Phillips, esq. R.A. This portrait, which is very admirable for its depth of tone, has been well engraved by Mr. P. Audinet.

Sir Benjamin Hobhouse was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in Sept. 1785, was Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Cam, of Chantry House, near Bradford, in Wiltshire, esq. by whom he had three sons and two daughters: 1. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who has succeeded to the title, and is M.P. for Westminster, and F.R.S.; he married in 1828 Lady Julia Hay, sister to the Marquess of Tweeddale; 2. Benjamin, a Captain in the 69th foot, killed at Waterloo; 3. Henry William Hobhouse, esq. in the Civil Service of the East India Company, and a partner in

the bank at Bath ; he married at Calcutta some years since, and has issue ; 4. Charlotte ; 5. Mary, who died young. Having lost his first wife, Nov. 25, 1791, Sir Benjamin married, secondly, in April 1793, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Parry, of Cirencester, and had four other sons and ten daughters ; 6. Amelia ; 7. Isaac, who died an infant in 1797 ; 8. Mary, who died in 1804, aged 8 ; 9. Sophia Elizabeth, married in 1828 to Boyd Alexander, esq. the third son of Claud Alexander, of Ballachmyle, co. Ayr, esq. ; 10. Harriet-Theodora, married in 1823 to the Rev. George Trevor Spencer, grandson of the late Lord Charles Spencer ; 11. Julia, married in 1830 to the Rev. C. F. Moore ; 12. Sarah-Matilda, married at Rome in 1827 to Count Ranghiaschi Biancaleone ; 13. Catherine, married in 1826 to John William Fane, esq. eldest son of John Fane, esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire, and died in 1828 ; 14. Isaac ; 15. Joanna ; 16. Thomas-Benjamin, B. A. of Balliol college, Oxford ; 17. Elizabeth-Mary ; 18. Henrietta-Amelia ; and 19. Frederick-Benjamin. The three last died in infancy.

SIR EDWARD DENNY, BART.

Aug. . . . At Worcester, aged 57, Sir Edward Denny, the third Baronet, of Tralee Castle, co. Kerry (1782).

He was the second son of Sir Barry Denny the first Baronet, by his first cousin Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Denny, Knt. ; and succeeded his brother Sir Barry, the second Bart., in Oct. 1794. He had for many years resided in the neighbourhood of Worcester.

Sir Edward married, May 26, 1795, Elizabeth, only child of the Hon. Robert Day, a Justice of the Irish King's Bench ; and by that lady, who died on the 27th of April, 1828, had five sons : 1. Sir Edward Denny, resident at Werescot, near Wellington, born in 1796, who has succeeded to the title ; 2. Robert-Day ; 3. the Rev. Henry Denny, Rector of Churchill, near Tralee ; 4. Anthony ; 5. William ; and three daughters, Mary-Lætitia, Elizabeth, and Diana.

GENERAL SIR C. GREEN, BART.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Sir Charles Green, Knight and Baronet, of Milnrow in Yorkshire, a General in the army, and Colonel of the 37th regiment, a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military College.

He was born at Gibraltar, Dec. 18, 1749, the second son of Christopher Green, esq. a Captain in the army, by

Britannia, daughter of Charles Hamilton, of Monaghan, in Ireland, esq. He was appointed Gentleman Cadet in the Royal Artillery 1760, Ensign in the 31st foot 1765, and joined that regiment in the following year at Pensacola in West Florida. In 1768 he was employed under Brig.-Gen. Haldimand in a particular service to New Orleans and the Natches, on the Mississippi ; and in 1769 removed with the regiment to St. Augustine in East Florida. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy Nov. 23 that year. In 1771 he was employed as an Engineer in the Bahama islands ; and having rejoined the 31st regiment at the latter end of 1772, in the island of St. Vincent, served in the campaign against the revolted Caribs. He returned to England with the regiment in May 1773, was appointed Adjutant soon after, purchased the Captain-Lieutenancy in 1774, and succeeded to a company in 1775.

In 1776 he again accompanied the regiment across the Atlantic, and was present at the action of Trois Rivières on the 8th of June. At the opening of the campaign of 1777 he was appointed Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Phillips, the second in command ; and was wounded at the action of Freeman's Farm in Sept.

Having returned to England in March 1778, Capt. Green was appointed Aid-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Oughton, Commander-in-chief in North Britain ; after whose death, in May 1780, he rejoined the 31st regiment ; and in 1781 was appointed Major of brigade to the Montreal district. He was included in the brevet of Majors in 1783, and purchased the Majority of the 31st in 1788.

On the breaking out of the war in 1793, he, being then nearly at the head of the list of Majors in the army, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of one of the battalions formed from the independent companies ; whence in Feb. 1794 he exchanged to the command of the 30th regiment, with which he proceeded to Corsica in May following, and remained there until 1796, having for the greater part of that time acted as Inspector-general of Corsican troops raised for the British service.

In 1796 Lieut.-Col. Green was appointed Civil Governor of Grenada ; in which office he continued until 1801, when, his sight being much injured by the climate, he received permission to return. He had in the mean time been promoted to the rank of Colonel in Jan. 1797, and Brigadier-General Oct. 1798.

Early in 1803 he was appointed Brigadier-General on the staff in Ireland, and commanded in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and was after-

wards removed to the Staff in England, and to command at Dover and Deal. He received the honour of knighthood May 3 that year. In Jan. 1804, he was appointed Colonel of the York light infantry volunteers. In the same month he received orders to proceed immediately to Barbadoes, to take the temporary command of the troops in the Leeward Islands. He arrived there in March, and, in pursuance of his instructions, sailed in April, in command of an expedition against the Dutch settlement of Surinam, which, after an active series of operations for about nine days, capitulated to the British arms. He remained at Surinam about a year in administration of the civil government; and having obtained leave to return home on account of ill health, was honoured on his arrival with a patent of Baronetcy, dated Dec. 5, 1805.

In May 1807, Sir Charles Green was appointed to the command of the garrison at Malta, which he retained until the May following. In Aug. 1808, he was removed to the 16th regiment; in 1809 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General; in March 1812, placed on the Staff, to command the Northern district; in Nov. 1813, removed to the London district; in 1814, appointed Colonel of the 37th foot; and in 1819 advanced to the rank of General.

Sir Charles Green was never married, and his Baronetcy has expired with him.

SIR HUGH INNES, BART. M.P.

Aug. In Regent-street, aged 67, Sir Hugh Innes, of Lochalsh, co. Ross, and Coxton, co. Moray, Bart. Knight in Parliament for the County of Sutherland,

Sir Hugh was descended from a James Innes of Coxton, whose eldest son Alexander was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1686, which title is become extinct. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. Hugh Innes, by Jean, daughter of Thomas Graham.

He was first returned to Parliament about 1810 as Member for the county of Ross; in 1812 he was chosen for the Kirkwall district of Burghs, for which he sat during four Parliaments, until the late dissolution, when he was elected for the county of Sutherland. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Oct. 20, 1818; and, having died unmarried, the title has expired with him.

MR. PETER NASMYTH.

Aug. 17. At his lodgings in South Lambeth, aged 45, Mr. Peter Nasmyth, a distinguished and extraordinary painter.

He was the eldest son of Alexander Nasmyth of Edinburgh, whose talents as a painter of landscape have been known and estimated through half a century, and who still lives in the vigorous exercise of his powers, surrounded by a numerous and gifted family. The earliest recollections of Peter tell of his devoted attachment to nature. Nature was in truth his school; for this the schoolmaster was neglected—and the truant boy was found with a pencil in his hand, drawing some old tree, or making out the anatomy of a hedge-flower. To lash him into the study of books was impossible—the attempt was given up in despair. He was allowed to take his own course, and to follow out in his own way the dictates of his powerful genius. A remarkable circumstance occurred at a very early age, which proves how strongly his imagination was impressed with the objects of his study. He was going on a sketching excursion with his father. In making some preparations the evening previous, his right hand was disabled, and it was thought his part of the undertaking would be abortive. His friends did not know his powers. Peter set off—his right hand was disabled, but he had another; and with this left hand he made sketches which are sought after now by collectors for their truth and fidelity. His ingenuity suggested many contrivances to facilitate the study of nature in the stormy atmosphere of his native mountains. One of these was a travelling tent, which may be recollected by his companions as more creditable to his enthusiasm than to his mechanical skill.

At the age of twenty he came to London, where his talents were soon appreciated, and he got the name of the English Hobbema. Hobbema and Ruysdael seem to have been his favourite masters. Without being a copyist of their manner, he may be said to have infused their spirit into his works; but Peter was still original. His pictures have been sought after, and will continue to be collected, for their own intrinsic excellence. The most distinguished amateurs of the day may be ranked amongst his patrons; and there is scarcely a collection in England that does not boast the possession of some of his works. Sickness found him in the midst of employment; and he may indeed be said to have "felt the ruling passion strong in death." In a late thunder-storm, when too weak to support himself upright, he wished the curtains to be drawn aside, and begged his sisters to lift him up, that he might register in his memory the splendour of the passing effects. In

these breathings after his favourite art, his life passed away : death seemed mere exhaustion, without pain or visible disease.

In his habits Peter Nasmyth was peculiar. Deafness, which had come upon him from sleeping in a damp bed, at the age of seventeen, robbed him of many of those advantages which others enjoy. Shut out, in some measure, from society by this affliction, he was too apt to indulge, in his solitude, in excesses, from which many of his most distinguished countrymen have not been entirely free. It must not be disguised that his constitution was undermined by these habits. Illness, when it came, found a frame unprepared to resist it. His death was occasioned by his ruling passion. Not recovered from the influenza, under which he had been some time suffering, he went to Norwood to make a study of one of those scenes on which he especially delighted to exercise his pencil, and in the execution of which he stood alone. A severe cold was the effect of this exposure. He was thrown back upon his bed in a state of weakness that nothing could restore.

MR. W. B. NOBLE.

Sept. 14. The day after he had completed his 51st year, at Somers'-town, Mr. William Bonneau Noble, formerly an artist of some promise.

His history is a very affecting one, and it involves a moral which may be useful to many. Nephew to Mr. William Noble, a well-known drawing-master, who died in 1805, and who succeeded to the connexion of his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Bonneau, tutor in drawing to some of the Royal Family, and to many of the nobility of the time, he commenced his professional career in the same line, and pursued it, for some years, in a prosperous manner. Being, however, an ardent admirer of the beauties of nature, and a sincere lover of the art which represents them, he could not brook simply to follow in the unambitious but profitable path which had been trodden by his god-father and his uncle, but became laudably desirous of attaining a higher degree of eminence as an artist than had satisfied them. It was his frequent practice to undertake pedestrian excursions for the purpose of studying nature in her most favoured haunts; and in two successive summers he walked through Wales, and made many beautiful sketches of its interesting scenery. Several water-colour paintings from these, produced at a great expense of time and labour, he sent for exhibition at the Royal Academy, about the year 1810. In previous years his drawings had always been accepted; when, therefore, on visiting Somerset House,

he found that not one of his pictures was now "hung up," the disappointment sunk into his very soul. He regarded it as a sentence of death passed upon him as an artist: and, practically, he acquiesced in the unjust verdict. Another disappointment, which he suffered about the same time, touched him more closely still. He had become deeply attached to a beautiful and accomplished young lady. Unlike most lovers, instead of first endeavouring to engage decidedly the heart of the lady herself, he deemed it his duty to obtain the consent of her father. He had some reason to think himself not unacceptable to either; and he hoped that a character which stood high in the estimation of all who knew him, diligence, and (till then) continually advancing success in his profession, with an extraordinary service which he had been enabled to render the family, might be admitted as a compensation for disparity in point of wealth. But the only reward of his honourable conduct was the immediate extinction of his hopes. Both disappointments together proved more than he could bear. Nothing now appeared, in his eyes, of sufficient importance to stimulate exertion. Habits of irregularity were in consequence formed. These led to new troubles and anxieties, of which a temporary oblivion was too often sought in dissipation. The want of firmness which he thus exhibited was doubtless to be lamented and condemned; but it was equally to be pitied. He soon found himself almost without employment. After a few desultory efforts at re-establishment, not sufficiently continuous to be successful, he seemed to abandon himself to his fate, and to become equally regardless of himself and of the world. Though his broken spirits could not maintain the conduct necessary to avert misfortune, he nevertheless evinced, in general, great fortitude in bearing it. In November, 1825, however, he was suddenly seized with a delirium, in which he made a desperate attempt upon his own life. The wound he inflicted, though very serious, did not prove mortal: the effusion of blood carried away with it the delusion under which he had shed it; and he recovered his health, both of body and mind, thankful to the Providence which had preserved him. Though so reduced in his circumstances as to be in part dependent on his relatives for support, he has since borne his depressed condition with every appearance of equanimity, yet there is too much reason to fear that the decline which carried him off (at last, very suddenly) was the offspring of a wounded spirit preying upon itself. He never exhibited the least tendency towards a relapse into his former brief but awful malady, but retained the clear possession of his mind, as long as the physical powers had strength to manifest its presence. He continued to expect recovery till the evening preceding

his dissolution ; but then, by an exercise of reflection on his condition, he came of himself to the conclusion that his end was near. He expressed it by saying, " I die in peace with all mankind." These were nearly the last words that he distinctly uttered. Thus passed away — the victim of disappointed hopes — a man of cultivated mind, respectable talents, amiable temper, and delightful companionsable qualities ; added to an integrity which swerved not under his greatest adversities. Shipwrecked in the midst of his course, he was afterwards tossed about on the sea of life, on the fragments, as it were, of the vessel in which he began his voyage, till wearied nature relinquished the conflict. He has left behind him a poem of considerable length, intitled "The Artist ;" containing passages, which demonstrate that he might have woed with success more than one of the Muses. Once known and loved by many, some will drop tear over this recital.

He was the youngest son of Mr. Edward Noble, who was designed by his friends for the Royal Navy, in which he served in his youth as a midshipman ; but contracting an incurable asthma amid the fogs of the Newfoundland station, he relinquished the service for the profession of a bookseller. An accomplished mathematician, he was the author of a work of great merit on "The Elements of Linear Perspective ;" but it proved, for public taste, too profound an exposition of a science which has few but merely superficial cultivators. He died in 1784, at the age of 43. The subject of this notice, who then was not four years old, was tenderly brought up by his mother, whose maiden name also was Noble, though of a different family, and who was sister to the Mr. William Noble, mentioned above. She survived her husband 45 years, dying in 1829, at the age of nearly 84.

S. N.

THE REV. WOLLEY JOLLAND.

Aug. 16. At Louth, aged 85, the Rev. Wolley Jolland, Vicar of that parish and of Tetney.

He was the son of George Jolland, esq. Town-Clerk of Louth. It is said his father intended him for the profession of the law, but, yielding to the inclination of his son, he finally educated him for the church. In the year 1780 he was inducted to the living of his native town ; and in 1798 collated to Tetney, by Bishop Pretyman. At an early period of his life he married the daughter of the then Vicar of Yarborough. In possession of that ease and competency which "maketh glad the heart of man," he indulged his social disposition in frequent and happy intercourse with society, for which the urbanity of his manner, his lively and playful wit, his liberal spirit and gentlemanly deportment, admirably calculated him, and of which he was at once the life,

the pride, and the ornament. The appeals of the miserable and destitute of the community were never made in vain : to these his gifts were not dependant on caprice or circumstance, but regular in order and succession : they were continued to the latest period of his life, and resembled

That constant flow of love that knows no fill.

The vicarage-house at Louth is in the immediate vicinity of the parish church, and in the garden of that time-honoured dwelling Mr. Jolland amused his leisure in erecting some ornamental buildings, called the *Hermitage*, which from their extent and singularity may deserve a slight description. To the left of its entrance is the *Aviary*, which is formed of flints intermixed with rude pieces of stone, and overgrown with ivy —

The ring-dove builds and murmurs there.

Contiguous to this, on the east side of the garden, a romantic Cloister runs parallel upwards of seventy feet : its pillars are formed of timber fancifully covered with the bark of trees, round which is entwined a profusion of beautiful ivy. The floor is paved with flints, pebbles, and sheep's bones, arranged in quatrefoils, &c. ; its air of pensive gloom is enlivened by small windows of painted glass, on which are pourtrayed a variety of Scripture characters : saints and apostles carved in wood look out from the ivy, and among it also the serpent that tempted Eve holds a prominent situation. A short distance from the Cloisters is an Obelisk ; on the east side of its pedestal is the following inscription : — " This rural pile was raised by the hand of gratitude, to proclaim to its beholders the benevolence of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, Prebendary of the prebendal church of Louth, by whose disinterested kindness THE HERMIT was presented to his living in the year of our Lord M.DCC.LXXX."

Faith, Hope, and Charity, occupy the correspondent niches. A short path, shaded by nut and mulberry trees, leads from the Cloister already mentioned to another of a ruder form, erected with chalk stones in their natural state, from which rough pieces of timber protrude their crooked arms, as if in wild and grotesque playfulness. In the centre is a rustic edifice, termed the *Pavilion* : its seats, which occupy three recesses, are formed of the roots of trees and turf covered with moss. The floor is composed of flints and sheep's bones, in alternate squares ; the steps, descending to a small grass-plot, are inlaid with the same materials in the form of letters, and depict the last stanza of Pope's "Universal Prayer." From this situation the noble Church,

Pointing with taper spire to Heaven, is seen to great advantage. In the southwest corner is a small alcove, denominated "Shakspeare's Gallery ;" this sequestered recess contains a rustic seat, and the works

of our immortal bard. Not far from this, embowered in shade, austere and simple Urn is erected, to the memory of the Hermit's parents, on which is engraven their age, and period of their death, together with the following inscription :

Sigh not, ye Winds, as, passing o'er
The chambers of the dead, ye fly;
Weep not, ye Dews, for these no more
Shall ever weep, shall ever sigh.

On the west side is a lonely path, bounded on the left by a wild irregular fence, covered with luxuriant ivy and a profusion of vegetation. This leads to the *Hermit's Cell*, a thatch-covered grotto, so dark and silent, the mind seems impressed with something resembling supernatural awe, from which however it is shortly relieved by rays of light darting through a door of open work formed by the twisted roots of trees, which leads to the *Hermit's Study*. The walls of this little apartment are constructed of bark and moss; the roof resembles a groined arch, the ribs being curved pieces of wood twisted round with dried oak leaves and acorns; and the embossment, which unites the ribs at the top, the large knot of a tree, covered with curling bark. It is partially lighted by small pieces of painted glass, which heighten its effect, and increase its solemnity. The ancient-looking table, upon which are scattered books of equally ancient appearance, is made of bark. The chairs and inkstand are in unison. Here too is a representation of the cock that sounded an alarm to Peter's conscience, when he had denied his Master.

A small ante-room unites the Study with the *Hermit's Kitchen*, which certainly gives a comprehensive idea of "frugal fare." The lowly fire-place, the mossy walls, the lantern with its frame of roots, the hour-glass supported by fangs, the hollow knot of oak which serves the purpose of tinder-box, the shells for food, and other correspondent utensils, the habits of a recluse of the twelfth century.

Returning to the passage, we suddenly emerge from gloom and darkness to the comparative fulgence of the *Hermit's Chapel*, which is almost entirely fitted up with pine cones. The top is a beautiful groined arch, the ribs of which are composed of pine cones, and united by a cluster of a similar kind. From this is suspended an antique lamp, made of the knot of a tree, and ornamented in like manner. Handsome specimens of fine oak moss fill up the interstices of the vaulted roof. The cornice-work is entirely of pine cones, producing a most elegant and fanciful effect. Two windows, on opposite sides, are quatrefoils of painted glass. The window over the altar-table is in the form of a cross, upon which is depicted the crucifixion. The floor is paved with horses' teeth ground even, and

sheeps' bones, in quatrefoils. The altar-table also is inlaid with horses' teeth, finely ground and polished; among these, in very small bones arranged in the form of letters, is the following text: "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Upon the altar, between two candlesticks of thigh bones, is a fine specimen of a human skull. Opposite to the altar are a pedestal and urn, with an inscription to the memory of the Hermit's only and most beloved brother, who died in the East Indies, August 17th, 1778, at the early age of 29. Near the cell is the *Cemetery*: its rude and singular walls are built of cinders, which, like every other part of this interesting retreat, are finely covered with moss and ivy. In the centre is a stone coffin, with an appropriate inscription.

Some years previous to his death, Mr. Jolland caused a vault to be prepared in the church-yard of the village of Yarborough, about four miles from Louth, as the last earthly receptacle of himself and his beloved partner. This vault he surmounted by a tomb constructed in his own original and remarkable style: it is ornamented by urns, cross bones, and various appropriate scriptural texts. The tomb is adjacent to a finely-painted window in the church, which he presented to the parishioners of Yarborough.

On the day of interment, as a mark of respect due to his beloved memory, all the shops at Louth were closed. The procession consisted of the Vicar's relatives and principal friends, the members of the corporation, eighteen clergymen of the town and neighbourhood, the children of the national school, and several of the principal inhabitants.

THE REV. CORNELIUS CARDLW, D.D.

Sept. 17. At Barnstaple, in the house of his son-in-law the Rev. H. Nicholls, in his 84th year, the Rev. Cornelius Cardew, D.D. Vicar of Uni-Lelant, and Rector of St. Erme, in the county of Cornwall; and for thirty-four years Master of the Truro Grammar School.

Dr. Cardew graduated at Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1775, B. and D.D. 1786; and was appointed Master of Truro school in 1771. For that arduous situation Dr. Cardew was equally fitted by naturally good talents and a highly cultivated mind; and as was the tree, such has been the fruit. For, whilst he laboured with the kindest personal solicitude for the improvement and welfare of every boy committed to his care, the long list of his distinguished Pupils in Church and State, in Arms, in Literature, and in Science, will amply shew that he was capable of imparting to Genius both the impulse which makes it eager to start forwards in the race of life, and those solid acquirements which enable it, afterwards, to maintain a foremost place in it. Among

his scholars may be enumerated, Lord Exmouth; Sir Humphry Davy, Pr. R.S.; the Rev. H. Martyn, and the Rev. J. Kemptorne, both Senior Wranglers; Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. &c. &c. Ever mindful, amidst the blandishments of classical literature, of the more important lessons of eternal truth, it was his unceasing object to make his school alike a seminary of sound learning and religious education.

In his intercourse with the world he was alive to its charms, as well as to its duties; and, although by no means a stranger to disappointment, or to repeated and severe domestic affliction, it was delightful to his numerous acquaintance to see with what gratitude for the blessings that remained, and with what buoyancy of heart and spirit, he would enliven the social circle, and participate with his family and friends in its innocent enjoyments.

As a Minister of the Established Church, his extensive learning and critical acuteness gave a lustre to the rank he held in it. Yet never did a learned man bear his faculties with greater meekness. His Sermons were remarkable for practical utility and persuasive eloquence; and his manner of reading was peculiarly characterised by devout and solemn intonation combined with the most appropriate emphasis. The living of Uni-Lelant was conferred on him by his diocesan Bishop Ross, in 1782. But he was indebted to the private friendship and esteem of the late Dr. Wynne, his predecessor in the living, and whose curate he had for many years previously been, for the rectory of St. Erme, near Truro. After resigning the school in 1805, the latter part of his life was chiefly spent in this peaceful retreat, in the enjoyment of literary repose, to which the possession of a valuable library greatly contributed, and in the exercise of the most liberal and unostentatious hospitality.

He was twice married, and has left behind him a very numerous and flourishing family, spreading out even to a third generation.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. Edward Boteler, Vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge, and late Fellow of Sidney College, in that University; where he graduated B.A. 1819, as 4th Senior Optime, M.A. 1822.

At Munich, the Rev. Thomas Briggs, Rector of Little Gransden, Camb. and Perpetual Curate of Pattiswick, Essex, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's. He was formerly a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795; was collated to the prebend of Stoke Newington, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, by Bishop Porteus in 1800; to Pattiswick

GENT. MAG. October, 1831.

by the same patron in 1808, and to Little Gransden in 1809 by Dr. Dampier then Bp. of Ely.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, Rector of Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

The Rev. Thomas Carthew, Perpetual Curate of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to which church he was instituted in 1791, on his own petition.

The Rev. John Cheap, Rector of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, and was presented to Wimpole in the latter year by the Earl of Hardwicke.

The Rev. Thomas Hugh Clough, of Havodunos, Denbighshire. He was of Jesus College, Oxford, M.A. 1808.

The Rev. George Durant, of Clent Hall, Staffordshire.

The Rev. John Griffiths, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Yspetty Ystradmeirig, Cardiganshire, to which he was presented by Lord Llisburne in 1802.

At Rendcombe, Glouc. aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Jayne, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1799 by Joseph Pitt, esq.

The Rev. John Jones, Rector of Bothetton, Pembrokeshire, to which he was presented in 1798 by Lord Cawdor, and Prebendary of Llandisilio in the collegiate church of Brecon.

At Croft Castle, Heref. aged 52, the Rev. James Kewill, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1802, B.D. 1813.

At Ampthill, suddenly of epilepsy, whilst preparing to go to church, the Rev. Alexander Lockhart, Rector of Stone, and Curate of Hartwell, Bucks. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1814; and was presented to Stone in 1822 by the late Rev. Sir G. Lee, Bart.

At his house near Worcester, aged 48, the Rev. John Merry, formerly Rector of Newbiggin, Westmoreland. He was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1808, as second Junior Optime; and was presented to Newbiggin in 1813 by Wm. Brackenthorne, esq.

The Rev. William Molinaux, Vicar of Sheriffhales, Staffordshire, to which parish he was presented in 1823 by the Marquess of Stafford.

The Rev. Mr. Rowlands, Curate of Penals, Merionethshire.

Aged 78, the Rev. Richard Webster, Rector of Aston-le-Wall, Northamptonsh. He was of St. John's College, Oxford, M.A. 1779, and B.D. 1784; and was presented to his living by his college in 1795.

The Rev. Samuel Wilkinson, Perpetual Curate of Congleton, Cheshire, to which chappelry he was elected by the inhabitants in 1785.

April 21. At Kidderpore, near Calcutta, aged 27, the Rev. John Adam, second son

of Benj. Adam, esq. of Homerton. He had resided as a missionary in India for two years and a half.

July 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. *Fearon Fallows*, F.R.S. Astronomer Royal at that colony. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1813, as third Wrangler, M.A. 1816.

Aug. 12. At Ipswich, in his 90th year, the Rev. *Thomas Cobbold*, M.A. for sixty-four years Rector of Wilby, and for fifty of Woolpit, both in Suffolk, and for fifty-three years Perpetual Curate of St. Mary at the Tower, Ipswich. This worthy man was a native of Harwich; was educated at Bury school, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1765, M.A. 1773. He was instituted to Wilby in 1767; was licensed to his church at Ipswich, on the nomination of the parishioners, in 1779; and instituted to Woolpit in 1781 on his own presentation. He published a Sermon, preached on the centenary of the Ipswich School, in 1809, and "A Justificatory Reply to an article inserted in the Suffolk Chronicle, addressed to his parishioners," 1818, 4to.

Aug. 13. At Chellesworth, Suffolk, aged 72, the Rev. *John Gee Smyth*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Chellesworth in 1789 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

Aug. 14. In his 70th year, the Rev. *Augustine Bulwer*, D.D. Rector of Heydon and Cawston, Norfolk. He was of Pemb-
hall, Camb. B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787, D.D. 1813; was presented to Heydon in 1786, by W. W. Bulwer, esq. and to Cawston in 1818 by his college.

Aug. 17. Drowned in the wreck of the Rothesay Castle steam-packet (see p. 169), the Rev. *Owen Owen*, Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1819, B.D. 1827. He had been to Liverpool to purchase furniture, previously to taking the head-mastership of Ruthin grammar-school. Two sisters of this gentleman, Miss Margaret and Miss Mary Owen, perished with him.

Aug. 18. At Goldington, near Bedford, aged 38, the Rev. *Charles Temple*.

Aug. 28. Aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Bere*, Vicar of Morebath, Devon. He was formerly Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1783, as ninth Senior Optime, M.A. 1786, B.D. 1798; and was instituted to Morebath in 1813.

Sept. 4. At Wormingford, Essex, the Rev. *Thomas Hallward*, Rector of Gedding in that county. He was formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1812, and was presented to Gedding in 1783, by the Corporation

of Ipswich. Being on a visit to his son at Wormingford, he was assisting the Rev. Mr. Tuffnell in the service, when he fell down on his seat, and upon being removed to the vestry, immediately expired.

Sept. 6. At Stanford Bridge, aged 52, the Rev. *Mark Longbotham*, for sixteen years Curate of Catton, Yorkshire.

Sept. 10. At Exeter, aged 77, the Rev. *James Manning*, for 53 years Minister of the Independent congregation at George's meeting-house, where he succeeded the celebrated Micahiah Towgood. Mr. Manning was a native of Exeter, and published *The Life and Writings of the Rev. Micahiah Towgood*, 1792, 8vo; *A Sermon on the death of the Rev. Rice Harris*, D.D. 1795, 8vo; *Exercises of Piety*, by Zollikofer, translated from the French, 1796, 8vo.

Sept. 15. At Bucknall, the Rev. *Arthur Tyrwhitt Drake*. He was son of the late T. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardenoe, M.P. He was of Eman. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1822, M.A. 1824.

Sept. 16. At Chelvey, Somerset, aged 83, the Rev. *William Shaw*, D.D. for thirty-six years Rector of that parish, and F.S.A. He was one of the last surviving intimate friends of Dr. Johnson, and one of the literary coterie which met constantly at Bolt Court and Streatham Park. He published "Suggestions on a plan of National Education," 1801, 8vo; *A Sermon before the Grateful Society at Bristol*, 1809; *A Sermon at Bedminster at the visitation of the Archdeacon*, 1810.

Accidentally shot by his own gun, whilst crossing a hedge, the Rev. *William Wilson*, Rector of Harrington, Northamptonshire, to which he was presented in 1801 by the late Earl of Dysart.

Sept. 23. Aged 66, the Rev. *John Paul*, for sixteen years Rector of Aughadnoy in Ireland.

Sept. 24. Aged 43, the Rev. *John Palmer Boteler*, of Paradise House, Henley-upon-Thames. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M.A. 1813.

Oct. 2. At Wheatfield, Oxon, aged 35, the Rev. *Frederick Charles Spencer*, Rector of that parish; nephew and cousin to the Duke of Marlborough. He was the younger and only surviving son of John Spencer, esq. (the elder son of the late Lord Charles Spencer), and Lady Elizabeth Spencer, sister to the present Duke; was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1820, and was presented to his rectory in that year by his grandfather. He married Oct. 6, 1823, Mary-Anne, 2d dau. of the late Sir Scrope Bernard-Morland, Bart. M.P. and had a dau. Harriett-Frances; and a son, Charles-Vere, born in 1827.

Oct. 8. At Winchcombe, Glouc. aged 62, the Rev. *John James Lates*, Rector of Sudeley, Vicar of Winchcombe, and Perpetual Curate of Charlton Abbot. He was of

All Souls College, Oxford, M.A. 1793, was presented to Winchcombe in that year by Lord Rivers, to Sudeley in 1817 by the same patron, and to Charlton Abbot in 1822 by Francis Pyson, esq.

Oct. 10. At Georgeham, Devonshire, aged 81, the Rev. Thomas Hole, Rector of that parish and Ashton, and a magistrate for the county. He was presented to his living in 1783 by Sir A. Chichester, Bart. and took the degree of LL.B. as a member of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1788.

Oct. 11. At Tintagel vicarage, Cornwall, aged 83, the Rev. James May, Rector of Trefalga and Cheldon, to the latter of which he was instituted in 1779.

LONDON DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 17. At Kensington, aged 46, Geo. Grant, esq. of Shenley-hill, Herts.

Sept. 20. Aged 83, at York-gate, C. Connell, esq.

Sept. 21. In Upper Seymour-street West, aged 87, Mrs. H. Burt.

Sept. 22. In Montagu-sq. Anne-Mary, the wife of W. Burley, esq.

Sept. 23. Aged 81, Mrs. S. Platt, relict of the late I. Platt, esq. formerly of Tyndale-place, Islington.

Mr. W. A. Dixon, of the Charter-house, aged 62.

Eleanor, wife of the Rev. S. Pope, of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

Sept. 25. At her father's T. Harrison, esq. Regent-square, Frances, wife of Thos. Palmer Lloyd, esq. of Old Broad-street.

Sept. 26. At the Rectory-house, All-hallows, London-wall, aged 80, M. Trattle, esq.

Oct. 1. In his 73d year, D. Niven, esq. of King-street, Soho.

Oct. 4. In Kensington-crescent, in his 43d year, W. Biddle Harman.

Oct. 9. At Brunswick-sq. Mary, widow of late W. Wilkinson, esq.

Oct. 12. At Beaumont-street, aged 83, N. Coffin, esq.

Oct. 14. Aged 84, Mrs. Chamberlain, relict of the late Mr. William Chamberlain, Tyndale-place, Islington.

Oct. 15. Aged 63, in Tavistock-place, Margaret Mitton, of Enfield, Middlesex.

Oct. 16. In Nassau-street, Soho, at an advanced age, Sarah, relict of Benj. Yarnold, esq. of Hurst, Berkshire.

Oct. 17. Aged 69, S. Willett, esq. of Colebrooke-terrace, Islington.

Oct. 18. John Tempest, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Jane Halford, dau. of C. Hamilton, esq. Piccadilly.

In Piccadilly, James Halford, esq. father of Lady Elliott Drake.

Oct. 19. At Battersea, in her 70th year,

Elizabeth, relict of J. Benwell, esq. of Henley-on-Thames.

BERKS.—*Sept. 20.* At Burghfield Lodge, in his 70th year, the Hon. Frederick Lumley, brother to the Earl of Scarborough. He was the fifth son of Richard the 4th Earl, by Barbara, sister and heir of Sir George Savile, Bart. and was twice married, first in 1786, to Harriet Boddington, who died in 1810; and secondly, in 1819, to Jane, 2d dau. of Admiral Bradley, who also died before him, in 1825. By his first wife he had a son Frederick, who married in 1812 Charlotte, dau. of the Rt. Rev. George Beresford, Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Oct. 7. Caroline-Frances, fifth dau. of T. Bacon, esq. of Donnington Castle.

Oct. 8. At Windsor Castle, in her 15th year, Mary, the beloved daughter and last surviving child of Lieut. Samuel Ragg, of late 1st R. Vet. batt. and one of the Military Poor Knights of Windsor.

Oct. 13. At the Vicarage, Windsor, aged 83, Catherine, relict of the late Rev. Isaac Gosset, D.D. late Vicar of Windsor, and mother of the Rev. T. S. Gosset, the present Vicar.

Oct. 17. At Binfield Rectory, aged 42, Henry Dalston Lowndes, esq. of Red Lion-square, London.

BUCKS.—*Sept. 28.* At an advanced age, Robert Nash, esq. of Castle Hill, High Wycombe.

Oct. 17. At Aylesbury, Susanna-Louisa, eldest dau. of J. Rose, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Sept. 3.* At Barnwell, aged 70, Miss Elizabeth Peacocke, sister to the late Geo. P. esq. solicitor, Cambridge.

CORNWALL.—*Sept. 17.* At East Looe, James Nicholas, esq. late Collector of the Customs at that port, which situation he filled about thirty years, and an Alderman of the Borough.

DEVON.—*Sept. 18.* At Crediton, aged 20, Louisa-Maria-Dunbar, dau. of George Rundall, esq. and niece of Sir W. R. Dunbar, Bart. of Mochruru.

At Plymouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dalling, mother of Capt. Dalling, R.N. and sister to Rear-Adm. Brooking.

Sept. 26. At Calverleigh Court, aged 66, the wife of Charles Chichester, esq.

Oct. 3. At the house of his brother Mr. James Coward, surgeon, &c. Tiverton, John Coward, esq. late Ordnance Storekeeper, at Isle Aux Noirs, in Canada.

At Exeter, aged 75, Mrs. E. Lascelles, descended from a refugee family, who sought an asylum here from the cruelties of Louis the Fourteenth, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Oct. 7. Aged 76, Richard Stephens, esq. of Culver House, near Exeter, for many years an acting Magistrate for the county.

DORSET.—*Sept. 7.* Aged 85, J. Robins, esq. of Charmouth.

Sept. 25. Aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Robt. Haliburton, barrack-master at Dorchester, and formerly of 7th fusileers.

Lately. At Huish House, near Blandford, Martha, widow of Harry Farnall, esq. Capt. R.N. and dau. of late Philip Elliott, esq. of Clifton.

At Charmminster, at an advanced age, the widow of Michael Miller, esq. of Plush.

DURHAM.—Sept. 24. At an advanced age, Mrs. Henrietta Pearceh, youngest sister of late William Pearceh, esq. of Usworth House.

ESSEX.—Sept. 22. At Harwich, aged 28, Linley Rose, M.D. eldest son of W. G. Rose, esq. one of the Principal Committee-clerks at the House of Commons.

GLoucestershire.—Sept. 25. At Bristol, Mrs. Baugh, relict of the late Benjamin Baugh, esq. banker.

Sept. 27.—Aged 73, Mr. Wm. Bulgin, bookseller, Corn-street, Bristol.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Cheson, Bristol.

Sept. 30. At Clifton, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Anthony Sterling, of Coolfin, co. Waterford.

Lately. At Cheltenham, William Richard Ellis, esq. late of 14th dragoons.

At Cheltenham, aged 87, the Hon. Robt. Moore, half uncle to the Marquis of Drogheda. He was born Dec. 12, 1743, the son of Edward the fifth Earl of Drogheda, by his 2d marr. with Bridget, niece to Thomas Lord Scathwell. He was twice married, first to Margaret, dau. of James Stephenson, esq. and secondly to Maria Joseph, dau. of Daniel Falconer, esq.; and by his first wife had an only daughter, married in 1798 to William Trench, esq. brother to Lord Ashtown.

HANTS.—Sept. 29. At Southampton, aged 74, W. Bayley, esq. of Tonbridge Castle, Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the county of Kent.

Lately. At Portsmouth, aged 57, James Manlaws, esq. merchant of Poole.

Oct. 9. At Andover, at a very advanced age, the widow of John Gale, esq.

Oct. 12. At Sherfield House, Mary G. Lockhart, the wife of John Ingram Lockhart, esq. Recorder of Romsey, and deputy Recorder of Oxford.

Oct. 14. At Ringwood, aged 77, Alexander Carter, esq.

Oct. 17. At Newport, aged 85, Lee Sugg, the ventriloquist. His brethren of the Masonic order administered to the wants of the aged wanderer, and attended his remains to the grave. There is a portrait of this singular character.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 24. Aged 53, R. Compton, esq. of the Wear End, near Ross.

HERTS.—Sept. 29. At Cheshunt, aged 79, Lucy, widow of C. Molyneux.

Oct. 14. At Willenhall-house, East Bar-
net, aged 15, T. Curtis, second son of T.
Wyatt, esq.

At Barnet, aged 83, Keane FitzGerald, esq.

KENT.—Sept. 19. At Ramsgate, in her 20th year, Isabella, youngest dau. of late Capt. James Halliburton, of E.I.C. service.

Sept. 22. At Sandgate, Louiss, fourth dau. of the late F. Doveton, esq. of Upper-Wimpole-street.

Sept. 24. At Bromley, Capt. R. Rawes, Deputy Master Attendant at the East India-house, and late Commander of the Company's ship Warren Hastings.

Oct. 14. Aged 73, William Thomas Harvey, esq. of Hill Den House, near Tonbridge.

LANCASTER.—Lately. Arthur Clegg, esq. leaving behind him property to the value of upwards of half a million of money, which he chiefly acquired in the town of Manchester. This sum goes to his grand-daughter, 18 years of age, the only child of his only son, who is dead. The young lady is said to be affianced to one of Lord Hill's nephews.

LEICESTER.—Oct. 1. At Barwell, aged 79, Thomas Gimson Loseby, gent.

Oct. 10. At Leicester, Frances, wife of the Rev. Dr. W. Pearson, Rector of South Kilworth.

LINCOLN.—Sept. 15. At Boston, near Wetherby, aged 65, Geo. Wilkinson, esq. Sheriff of York in 1815.

Sept. 23. Aged 101, Elizabeth Pearson, of Lincoln-lane, Boston.

MIDDLESEX.—At the Manor-house, Teddington, the wife of John Coulson, esq. only dau. of late Rev. Edw. Dawkins, of Portman-square.

Oct. 2. At Southgate, the wife of Henry Desbrough, esq. Actuary to the Atlas Life Assurance Company.

NORFOLK.—At Brettenham Hall, from an injury on his head, received in jumping from a gig, aged 22, J. A. Nisbett, esq. of 1st life-guards, son of the late Sir John Nisbett.

Sept. 26. Aged 83, Charles-Stuart, only son of Dr. Girdlestone, late of Yarmouth.

NORTHAMPTON.—Sept. 5. At Mears Ashby, aged 71, Robert Stockdale, esq. senior Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1783 as first Senior Optime, M.A. 1786, and had enjoyed his Fellowship for upwards of forty years.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oct. 10. At Alnwick, aged 94, Mr. James Burn, father of John Burn, esq. solicitor, Gray's Inn.

OXON.—Sept. 22. At Oxford, aged 65, John Evets, esq. one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Hall and Co. and late one of the eight Assistants of the Corporation.

Lately. Haliday Dickyn, B.A. of Brazenose college.

Oct. 8. Aged 62, Mr. Alderman Bobart, of Woodstock.

Oct. 16. Aged 65, Thomas Stonor, esq. of Stonor Park.

Oct. 18. At Hampton Poyle, aged 68, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Benson, the Rector.

Oct. 19. At Thame, aged 73, Mary, widow of John Holloway, esq. solicitor.

RUTLANDSH.—*Oct. 14.* At Market Orton, the widow of Harry Lancelot Lee, esq. of Coton Hall, Shropshire, and dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Cox, of Oxford.

SOMERSET.—*Sept. 16.* At Somerton, James Parsons, esq. solicitor.

Sept. 26. At Edington, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Littlewood.

At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. Frances Caines, second dau. of Charles C. esq. of St. Kitts.

Sept. 28. Aged 75, S. S. Saxon, esq. of Evercreech, Somerset.

At South Cheriton House, John, son of Lawrence Bewsey, esq.

Oct. 13. Aged 69, the widow of Henry White, esq. of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.

At her son's, Bath, aged 70, Mary, relict of Rev. Edward Waldron, Rector of Hamps-ton Lovett, and Rushock, Worc.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept. 2.* At the Chauncry, near Ipswich, aged 78, Charles Steynsham Collinson, esq. High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1801.

Sept. 28. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 68, Charles Blomfield, esq. a member of the Corporation of that town, father of the Lord Bishop of London.

Oct. 4. At Risby, the widow of John Westall, esq. of Ainderby Steeple, near Northallerton.

Oct. 10. At Holbrook-hall, Harriet, wife of Capt. Job Hanmer, R. N. cousin to Sir John Hanmer, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of the late Thos. Dawson, of Edward-stone-hall, esq. and was mar. May 18, 1823.

SURREY.—*Sept. 23.* Aged 61, Albert W. Jones, esq. of Champion-hill, Surrey.

Sept. 27. At Croydon, Henry Richard Raven, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Sept. 24.* At Brighton, in his 14th year, the Hon. Charles Wm. Lambton, elder son of Lord Durham, and grandson of Earl Grey. He was the subject of a much admired picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Sept. 24. Aged 92, Martha, widow of S. Newington, esq. surgeon, of Ticehurst.

Oct. 5. At Brighton, Henry Cowd Teed, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and of Plymouth.

Oct. 9. At Brighton, aged 19, Frances, 3d and youngest dau. of John Hatchard, esq. of Piccadilly, and Clapham-common.

WILTS.—*Sept. 17.* At Corsham, aged 90, Mrs. Eleanor Merewether, aunt to Mr. Sergeant Merewether.

Sept. 25. At Weston-super-Mare, Lt.-Col. Kennan, formerly of 75th foot.

Sept. 26. At Salisbury, aged 86, Mr. Daniel Collis, for 32 years master of the Bishop's Charity School.

Sept. 27. At Damerham, aged 74, Geo. Budden, esq.

Oct. 10. In Salisbury, Edward Bowle, esq. of Idmiston, a gentleman highly esteemed and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Nathan Atherton, esq. of Calne, solicitor.

Oct. 15. Mr. Winterson, of Rowde, near Devizes, at the very advanced age of 105.

Oct. 18. Aged 40, James, younger son of James Roles, esq. of Maddington.

WORCESTER.—At Worcester, aged 33, John Rayment, esq. solicitor.

YORK.—*Sept. 16.* Aged 69, Peter Jackson, esq. of Riston Grange, near Beverley.

Sept. 18. Aged 15, Charles, only son of the Rev. B. Lumley, Rector of Dalby.

At Middleton Tyas, Thos. Davison, esq.

Sept. 23. At Hull, aged 9, Charles only, son of the late Charles Hayes, esq. of London, and grandson of the late Rob. Leigh, esq. formerly collector of Excise at Hull.

Sept. 25. At Sheffield, aged 53, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Cotterill, Minister of St. Paul's in that town.

Lately. At Aldborough, Leveson Vernon, esq. youngest son of the late H. Vernon, esq. of Hilton-park, and Lady Harriet Wentworth, dau. of the Earl of Strafford.

Oct. 1. At Hull, aged 40, Mary, wife of Lieut. Geo. Spurien, R. N.

Oct. 8. At Thorp-Bassett, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Banks, father of the Rev. Jabez Banks, Incumbent of Bempton, and of Mr. John Banks, National Schoolmaster of Pocklington. He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist society for 42 years.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept. 26.* At Dumbarton, the day following the decease of his eldest son, Jacob Dixon, esq. Provost of Dumbarton.

Lately. Josias Walker, M. A. Professor of Humanity at the University of Glasgow.

At Glasgow, David Walker, esq. the American Consul-gen. in Scotland.

At Ardrossan, co. Ayr, Janet, wife of Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart. of West-quarter, Capt. R. N. She was the only surviving dau. of Sir James Stirling, Bart. of Mansfield, and was married in 1809.

IRELAND.—At his seat co. Limerick, Mr. Rice, the venerable father of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury.

In Dublin, the widow of Sir Boyle Roche.

ABROAD.—*July . . .* At Vienna, aged 43, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Rudolph-John-Joseph-Renier, a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, Prince Archbishop of Olmutz, youngest brother to the Emperor of Austria. He was born at Florence, Jan. 8, 1788: and created a Cardinal Priest June 4, 1819.

Aug. 9. At Corfu, aged 25, the Honourable Charles Gustavus Monckton, Capt. 88th reg. second son of Viscount and Viscountess Galway. This most amiable young man, and deservedly lamented officer, in the performance of his military duty was shot by a soldier who had been committing robbery, and had armed himself to destroy any individual who might recognise him, and thus lead to his detection.

Aug. 11. Near Boulogne, in a duel with Mr. Esse, a Belgian officer, Mr. Berkeley Bond, well known on the turf. He was an Irishman, and articled to a solicitor at Plymouth. He married a widow lady at a watering-place in Sussex, who had a handsome annuity settled upon the property of Sir Godfrey Webster, at Battle Abbey. After marriage they resided near Winchester, at which place Mr. Bond was arrested under Lord Ellenborough's Act for shooting at a person for some misunderstanding relative to the purchase of a cow, and he was committed to Winchester Goal, and took his trial as a felon; but by his own appeal to the jury he was acquitted. The trial, however, involved him in great expense, and much of the annuity of his wife was made a sacrifice. He then came to Rose Hill, near Oxford, and assumed the name of Frederick Lindsay, and during his residence there he buried his mother in Cowley churchyard. He then parted from his wife, and lived with the sister of the well-known actress Miss Love, by whom he had five children. The termination of his career was in harmony with its progress!

Lately. At Strasburgh, aged 22, Mr. John Romaine Addison, the last relative of the celebrated Joseph Addison. This amiable and accomplished young gentleman was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and intended to take out the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He some time since set out on

a tour through the most romantic districts of the Highlands, and subsequently visited the south of England. He remained a few days with a relation at Maidstone, went over to the continent, and was drowned while bathing at Strasburg.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Major Hutchinson, Bengal Inf. son of late T. Hutchinson, M. D. Harrogate.

On board H.M.S. Magnificent, at Jamaica, First Lieut. C. Barry, R.M.

At Calais, aged 72, Richard Bentley, esq. grandson of Richard Bentley, D. D. of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

In France, aged 39, Theobald Lord Walsh.

At Passy, M. Sebastian Erard, well known in Europe for his improvement in harps and pianos.

Sept. 5. At St. Avertin, near Tours, the wife of Capt. Pickford, R. N.

Died in Sept. 1830, in the island of St. Helena, Mrs. Elizabeth Honoria Frances Lambe, (widow of Serg. Lambe, of the artillery of the island,) at the age of 110. In 1731 she was housekeeper to Governor Pyke, during his second government, and remembered having heard that Sir Richard Munden stormed the fort which now bears his name. Twenty-one personages have filled the seat of Governor of the island during her life time. She was eight times married, and had numerous generations, (260 of whom are now alive,) and died an example of true piety.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 21 to Oct. 18, 1831.

Christened.	Buried.
Males - 847	Males - 666
Females - 816	Females - 660
Whereof have died under two years old	417
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.	Between 2 and 5 130 50 and 60 100 5 and 10 44 60 and 70 104 10 and 20 49 70 and 80 92 20 and 30 105 80 and 90 46 30 and 40 124 90 and 100 5 40 and 50 110

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 2	37 6	22 5	58 3	40 7	44 10

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 21.

Kent Bage.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.	6l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds).....	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Sussex.....	3l. 15s. to 4l. 16s.		Kent Pockets.....	3l. 16s. to 7l. 12s.
Essex.....	4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.		Sussex.....	4l. 0s. to 5l. 2s.
Farnham (fine).....	8l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.		Essex.....	4l. 4s. to 6l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 24.

Smithfield, Hay 3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market. Oct. 24:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	3,115 Calves 152
Pork.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs 20,349 Pigs 200	

COAL MARKET, Oct. 24, 25s. 0d. to 31s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 41s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled 68s. Curd, 72s. 0d.—CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, Oct. 24, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.	RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch .	£.78 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	£. —	£. 2 4
Ashton and Oldham .	89 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp. .	205 0	9 p.ct.
Barnsley	217 0	10 0	Stockton & Darlington .	250 0	6 0
Birmingham, (1-8th sh.)	241 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	105 0	6 0	East London	111 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater .	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction	—	2 10
Coventry	750 0	50 0	Kent	40 0	2 0
Cromford	—	17 0	Manchester & Salford .	42 0	1 0
Croydon	1 0	—	South London	80 0	4 p.ct.
Derby	120 0	6 0	West Middlesex	69 0	3 0
Dudley	—	2½	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester .	69 0	3 15	Albion	73 0	3 10
Forth and Clyde . .	625 0	27 0	Alliance	7½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire . .	290 0	13 12 8	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction . .	235 0	13 0	British Commercial . .	4½	5 p.ct.
Grand Surrey	—	—	County Fire	37 0	2 10
Grand Union	20½	1 0	Eagle	5 0	0 5
Grand Western . . .	62½ dis.	—	Globe	135 0	7 0
Grantham	195 0	10 0	Guardian	22½	1 0
Huddersfield	17½	1 0	Hope Life	—	6s.6d.
Kennet and Avon . .	24½	1 5	Imperial Fire	99 0	5 5
Lancaster	18½	1 0	Ditto Life	—	0 9
Leeds and Liverpool .	410 0	20 0	Protector Fire	1 5 0	1s.6d.
Leicester	21 0	16½	Provident Life	18½	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n .	75 0	4 0	Rock Life	2 18 0	0 3
Loughborough . . .	2500 0	200 0	R. Exchange (Stock) .	185 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell .	525 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire . .	209 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	16 0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham .	10 0	—	Bolanos	100 0	—
Neath	—	18 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm) .	47 0	3 10
Oxford	505 0	32 0	British Iron	—	—
Peak Forest	56 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm) .	—	—
Regent's	17 0	0 13 6	Hibernian	3½	—
Rochdale	64 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y .	—	—
Severn and Wye . .	17½	17 0	Real Del Monte	23 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican	3 0	—
Staff. and Wur. . .	550 0	34 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	220 0	10 0	Westminster Chart ^d . .	48 0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon .	35 0	1 5	Ditto, New	9½	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	—	10 0
Swansea	—	13 0	Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red .	29 0	1 10	Phoenix	½ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	24 0	1 10	British	4 dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (½ sh.)	620 0	87 10	Bath	31½	8½ p.ct.
Warw. and Birming. .	—	12 0	Birmingham	98½	5 0
Warwick and Napton .	—	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford .	52 pm.	4 0
Wiltz and Berks . .	4½	0 4	Brighton	9½	—
Worc. and Birming. .	91 0	4 0	Bristol	40 0	10 p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's . .	78 0	3 p. ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock) . .	59½	8 0 do.	Liverpool	380 0	10 0
West India (Stock) .	112 0	6 0 do.	Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
East India (Stock) .	—	4 0 do.	Ratcliffe	—	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock) .	70 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	120 0	5 3 2	Sheffield	60 0	10 p.ct.
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith . . .	—	1 0	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2½	—	Australian (Agricult ^l) .	—	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	24 0	1 15	Auction Mart	17 0	15 0
Vauxhall	18 0	1 0	Annuity, British . . .	16 0	8 p.ct.
Waterloo	2½	—	Bank, Irish Provincial .	25½	5 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l. . . .	21 0	0 18 8	Carnat. Stock, 1st class .	92½	4 0
— Ann. of 7l. . . .	19 0	0 16 4	Ditto, 2d class	82½	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND

From September 27 to October 25, 1881, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.
Sept.						Oct.					
26	58	65	55	30, 00	cloudy	11	60	62	59	29, 71	cloudy
27	59	70	59	29, 86	do. & fair	12	58	64	57	, 70	do. & rain
28	62	71	60	, 75	do. & rain	13	62	65	65	, 67	do. do.
29	61	71	62	, 60	fair & do.	14	63	65	59	, 60	do. do.
30	59	71	62	, 48	do. do.	15	59	64	52	, 80	cloudy
O. 1	62	69	62	, 80	do. do.	16	59	64	51	30, 18	do. & fair
2	63	67	60	, 89	do. do.	17	58	63	57	, 34	do. do.
3	61	67	58	, 72	do. do.	18	59	64	60	, 88	do.
4	59	67	58	, 88	do.	19	60	67	55	, 20	fair
5	57	65	56	, 92	do. & cloudy	20	59	65	58	29, 88	cloudy
6	61	66	62	, 92	showery	21	56	61	49	, 91	do.
7	65	70	61	, 68	fair	22	56	59	59	30, 00	do & rain
8	59	58	56	, 68	rain	23	50	63	54	29, 82	cloudy, wind
9	57	64	56	, 70	fair	24	52	60	51	30, 04	fair
10	61	61	61	, 60	showery	25	54	58	56	29, 77	cloudy, rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27, to October 26, 1881, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. 1818.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex Bills, 1000l.
27	82			89			198					10 11 pm.
28	82			89				1 dis par				9 8 pm.
29	82	1		89					2 dis.			9 7 pm.
30	81			89					2 1 dis			9 8 pm.
1	91			89	8							9 8 pm.
3	80	12		88	8							8 6 pm.
4	80	1		88					2 1 dis			7 9 pm.
5	80	1		88					2 dis. par			8 7 pm.
6	80			89								8 9 pm.
7	80	1		88				par	1 dis.			8 10 pm.
8	80			88	7		196		par			10 6 pm.
10	80			88	7				3 2 dis.			4 6 pm.
11	189	79	84	80	79		96	16	4	2 dis.		4 6 pm.
12	190	79	9	80	86	86	96	16		2 dis.		4 6 pm.
13	191	79	80	80	87	87	96	16	5	1 dis.		5 8 pm.
14	190	80	81	81	88	87	98	16	3	2 dis.		7 9 pm.
15	190	80	81	81	88	87	99	16	1	2 dis.		8 9 pm.
17	191	80	1	82	88	87	98	16	196	1	2 dis.	8 10 pm.
18	191	80	1	81	88	88	98	16	196	1	dis. par.	10 9 pm.
19	192	81	1	82	89	89	98	16	197	1	dis.	10 11 pm.
20	191	81	80	82	88	88	98	16		par	1 dis.	11 9 pm.
21	191	80	81	81	88	88	98	16		2	1 dis.	8 9 pm.
22	191	81	82	82	89	89	98	16		2	1 dis.	7 9 pm.
24	192	81	82	82	89	89	98	16		1	dis. par.	8 9 pm.
25	192	81	82	82	88	88	98	16	197	2	dis.	9 7 pm.
26	191	81	82	82	89	89	98	16		1	2 dis.	7 8 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, Oct. 15, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; 21, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$.Old South Sea Annuities, Oct. 10, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; 20, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; 27, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$.J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and C.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED DECEMBER 1, 1831.]

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Even. Mail-English Chron.
8 Weekly Pac...9 Sat. & Sun.
Dublin 14-Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9-Manchester 7
Exeter 6-Bath Bristol 8
field, York, 4-Brightou.
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
Leicester, Nottingh., Plym.
Stamf. 3-Birming. Bolton.
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Chelteah, Chester,
Coven, Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,
Kendal, Maudst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portam., Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2-
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.,
Carmar., Colch., Chester,
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,
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Hesley, Hereford, Lancas-
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark,
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp.,
Reading, Rochest., Salisb.,
Staff., Stockport, Taunton,
Swansea, Wakef., Warwick,
Whitch., Winches., Windsor,
Wolverhampton, 1 each.
Ireland 61-Scotland 37
Jersey 4-Guernsey 3

NOVEMBER, 1831

Original Communications.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE	386
Remarks on New Metropolitan Coal Act....	387
On the Founder of Sunday Schools.....	391
Account of Nottingham Castle.....	393
The Character of Knox defended	396
On the Manufacture of Glass.....	397
Pluralities held by Puritans.....	398
The Countesses' Pillar n ^r Brougham Castle	399
Brougham Castle and Brougham Hall	400
Portraits of Necromancers.....	401
Ancient Earthen Cistern	ib.
Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry.	401-404
The Family of Annesley.....	405
Sir Henry Calthorpe and his family.....	406
Earldom of Wexford.....	407
Easter Eggs.—Accuracy of Leland.....	408
Paintings in Michel Dean Church, Glouc.	409
Lines for a Missal in Leightonville Priory	411
On the early Annals of History, & M. Niebuhr	ib.
Classical Literature.	
On the Bereans and Thessalonicans.....	415
Etymology of Καμηλος.....	417
The Blunders of Translators.....	418
On Greek Pronunciation	419
Bryant's Versiculi in Felim ; & Translation	420
Book of Proverbs by French and Skinner...	421
Oxford Prize Poems—Badham's Juvenal...	424

Review of New Publications.

Baker's History of Northamptonshire	425
Beechey's Voyage to the Pacific.....	427
Campaigns in Venezuela, &c	429
Mahé on Antiquities of Britannia.....	430
Logan's Scottish Gaél.....	433
Russell's Palestine, and View of Egypt.....	435
Major's Robinson Crusoe ..	437
THE ANNUALS.—The Keepsake.....	ib.
Heath's Picturesque Annual.....	439
Watt's Literary Souvenir.....	441
Mrs. Watt's New Year's Gift.....	442
Winter's Wreath—Continental Annual.....	443
Garrick's Correspondence, 445—Mia. Reviews 446	
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—New Publications 447	
Learned Societies, 448—The Cholera Murbus 449	
Adversaria—Fine Arts.....	458
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.....	456
Egyptian Antiquities, 457—Select Poetry 458	

Historical Chronicle.

Foreign News, 460.—Domestic Occurrences 461	
Promotions, &c. 462.—Births & Marriages 463	
OBITUARY ; with Memoirs of Lord le De- spencer; Rt. Hon. John Calcraft; J. H. North, esq. M.P.; Gen. the Hon. C. Fitz- roy; Gen. Loftus; Rev. S. Seyer, &c....	465
Bill of Mortality—Markets, 478.—Shares. 479	
Meteorological Diary—Price of Stocks.....	480

Embellished with a View of NOTTINGHAM CASTLE ;
And Representations of an Ivory Carving, with the PORTRAITS of four NECROMANCERS ; and
of an Ancient EARTHEN CISTERN.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BRITTON says "The beautiful lines by C. H. 'On the Statue of Cyril Jackson, at Christ Church, Oxford,' (p. 392) induced me to re-examine a print, which has recently been published by a respectable tradesman in Oxford, representing that admirable statue. It is almost unnecessary at the present time to praise the busts and monumental statues by Chantrey: they are generally known, and as generally admired, by almost every class of persons—whether professional or amateur critics, or the illiterate spectator. Possessing, as they all do, great simplicity, apparent reality and truth of portraiture, with beautiful execution, they not only please the vulgar, but delight the learned. This is exemplified in the simply-dignified statue of the late Dean Jackson. I am gratified to see a very skilfully engraved print, after an accurate drawing by Corbould, representing this monumental statue. It is a good portrait of the man, and it is an interesting representation of the design of the artist. The print is of large size, and does great credit to the engraver, Mr. Freebairn. This gentleman has just completed a plate representing part of the frieze of the Athenian Parthenon, of unusual style and merit. With a single line, disposed in an upright position, and most skilfully graduated or modulated, a sweet tone and effect are produced. I wish Mr. Chantrey would furnish the public with a work, carefully executed, but at moderate price, illustrating all his works."

A YOUNG DEVONIAN, in answer to an "OLD SUBSCRIBER" (p. 2), states, that "A younger son of the house of Pomeroy of Berry Castle, a family of most noble origin and of vast possessions in Devonshire, married in Henry the Eighth's time the heiress of Beaumont, and thereby became possessed of Engesdon, now written Ingdon, and more anciently Aukesdon. The Pomeroy's possessed it in Charles the First's reign, but at the Restoration it belonged to descendants of a different name. Ingdon, which is about five miles from the ruins of Berry Pomeroy castle, now belongs to Mr. Hale Monro, who inherited it a short time since from the Hales."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER remarks, by way of correction to p. 2-2, that the Marquess Wellesley has but one christian name, viz. Richard. He is Richard Wellesley only: Colley, or Cowley, is the real surname of his family; but his grandfather, Richard first Baron Mornington, was enjoined to use the name of Wesley (an abbreviation of Wellesley) only, by the will of Garret Wesley, esq. of Dangan, the representative of the Westleys or Wellesleys, settled in Ireland from 1172, and before resident in Somersetshire.

JOHN DAYE observes—"Having been in the habit of referring to Dr. Dibdin's edi-

tion of 'Herbert's Typographical Antiquities,' with much satisfaction, I beg to enquire whether there is any hope of its being completed? One thick quarto volume would probably bring the work to a termination; and it is hoped that, considering its great utility, the learned editor will put the finishing stone to what he once (at least) considered his "magnum opus."

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT states—"In Moore's Life of Lord E. Fitzgerald, Lady Louisa Conolly is made to sign herself in two letters L. O'Conolly. The family of Conolly of Castletown, into which her Ladyship married, never used the prefix 'O.'—The mistake probably arose from her signing occasionally L. A. Conolly, her second name being Augusta."

We have not seen an announcement of the death of Rear-Adm. Bligh, whose name is omitted in the Court Calendar for the ensuing year, and request any of our Hampshire correspondents will communicate the time and place of its occurrence.

A. will be obliged to the gentleman who wrote the letter from Cork, signed A. S. (March, p. 207), on the family of Lord Bantry, if he will point out any way by which a private communication can be made to him ——A. also requests the same favour from L.L.B., whose letter of May 20th on the families of Annesley and White is inserted in the Gent. Mag. of June.

A gentleman who has been several years engaged in preparing for the press "Memoirs and Remains of Robert Louth, Bishop of London," would feel much obliged by the communication of any materials or references, which may prove of service to the completion of his labours.

C. S. inquires respecting "the issue of Charles Cotton, esq. Colonel of the Coldstream Guards in the reign of Kings James II. and William III. He married a daughter of — Ady, esq. Colonel Charles Cotton was brother to Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. of Combermere in Cheshire, who died Dec. 18, 1712."

MR. R. F. HOPWOOD suggests that the word *Seneschal* is a corruption of the German possessive *Seine* (his), and *Shalter* (to rule or command). He says, that the common people in Germany are exceedingly prone to curtailing the last syllable of long words, and thus of *Der Seinshalter*, originally formed from the above, they produced *Seinshal* or *Seneschal*.—In p. 317, for "Scale is Saxon for a Minister or Servant," read *Secale*.

In Part i. p. 394, the width of Longnor Chapel should be 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet, not 214. The verses on a sun-dial are at Longnor the seat of Robert Burton, esq. (see vol. xcvi. ii. 577), and not at Longnor, the domain of Archdeacon Corbett.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1831.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN COAL ACT.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 25.

AS the Act of Parliament, passed the 5th of October last, "For regulating the Sale of Coals in London, Westminster, and within twenty-five miles thereof," will come into operation on the 1st of January 1832, perhaps you will allow me to offer your readers a few strictures on some of the provisions of that Act; for it cannot but be considered a matter of great interest to the inhabitants of London and its environs, to ascertain how far the new Act will prove a remedy, as proposed, for the fraudulent transactions which have become so notorious in the coal trade of the port of London and the adjacent districts.

It is not my intention to discuss the injustice to the public, as well as the impolicy, of continuing to sanction at the present day those privileges of the Corporation of London which were granted to it by charter, when such grants were not equal to one fourth of their present amount. Provided such enormous revenues* as are now derived by the City of London from the importation of coal, had accumulated from original estates in land, or other property, similar to trust property of charitable endowments, it would be comparatively of little importance to the public at large. But when we consider that coal forms one of the first necessities of life, and enters so

largely into the cost of numerous departments of manufacture, and, what is still more important, that the amount of such duties is continually and rapidly increasing, by the increased demands of population, it requires little argument to show the impolicy of Parliament any longer sanctioning such a state of things as that of the Act lately passed for regulating the sale of coals.

The numerous Acts of Parliament which have been passed since that of the 9th Anne, "to dissolve the combination of coal-owners and *others* to advance the price of coals," and for "preventing frauds in the measurement and delivery of coals," affords the strongest proof of the difficulty of preventing such frauds; for it is only when an evil has arrived to a very serious extent that a case is made out for parliamentary interference.

Thus, in the present instance, after Government had set the example of liberality, by repealing the duty of three shillings per chaldron, in order to lessen the burthens of the inhabitants of the Metropolis and its environs, it was soon found that a portion of such reduction was divided among the coal trade, and that not a farthing reduction of duty was consented to by the Corporation of London: but, on the contrary, they have lately obtained a new Act of Parliament, by which they will levy duties amounting to *thirteen pence per ton*; or at the rate of *sixteen pence halfpenny per chaldron*, in lieu of the former duties of one shilling and three pence.

The new Act appears evidently to have been framed with the view principally of protecting the privileges and promoting the interests of the Corpo-

* If the importation of coal into the river Thames and by the Paddington Canal, be only taken at the low estimate of two million chaldrons per annum, with a duty amounting to 1s. 3d. per chaldron, we shall have the enormous sum of *one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds per annum* taken out of the pockets of the consumers.

ration of London, instead of preventing the frauds that have hitherto prevailed in the coal-trade. Of this fact we have abundant evidence in the wording of the several clauses. For example; after the usual clause for repealing all former Acts of Parliament relative to the Coal-trade in the Port of London, it is enacted, "that there shall be upon the Coal Exchange A FREE AND OPEN COAL-MARKET for the sale of coals, and shall be called the Coal Market."

Now, every one knows that it is a far easier matter to alter the name of a building, than to correct the abuses that may be carried on in that building. It is therefore *possible*, even under the jurisdiction of the clerks and officers who are appointed by the Corporation to manage the affairs of the said market, that combinations may still be carried on between the coal-shippers and consignees or importers, with the view of keeping up the price of coals in the new coal-market.

The City of London already contains within its jurisdiction what are called "open markets" for the sale of cattle, of fish, and of corn, from the two former of which the City-chamber derives no small emoluments. Yet no man will have the confidence to deny that the salesmen of such markets have both an interest in, as well as the power of, combining together with the view of keeping up the market-price, or that such combinations do actually take place, by which the inhabitants of London are made to pay ten or fifteen per cent. more for their food than they ought to pay.

Again, it is enacted by clause 6th, "that the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. shall have power to enlarge the said market, or remove it to any other place that may be more convenient."

Now, this permissive power is a mere nullity. To be of any value to the public, it ought to have been *obligatory* on the Corporation. As the City find their account in resisting the removal of Smithfield Market, in open defiance of all the evils and the petitions which have been presented to Parliament; as they also firmly resist the removal, or even the extension, of the Billingsgate Fish Market, on similar grounds; what reasons have we to suppose they will exercise the power of removing the Coal-market

from its present site, unless for their own advantages.

Nothing can be more evident than that it would greatly add to the convenience of the public, and also tend to do away with the monopoly and combination which prevails in the coal-trade, if there were at least *three separate markets* established in the Metropolis—one for the City, one in Westminster, and a third for Southwark, *with the markets all held on the same day and the same hours*. Such a plan would, however, perhaps too much interfere with the chartered privileges of the City, by which they are enabled to levy contributions on the industry and the necessities of a population of nearly two millions and a half, within a circle of fifty miles diameter! Accordingly, the new Act stipulates in detail all the necessary provisions for enabling the Corporation of London to purchase lands, tenements, &c. for enlarging the present Coal Exchange, or establishing a new market instead; but that the absolute control of such market shall be exclusively vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; that they shall have the appointment of all officers, clerks, &c. of such market; and, according to clause 23, "that, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such market, and of the purchase of tenements, &c. and of erecting convenient buildings on their site, and for defraying the salaries of the clerks and other persons employed, and for paying the compensations directed to be made, and the monies to be raised, with the interest thereof, and for creating a fund for the purposes aforesaid, the said Mayor, Aldermen, &c. may demand of every master of a ship laden with coals, culm, or cinders, entering the port of London, the sum of *one penny* for every ton of coals, &c. contained in such ship."*

Now, most persons will probably think the before-mentioned clause a pretty modest specimen of legislation,

* One penny per ton appears individually but a light impost. But upon 2,500,000 tons per annum (the lowest estimate that can be made of the consumption of coals within the precincts of the new Act) the City will derive a revenue of more than ten thousand per annum, for the payment of the clerks of the coal-market, the erection of buildings, and other objects, from whence the public derive no advantage whatever.

for the protection of local interests at the expense of the body politic; but the following clause out-Herods Herod; for it enacts, "that the expenses incurred in obtaining this *Act* shall be paid out of the money to be received by virtue thereof!" We have often heard of *ex post facto* law; but we have seldom seen (even in Select Vestry management) any thing more repugnant to the first principles of political or civil economy, than for a corporate or other body of individuals to apply for an *Act of Parliament* for the extension of their own privileges, and, at the same time, call upon the public to pay the expenses attendant on such *Act of Parliament*! This affords too much corroboration of the common remark—"That corporate bodies have no bowels of compassion."

After abundant *formulae* about the appropriation of the said one penny per ton for various purposes, we have next the bye-laws for regulating the new coal-market, and then the compensation to be given to land coal-meters out of the fund of one penny per ton; although we find, in a subsequent section of the *Act* [clause 40] that the city still retains the power of levying *fourpence* per ton for metage. It surely will not be contended, that the superannuated coal-meters on land, as well as those on the river, might not have been provided for out of the old fund of fourpence per chaldron (which is still retained in force), in lieu of the city taxing the poor inhabitants of London and its vicinity with an additional impost for that purpose? As to the stipulations, in clause 24, that the aforesaid one penny per ton shall cease when all the objects for which it is levied (which are there enumerated) shall be provided for out of the fund so created—it will be regarded by the public as a piece of grave mockery. Who ever heard of a corporate body voluntarily relinquishing any fund or impost which they have been in the practice of exacting? Have the Corporation of London given any proofs of their being less inclined to maintain their market-tolls and post-duties, than the trustees of Ramsgate or Margate harbours their harbour-dues?

After a careful examination of the provisions of the new *Act of Parliament* (which will take effect from the 1st of January next) the only portion

that I can discover as offering any advantage to the public, is the clause 43, directing "that coal shall in future be sold by weight, instead of measure, as heretofore." It is not necessary here to allude to the nefarious frauds which have been connived at by men called "sworn meters," both on the river and on land; those frauds having become "as notorious as the sun at noon day." That a system of bribery, on the part of dealers, and participation in frauds upon consumers, on the part of sworn meters, has for a long period been almost universally prevalent in the London coal-trade, it is impossible to deny. It therefore remains to be seen how far this new *Act* will correct the frauds that have so long prevailed; for when Parliament undertakes to legislate on a question of such vast importance as that of the Coal-trade of the Metropolis (the aggregate amount of which exceeds four millions sterling per annum), it ought to take into view *all* the points of the case; those which affect the interest of the public generally, as well as those relating to the interest of a corporate body.

The venders of coal have hitherto defrauded the ordinary consumer in various ways; some of which will scarcely admit of detection under any system that should be recommended. The substitution of weight for measure in unloading a coal-ship in the Thanes, will undoubtedly prevent those wholesale frauds which have so long prevailed in purchasing from the ship's side by measure; but these advantages will only accrue to the coal-dealers and persons engaged in large manufactures, where fuel forms a considerable item of expenditure.

It being the interest of the coal-dealer, for reasons we shall presently explain, to purchase coals as large as possible, it has always been a matter of competition, supposing three or more dealers to combine in purchasing a ship-load, to procure the middle portion of the cargo, which contains in all cases the largest blocks of coal. It is desirable to purchase coals as large as possible, for two reasons: first, the less conscientious class of coal-merchants well know that a double room, or about ten chaldrons of round coals, when broken down, will *measure out* an additional chaldron to their customers. As this prac-

tice will be defeated by the operation of the new Act, it is probable that no small number of the metropolitan coal "merchants" will give up trade, unless some equivalent advantages are held out by the weighing system. It is desirable, in the next place, for the consumer to purchase coal as large as possible, even when sold by weight; for in breaking down a mass of coal a considerable portion of its more valuable quality (the carburetted hydrogen gas) escapes and is lost, while the surface of the coal imbibes oxygen from the atmosphere, and thereby loses its inflammability. The loss which is sustained by the consumer in purchasing small coal in lieu of large coal, may be estimated at the lowest from twelve to fifteen per cent.; while, for the same reason, it is exceedingly bad economy for the purchaser to lay in a large stock of coals to be many months exposed to the action of the atmosphere.

Although the new Coal Act directs that all coals sold within the district before-mentioned shall be sold by weight, yet it still sanctions the very objectionable practice of delivering it *in sacks*, the most fertile source of the frauds which have so long been complained of against the smaller coal-dealers of the Metropolis. It is directed, by clause 48, "that all coals sold within the cities of London and Westminster, or within twenty-five miles of the post-office aforesaid, in any quantity exceeding 560 pounds (except coals delivered in bulk, as after-mentioned) shall be delivered to the purchasers in sacks, each sack containing either 112 lbs. or 224 lbs. net; but such coals delivered by gang labour may be conveyed in sacks containing any weight."

Now we would ask, what guarantee the purchaser under the new Act will have, that he shall not be imposed upon in having sacks of coals delivered at his door containing only 200 lbs. instead of 224 lbs. of coals? It will be answered that each carman is to be provided with a weighing machine; but, according to the old regulations, each carman was compelled to carry a bushel measure, yet frauds were openly and constantly committed upon the great body of consumers.

The only means by which the Corporation of London might have put a stop to the frauds of coal-dealers

would have been to make it compulsory on coal-venders under the new Act *to weigh their commodity at the door of their customers*, like potatoes, fish, or any other commodity. Such a plan would afford the only adequate or efficient check against the constant temptation to fraud in dishonest dealers, and a protection against the plunder of servants during the transit of coals from the dealer to the consumer.

It is not worth while to transcribe here the merely verbal provisions of the new Act for inflicting penalties upon dealers, or their servants, in the event of delivering coals short of weight; or for refusing to weigh the same, when required so to do. Such provisions are usually laughed at by those whose interest or whose business it is to evade them. It is true the new Act gives the purchaser the option of buying his coals either by bulk or in sacks of the regulated size; and it also directs that weighing machines shall be carried by the coal carmen in their carts or waggons; but as such carmen are not directed to *use* such machines, unless specially required so to do, it is obvious that the public will derive little advantage under the new system, beyond that of the present.

It is, however, proper to point out the most obvious means that will offer a temptation to dishonest coal-dealers in selling coals by weight—that of mixing water with the mass. A plausible apology will always be ready for such fraud, that of rain falling on a barge of coals. It is moreover proper to observe, that the smaller the coal the more water it will absorb without detection. The policy of purchasing large coal is therefore, in this case, doubly manifest; for a ton of small coal will absorb from one to two hundred weight of water, which would, in such case, not only be so far a fraud upon the purchaser, but the combustible properties of the coal become greatly depreciated in consequence.

Among other objections to the new Coal Act, the City of London have (in conjunction with the great coal-owners of Northumberland and Durham) still preserved their monopoly in the port of London, by levying an impost duty of 1s. 1d. per ton on all coals brought by canal from the inland collieries; which impost almost amounts to a prohibition. Whatever may be said as to the privileges of the Corporation

connected with the river Thames, it is a monstrous proposition that in obedience to the musty chartered privileges of the City, that the vast population in the environs, and fifty miles distance, should be prohibited from going to the cheapest market for one of the first necessities of life.*

It was my intention, Mr. Urban, to have gone more at length into the probable effect of the New Metropolitan Coal Act; and to have added a few suggestions to the consumers of coal, with a view of economising fuel to the utmost extent at the present alarming crisis. It is highly probable that in the event of the malignant disease now prevailing at Sunderland, extending to other parts of the kingdom, that trade will be so far intercepted as to raise the price of coals forty or fifty per cent. In such a state of things, it becomes a most serious question to the poorer inhabitants of the Metropolis and its vicinity, many of whom would be quite destitute of fuel during the most inclement season of the year. It is the duty of every philanthropic individual to use his best exertions at such a juncture to lessen as far as may be the common calamity. I shall, therefore, with your permission, reserve a few additional remarks for another number of your valuable Magazine; fearing that I have already trespassed at too great a length in the present.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, London, Nov. 19.

WHO was the founder of Sunday Schools? This question, which the confederate evidence of public opinion, tradition, and unequivocal facts, had long ago settled, has again been mooted, and that, too, in a quarter where it might have been least of all expected. Your Gloucester correspondent (p. 294) is not only at variance with me, but also with the large and influential body of teachers and patrons of this benevolent Institution. Alexander the Great once observed

* It remains to be seen, when the proposed Rail-road is carried into effect between Birmingham and the Metropolis, whether the chartered rights of the City of London are still to be protected at the expense of the great body of the community, by prohibiting the supply of coals from the Warwick and Staffordshire coal field, except under an enormous impost payable to the Corporation.

that, as the earth had not two suns, neither could Asia have two kings. In the same manner I assert that Sunday Schools cannot have had two originators, but for far other reasons to those of the Macedonian hero. As my sole object is to elicit and secure truth, my opinion upon this matter is of course exclusively governed by lawful evidence, and not by any fastidious desire to rob a layman of his acknowledged glory, to confer it wrongfully upon one in holy orders.

Your correspondent appears to believe that the Rev. Thomas Stock (p. 295) divides the meed of honour with Robert Raikes in the establishment of the present Sunday school system of religious education. To confute this erroneous conclusion, I would, primarily, merely quote the following graphic passages from a letter of Mr. Raikes to a certain Col. Townley, which was printed in the Gentleman's Magazine forty-seven years ago :

" The beginning of this scheme," says Raikes, " was entirely owing to accident. Some business leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people chiefly reside, I was struck with concern at seeing a group of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. I asked an inhabitant whether those children belonged to that part of the town, and lamented their misery and idleness. ' Ah, Sir! ' said the woman to whom I was speaking, ' could you take a view of this part of the town on a Sunday, you would be shocked indeed, for then the street is filled with multitudes of these wretches, who, released on that day from employment, spend their time in noise and riot, playing at chuck, and cursing and swearing in a manner so horrid as to convey to any serious mind an idea of hell rather than any other place. We have a worthy clergyman,* said she, minister of our parish, who has put some of them to school [i. e. day school]; but upon the Sabbath, they are all given up to follow their inclinations, without restraint, as their parents, totally abandoned themselves, have no idea of instilling into the minds of their children principles to which they themselves are entire strangers.' This conversation suggested to me that it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it were productive of no good, should some little plan be formed to check this deplorable profanation of the Sabbath. I then enquired of the woman if there were any decent well disposed women in the neighbourhood who kept schools for teaching to read. I presently was directed to four. To these I applied, and made an agree-

* Here the good woman undoubtedly referred to the Rev. Thomas Stock.

ment with them to receive as many children as I should send upon the Sunday, whom they were to instruct in reading, and the Church catechism. For this I engaged to pay them each a shilling for their day's employment. The women seemed pleased with the proposal. I then waited on the clergyman before mentioned [Rev. Mr. Stock], and imparted to him my plan. He was so much satisfied with the idea, that he engaged to lend his assistance, by going round to the schools on a Sunday afternoon, to examine the progress that was made, and to enforce order and decorum among such a set of little heathens. This, Sir, was the commencement of the plan.**

These interesting details, Mr. Urban, which your venerable pages have fortunately preserved, have hitherto remained unimpeached. Can anything be more circumstantial or conclusive? Had this narrative been untrue, surely some of the "senior inhabitants" and "contemporary persons" (to whom your correspondent alludes), would speedily have exposed it at the time. Suppose, for instance, a benevolent individual were about to found a National School in some provincial town, would he not, as a first step, go and consult with the incumbent of the parish? Just so with Raikes. As soon as the noble idea of schools on the Sabbath had originated in his mind, he proceeded to request the advice and co-operation of the worthy clergyman alluded to [Mr. Stock]; and from the conspicuous part which that Minister afterwards took in promulgating Raikes's plan of civilization, some few individuals have chosen to regard him as the founder of the institution. Whether envy has aught to do with the matter I know not; but I cannot repress thinking that the story of Christopher Columbus and the egg would well apply to this case. I must likewise be allowed the liberty to observe, that I think the remarks of your Gloucester correspondent respecting Mr. Raikes' conduct touching this matter, are far too invidious, and, according to all previous accounts, untrue.

One most powerful proof in support of Raikes' pretensions, I must not omit to adduce. The festival of a *Sunday School Jubilee*, (the commemoration of which was hinted at in my last letter,) was, among numerous other places, celebrated in this identical city of Gloucester, on the 14th of

September (Raikes's birthday), under the very eyes of your correspondent; when nearly 1000 teachers and children assembled in convocation, for the purpose of doing "honour to the immortal memory of their late brother citizen, Robert Raikes, esq. founder of Sunday Schools." And at a public meeting holden on the same evening, two individuals addressed the assembly, who had themselves been favoured with Mr. Raikes's personal instructions [vide Gloucester Journal]. Indeed, this general celebration of what was called "*Raikes's Jubilee*," by so many thousands throughout the country, seems evidently to have settled the matter respecting who was the founder.

I will add one more proof. Although I have never had the pleasure to visit Gloucester, travelling friends have credibly assured me that on the monument of Robert Raikes in the ancient church of St. Mary-de-Crypt, it is expressly inscribed that he first instituted Sunday Schools in that city.

From all these concurring testimonies (others could be produced, though possibly of minor consequence) it appears sufficiently certain that what I stated in my last communication was thoroughly based in truth. The laurel must therefore continue on Raikes's brow, as the founder of the charitable system of Sunday Schools. Much as I differ from your venerable correspondent, I feel myself indebted to his valuable communication for several facts with which I was before unacquainted; and I do hope that, as he resides upon the spot, he will cause careful enquiry to be made respecting this matter, and communicate the result of such researches to the world, through the medium of your intelligent miscellany. Now is the time when information ought to be collected; and the importance of the subject is considerably shown by the eager desire of individuals to pluck the laurel from the brow of him to whom it has been, hitherto, by public consent allowed. Fifty years hence, the then generation may cast odium upon us for our supineness; and if Sunday Schools proceed increasing as they have heretofore done, by the time of a *second Jubilee* they will have become the greatest and most magnificent monument of charity and disinterestedness in the whole world.



CASTLE AND TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM.

Engraved by Walker, from an original Drawing by Mr. Turner

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 23.

THE late riots at Nottingham involved the destruction of a very singular mansion, which in former times had been a kind of provincial town-residence of the Dukes of Newcastle. Its situation, on a lofty rock, is (or rather was, before the town had grown to its present size) a very fine one; but the form of the edifice was certainly not suitable to the situation. Its own elevation was so low, and its outline so flat, that, when compared with the giant rock on which it stood, it could not be said to present an imposing appearance. It rather resembled the shallow hat purposely worn by a tall man, in order to increase his height as little as possible. The much grander effect, on such an eminence, of a broken outline and high aspiring towers, has been well displayed by the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir.

Even when nearly approached, the modern Nottingham-castle appeared more like a stately pavilion or garden-temple, than a mansion for residence. It seemed to consist of only one principal floor, a low basement, and a low story above; there were, however, ample household apartments opening on an atrium at the back and sides.

The façade was divided by six columns, four pilasters, and two *antæ* of the Corinthian order. Over the central door was a large alto-relievo, representing the loyal and magnificent Duke of Newcastle, the founder of the house, on one of his gallant horses, and equipped for his favourite exercise. Over the windows were busts, which, it struck me, were portraits of the junior members of his family, although I have no other authority for the supposition than their appearance, and the possibility that real busts might be placed in company with the real equestrian figure.* I hope to hear that these

* In the French edition of the Duke (then Marquis) of Newcastle's book of Horsemanship, there is a folio print (by Diepenbeck) of the Duke's family, in which he and the Duchess, their daughters, sons-in-law, and daughters-in-law, sit under a colonnade, witnessing the horsemanship of their two sons. The young people are Charles Viscount Mansfield and his wife Elizabeth Rogers (afterwards Duchess of Richmond); Lord Henry Cavendish (afterwards Duke) and his wife Lady Frances Pierrepont; the Earl and

works of sculpture have escaped destruction.

"The views from this rock," says Throsby, one of the historians of Nottinghamshire, "abound in variety; some are extensive and others beautiful. The Trent forms a fine curve near Wilford; in its passage towards Clifton, it presents a silvery broad bosom. On the Wollaton side, over the park, are a variety of attractions. A rich valley, interspersed with woodland, leads your eye into Derbyshire, where distance appears boundless. A vast space is seen hence between Rुddington hills and Colwick, in which Belvoir-castle appears majestic." Such is the champain prospect; and such were the beauties which might attract and delight the noble residents of former ages; in more recent times, the whole have been outweighed by the smoke and other nuisances of a vast manufacturing town, lying closely in the near view.

The only description we have of the ancient castle of Nottingham, is that by Leland. The best parts of the edifice at that time, were some which had been erected by King Edward the Fourth and King Richard his brother. Other portions were then already in ruins; it grew, we are told, still more ruinous whilst it was in the possession of Francis Earl of Rutland; a corroboration of which is the circumstance, that King James the First, on his visits to Nottingham, was not lodged at the castle, but at a house in the town;† and it was finally demolished by order of Cromwell. The very ruins were removed to make room for the late mansion. The outer gate is the only remaining feature of the ancient works. A view of it was published in the second Supplement to your vol. LXXXVIII, to which, or to the popular works of general topography, I beg to refer the inquirer into the ancient history of the castle. It may be sufficient here to remark, that the two most memorable historical events connected with it, are the arrest in 1330 of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March,

Countess of Bridgewater; the Earl and Countess of Bolingbroke; Mr. Cheyne, and Lady Jane, his wife; and these, I imagine, are the personages represented by the busts at Nottingham.

† See Nichols's "Progresses of King James the First."

who was here torn from the presence and protection of Queen Isabella; and the erection of the royal standard in 1642, the Rubicon of the Civil War.

I shall proceed to assemble the scattered notices of the late magnificent mansion.

When that most indefatigable scribbler, Margaret Duchess of Newcastle, first published her *Life of the Duke her husband*, in 1667, he had already purchased Nottingham-castle of the Duke of Buckingham (to whom it had devolved from his mother Lady Katherine Manners), but had not yet commenced his building. Speaking of the Duke's lands, her Grace says, "Some he sold in Derbyshire to buy the Castle of Nottingham, which, although it was quite demolished, yet, it being a seat which had pleased his father very much, he would not leave it, since it was offer'd to be sold." Afterwards, mentioning the Duke's parks, she adds, "Though he has not yet built the seat at Nottingham, yet he hath stock'd and paled a little park belonging to it."

A few years after, when Dr. Thoroton was writing his *History of Nottinghamshire*, the works had commenced. He says that the Duke, "this present year 1674, though he be above eighty years of age, hath a great number of men at work pulling down and clearing the foundations of the old tower, that he may build at least part of a New Castle there. The park pale he repaired at his first entrance."

The next account is that given by Dr. Deering, whose *History of the town* was published in 1751. He informs us that the Duke "lived so long as to see this present fabric raised

about a yard above ground; which was finished in the time of Henry, his son and successor in his estates and honours, as appeared by the inscription on an oblong square white marble table, in the wall over the back-door, now not legible, but preserved and communicated to me by the late Mr. Jonathan Paramour, once a servant in that most noble family, *viz.*

'This house was begun by William Duke of Newcastle in the year 1674 (who died in the year 1676), and, according to his appointment by his last will and by the model he left, was finished in the year 1679.'

"The founder of this modern castle designed it to be one of the completest and best finished in England, for which end that most honourable lord tied the revenue of a considerable estate to be employed for that purpose, until the accomplishment of the whole according to his intention. The architect was one March, a Lincolnshire man,* who, with Mr. Richard Neale, of Mansfield-Woodhouse, one of Duke William's stewards, Mr. Mason, of Newark, the Duke's solicitor, and Mr. Thomas Far, steward both to Duke William and Duke Henry, was made joint trustees for finishing the work.

An Account of what Nottingham Castle cost building, beginning February the 19th 1680, and ending April the 14th 1683.

His Grace the Duke of Newcas-	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
tle paid with 500 h. of wood	4731	11	5
And his Grace Henry Duke of			
Newcastle, Oct. 16th 1686	7259	6	7
Feb. 5th 1680. To Mr. Wright,			
for cedar-wood	-	120	0
To ditto for marble chimney-			
pieces	-	52	0
To packing them	-	3	18
To ditto for a saw for the cedar	1	10	0

* Of this architect the only circumstance related by Walpole, who calls him "— Marsh," is that he designed additional buildings at Bolsover, which was another seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke there commenced a very magnificent pile of building, the proposed extent of which may be conceived by the dimensions of the gallery, which was 220 feet in length and 28 feet wide; but the works were stopped, and the outer walls alone are now standing. It is, however, elsewhere stated, that the principal architect of Bolsover was John Smithson, who was sent to Italy to collect designs, by Sir Charles Cavendish, the Duke's father; and, as Smithson did not die until 1678, the design of Nottingham Castle may have been his, although executed by March. There were three architects of the Smithson family. The erection of the far-famed riding-house at Bolsover is attributed to Huntingdon Smithson, father of John; he died in 1648, and has a monument at Bolsover. A still elder member of the family was Robert, who died in 1614, and was "the architect and surveyor unto the most worthy house of Wollaton, with diverse others of great account," as recorded by his epitaph in Wollaton church. But regarding Wollaton, again, it is said that "the architect was John of Padua, the overseer Robert Smithson."

More paid from the 12th of Feb. 1680, to the 20th of August 1681 - - - - -	851	13	6
More paid from the 20th of Au- gust 1681, to the 12th of November following - - - - -	552	14	5
More paid from the 12th of No- vember 1681, to the 18th of February following - - - - -	253	2	11
From the 18th of February 1681, to the 14th of April 1683 - - - - -	677	5	7
Total - £14,002 17 11			

" The building," continues Deering, " is on a rustic basement, which supports in front a Corinthian order, with a double staircase leading to the grand apartment. Over the door is placed an equestrian statue of the founder, with the face to the north, carved out of one single block of stone brought from Donnington in com. Leicester; the statuary's name was Wilson, an ingenious artist, of whom it is remarkable, that soon after this performance of his he was for a time spoiled for a statuary; because a Leicestershire widow lady, the Lady Pudsey, who was possessed of a very large jointure, falling deeply in love with him, got him knighted, and married him; but he living up to the extent of his apron-string estate, and his lady dying before him, Sir William returned to his former occupation, and the public recovered the loss of an eminent artist.*

" The east, south, and west sides of the building are encompassed with a yard paved with broad stones, and secured by a breast-wall of stone; here the ladies and gentlemen in this town walk, and take the air, both in winter and summer, to which they are more particularly invited by a convenient arcade under the south side of the castle, where in rainy or windy weather they may walk under shelter. On the north side there is a spacious green court, which is likewise encompassed by a stone wall, not so high as to hinder any prospect. In this court, facing the middle of the north front, is

a wooden door opening into the park. Besides the bridge which goes over that part of the ditch where the ancient fortified bridge once stood, another was built across the moat more directly opposite to the old gate of the outer ward, after this new palace was finished, for the more convenient driving a coach up to the castle; but the foundation of this was so badly secured that the north side of it fell down some few years after. This has lately been made good with earth, and is railed on each side, and covered with green sods, and is now become a pleasant way into the green court, between which and the north front of the castle there are many steps leading from east to west down into a paved yard, by which, when his Grace and family are here, the tradespeople who serve the house with provisions can go into the kitchen and other offices under the main building. At the west end of this yard there goes a door out of the rock, where his Grace the present Duke, in the year 1720, caused a convenient slaughterhouse to be built, whither oxen, sheep, deer, &c. were brought immediately from the park, and, when dressed, by the just-mentioned door through this lower yard into the kitchen and store-places. At the east end of this yard is to be seen a place walled up with brick. This opened the way into the dungeon of which Leland speaks, and also Mr. Camden, where those figures [said by tradition to be the work of David King of Scots] were graven on the walls. His Grace, when at Nottingham in the year 1720, as I am informed, had this place opened, in order to see whether any thing of them was yet to be found; but, it being almost entirely filled up with rubbish, no discovery could be made."

Of the interior Deering says nothing. Paul Sandby published two views of Nottingham-castle in 1776 and 1777, and in the description accompanying the first of them we are told, that " the late Duke of Newcastle [Thomas, who died in 1762]

* Walpole describes Sir William Wilson as an architect, and says he re-built the steeple of Warwick church after it had been burned; but Noble, in his *Continuation of Granger*, III. 392, attributes, upon good authority, the building of the whole of that church to Francis Smith. Deering is incorrect in calling Lady Pudsey a Leicestershire widow, as there was no family of the name in that county; there was a family of the name seated in Lancashire.

beautified it, and wainscotted the rooms with cedar, and had laid out a plan for the finest gardens in all that part of England, being to contain no less than sixty acres; but the design is changed, and the intended gardens are made [perhaps rather continued] a park."

It is now many years since a Duke of Newcastle made any lengthened stay within the walls of Nottingham-castle. At the time it was noticed in the "Beauties of England and Wales," about twenty years ago, it was inhabited by two ladies, in separate tenements. The following statement, which contains the only account I have seen of the interior, has appeared in the newspapers since the fire. "I can remember it in my younger days the residence of an ancient lady of rank connected with the Newcastle family. She lived with as much state as her means would allow. There were many strange reports in circulation respecting her manners and the cause of her retirement. Perhaps her fondness for lap-dogs and a large ape—her constant companion—with other eccentric habits, were the only foundation on which these reports rested. It is now three years since the writer of this sketch inspected the castle, but the recollection of its interior is still fresh upon his memory. The rooms were of noble dimensions, and furnished in a half modern style. In the drawing-room, which commanded an extensive prospect, were heavy velvet curtains, and cabinets of the time of Louis XIV. The dining-room and the suite adjoining were, perhaps, the most ancient in the house. They were adorned with some good family pictures, several of them inserted in the pannels, the heavy carved work of which served them as frames. The staircase was a fine specimen of English oak and stone work; but most of the pictures which had at one time adorned it were removed. One or two ancient helmets remained, as well as the long rolls of the genealogy of its noble possessor; but amidst these relics of the past there was no attempt to introduce modern art or comfort. An air of desolation pervaded the entire building.

" Its finely-proportioned rooms, its halls and chambers, have now passed away, and a shapeless ruin alone remains to endear the spot to the anti-

quary, the artist, and the man of taste."

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 22.

I HOPE you will favour me with a place in your pages for the following remarks on an article entitled "John Knox's Biographers," published in your Supplement to Part 1. p. 599. Endeavouring to avoid the angry spirit of "Plain Truth," and supposing him to have penned his paper under great irritation of feeling, I must maintain, that no man of correct moral sentiment, or well-regulated mind, be his prejudices ever so strong, could deliberately sit down and put together such a tissue of scurrilous invective and poisoned sarcasm, without afterwards being conscious of inward shame for having written such an article. Neither I, nor any man will pretend to assert, that the Reformer of Scotland was immaculate, but as "Plain Truth" says, "he lived in a country in a continual state of sedition and tumult, both in his own day and long afterwards;" and therefore, making some allowance for such circumstances, I believe he came out of a series of strifes and trials with as clean a heart and hands as most men could have done. Before him stood the Popery of Scotland, bloated with her usual share of spiritual pollutions, which for centuries had been sucking the life-blood of a noble and energetic people, and against this mass of corruption he brought all the artillery of his strong and masculine mind to bear, with the most deadly effect. If in the use of his powerful moral engines, some trifling point of etiquette towards the abettors of abuse was overlooked or infringed upon, some rough truth boldly declared, some dauntless averment of Scripture doctrine against the plausible sophistries of Romish error, what are these compared to the enlightened and philanthropic object he had in view, or that splendid harvest of intellectual, moral, and religious excellence which his countrymen have reaped for his spirited and noble exertions; for I hold, that it is not merely owing to the sweeping away the abominations of Catholicism, but to the manner and circumstances in which they were swept away, "that Scotland presents (as the Marquis of Lansdown observed the

other day in the House of Lords) a most striking specimen of glorious civilization," a civilization which has placed her high on the scale of national worth, for the general diffusion of knowledge, the scientific attainments of her philosophers, and the proverbial intelligence of her peasantry. With respect to "Plain Truth's" authorities, if the charge of partiality be brought against Dr. M'Crie and Mr. M'Gavin, I believe it may be returned with interest upon them. No one acquainted with Mr. Chalmers's writings is ignorant of the party which he more particularly espouses. Of Mr. Bell, the author of one of Constable's Miscellanies, to whom I think your correspondent alludes, I cannot speak from perusal of his life of Queen Mary; but as to Hume, the next in order, it is well known he is one of the most prejudiced that can be quoted, and not likely to pass over any opportunity of bringing religion into contempt; so what he says must by every candid mind be received with a sufficient allowance. Johnson was buried over head and ears in prejudice. The Edinburgh Review is *blue* and *yellow* with infidelity; and of course any slips, real or supposed, of the promoters of real religion, affords too good an occasion of shewing its enmity, to be passed over. James the First was a strange compound of learning and pedantry; his treatment of Melville was unfair and illiberal, to say the least of it. Sir Walter Scott might have found other fields for exerting his talents, than that of throwing ridicule and contempt upon his poor persecuted fellow Scots, whose grand delinquency lay in daring to demand liberty of conscience, as their forefathers had that of civil rights; and it is observable in his case, as something similar may perhaps be noticed in others, that the same pen which celebrates in patriotic song the valour of the Bruce and the field of Bannockburn, records with envenomed obloquy and sarcasm the heroic devotedness of the preservers of his national religion. A noble cause will, however, never want defenders. To shield the object of his unjust and ungenerous attack, neither genius nor talent has been wanting—Galt, Hogg, Kennedy, and Pollok, have nobly come forward to vindicate the aspersed, and paid in prose that tribute

of honourable sympathy and remembrance, which the poet Graham, a name which will long be dear to every true Scottish heart, had already embodied in his elegant verse. It is but just, however, to that distinguished Baronet, to observe, that he has apologised for his severity in the notes attached to the last edition of his novels. "Plain Truth" observes, that "something is said of a Knox monument in Edinburgh." Now, whether a monument is to be erected in Edinburgh or not, I cannot say; but the modern Athenians are about to build a church to be styled the John Knox church; on, if I mistake not, the Castle Hill of their romantic city; and a monument of the same kind as that erected at Wirtemberg to Luther, was raised some years ago at Glasgow to the Scottish reformer. If "Plain Truth" turns to the Glasgow Journals of about 1825, he will find in the accounts of the proceedings on the occasion referred to, mention made of names which he himself would hardly include among "the bigotted and unenlightened Scotch, who will hear nothing against the old barbarian." His remarks about the treadmill and rope are really so low as not to be worth commenting upon. I have no wish, Sir, to enter upon controversy, nor to offend "Plain Truth," but simply to show that I at least, a correspondent of your Magazine, dissent from his opinions, and that I think that, if the admirers of the Scottish Reformer have shown an undue bias in his favour, my fellow scribe, "Plain Truth," has gone to the opposite extreme. Trusting to your candour for the insertion in your pages of the above remarks, I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. PLAIN SENSE.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 11.

AS a trivial observation may sometimes lead to an important result, perhaps the following fact may be deemed worthy a nook in your valuable Miscellany. On lately dining with a friend at Greenwich, whose house had been so roughly visited by lightning, that almost every apartment exhibited tokens of its terrific effects, I was informed (*ante prandium*) "that the malt liquor in the cellar was also spoiled by it." Guess, then, how agreeably I was surprised at being regaled, after my cheese, with a spark-

ling glass of as fine "nut-brown ale," as Burton or Nottingham ever boasted. "Hey!" said I to my worthy host, " whence came this bright excellent beverage?" "From my cellar."—"Why, I understood that the lightning and thunder had left you none fit to drink: how has this escaped?" "It never occurred to me before; but this was *bottled*." "Aye," said I, "that has saved it. *Glass* is a non-conductor; and we are indebted to the valuable discovery of glass-making for this good liquor. Joseph! give me another bumper. Here," said I, "is success to the glass-trade!"*

Now, Sir, though the cooper will say "there is nothing like *wood*," might we not also (for *special* purposes) have *barrels*, as well as *bottles*, formed of *glass*? No one will pronounce this impracticable who has seen that most magnificent specimen of art—so creditable to the spirit and ingenuity of modern times—"the Clarence Vase," at the Queen's Bazaar in Oxford-street: an object (for beauty and splendour) perhaps unequalled. I have termed it magnificent; and it really is an image of the word,—embodying the fullest idea we can form of costly grandeur. Its capaciousness and weight are immense; much greater, I believe, than the celebrated marble one at Warwick Castle. As *that* is a noble appendage to the residence of a Peer, *this* would be a very appropriate one to the palace of a Monarch.

Being on the subject of glass, I would, with due humility, suggest to his Majesty's Ministers, that, by abolishing the odious window tax, they would do an act as just as it would be popular. Nor, by the act, would the revenue be much diminished. For, windows to a house are like eyes to the human countenance: they enliven it. Let people have in their dwellings as many of these as they choose, and, by a vast addition of windows, the duty on glass would be vastly augmented: and, instead of the *unsightly* fronts of human habitations, which now disfigure, with dismal signs of window tax, our villas and streets, we should behold houses *looking* as if they were happy residences, visited by what a kind Providence meant *freely* to shine

on all—the cheering light of day. To withhold it from any human being, not incarcerated for crime, is unjust; as violating the primeval command, "Let there be light! and there was light." Mr. Tierney's epigrammatic couplet shall not here be quoted, for an obvious reason. I will, however, express its meaning without its blasphemy:

"The great Creator gave us light,
And called its presence day:
But, with taxation, came a blight,
And took that light away."

But light is not the only advantage of windows. Superadded to the admission of that blessing, a requisite number of them in a residence is also conducive to health, by admitting a due portion of air, particularly in sleeping rooms. Whereas, it is notorious, in the country, that many farmers' servants sleep in rooms with the windows blocked up, to save the tax; thus sapping the constitutions of our peasantry. I could corroborate this statement by facts which have come to my knowledge; and medical gentlemen would confirm them. If Government cannot afford to lose the tax, let it merge in the house-tax, or be supplied from any other source, so that we get rid of the odious name. However, Sir, if I cannot benefit your readers by relieving them of a tax, I will, in conclusion, endeavour to amuse them with a glass-anecdote.—On the southern side of the oldest glass-house in my neighbourhood was formerly a sun-dial, bearing this motto—"Ut Vitrum sic Vita." In the same neighbourhood resided a wit, who was ignorant of Latin. Passing, one day, "the old dial glass-house," with a lady hanging on his arm, she said to him, "I have often wished to know the meaning of the words on that sun-dial; and, as you are so very clever, no doubt you can tell me. What is it?" Now, Mr. Urban, as no man likes to confess his ignorance—especially to a lady—he promptly replied, "The meaning, Ma'am? the meaning? why, it is this: 'When the sun shines, you may see what o'clock it is.'"

Yours, &c.

L. B.

—
Mr. URBAN, Bremhill, Nov. 22.

I SHOULD be much obliged to you, if you would allow me, through your pages, to correct an error I have fallen into respecting the posthumous

* I live, Mr. Urban, where glass is one of the staple manufactures of the place.

publication, in the name of Bishop Ken, called "Expostulatoria." Inadvertently, in speaking of the number of *non-residents* in every county, I observed "that it was singular no mention was made of the non-residents in Somersetshire!"

The fact was, I had transcribed from this very old publication, of the date 1711, the list, *in part*; the *last leaf* of the publication having *fallen out* among my papers, and as I had looked only at the list I had *before* transcribed, and imagined I had copied the whole, I hastily concluded that Somersetshire had been omitted. The last leaf of this publication, with the loan of which I was favoured by my friend Mr. Todd, the author of the admirable "Life of Cramner," has since been found; and I see the *non-residents* reported in Somersetshire to be 87 in the year 1711, instead of being omitted.

I take this opportunity of saying further, that I find the work attributed to Bishop Ken, and published in his name the year after his death, was a *reprint* of a publication in 1663, under the title "Ichabod," &c. If, therefore, written by Ken, it must have been written at an early period of his life, when Fellow of New College, and three years after the Restoration of Charles the Second.

The "GROAN" on account of pluralities possibly might not have been *quite so loud*, if the writer had considered that the *preceding saints* under Cromwell deserved the "groan" for pluralities *much more* than the *restored* clergy; for the following is the list of the *PREFERMENTS* of one among those *professing Puritans*. Harris was President of Trinity College, Oxford, nominated by the Parliamentary Visitors in the room of Dr. Potter, *ejected* for his uncompromising virtue, and pronounced by the *reforming* Visitors "contumacious!" The "godly" and *disinterested* Puritan President, Harris, was put in the place of the learned and virtuous Potter, who was left to poverty! Shortly afterwards we find "accepted" Harris in the possession of the *following pluralities!* at the then value:

	£. s.
Hanwell, <i>per annum</i> , . . .	160 0
Bishopgate, towards . . .	400 0
Hanborough	300 0
Puriton and Petersfield . . .	550 0

	Brought over 1410 0
Member of Assembly of Di-	
vines, at 4s. per day . . .	73 0
Apostleship in Oxford, at 10s.	
per day	182 10
Total Pluralities	£.1665 10

Those preferred by the "godly" *Parliamentary Visitors* of Oxford, in the seventeenth century, were most of them as "disinterested" as Harris! See the excellent remonstrance against a late Edinburgh Reviewer, called "Apologia Academica," just published by Murray. Mr. Hume, who perhaps may be the Head of the next Parliamentary Visitation at Oxford, informed the House of Commons that pluralities were unknown in the Church of Rome!! We have seen what they were in the Church of *Geneva* in England; but of the Church of Rome the last *Cardinal* in England, besides other possessions of the most inordinate ecclesiastical wealth, had *only one* *Archbishopric* of York! *one* *Bishopric* of Lincoln!! *one* *Bishopric* of Winchester!! It is not, however, to *defend pluralities* I write, but to request insertion in your ancient and able *Literary Journal* of a *literary* explanation, with some casual observations, not unimportant in the present day, suggested by this explanation.

I am, &c.

W. L. BOWLES.

—♦—
Mr. URBAN, Oct. 22.

PASSING a day this autumn at the pleasant town of Penrith, I visited some of the objects of interest in its vicinity, and amongst them was the Pillar erected by the Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, to commemorate the last parting with her mother, called by the people in the neighbourhood, the Countess's Pillar. It stands on a little green eminence on the right of the high road from Penrith to Appleby, which is also the road to Appleby from Brougham Castle, whence no doubt the two ladies set out, the mother—who appears to have been left at Brougham, as she died there seven weeks after the parting,—accompanying the daughter so far on her journey. The distance from Brougham Castle is about half a mile. The home view from the spot on which it stands, is not in any respect striking: but in the distance, looking east-

ward, we see the vast range of Cross Fell, a line of lofty hills extending for many miles, while behind, Saddleback appears raised above the other hills.

The pillar consists of an octagonal shaft, each of the faces being twelve or fifteen inches in breadth. On this is raised a cube, over which is a kind of capital.

The shaft is plain; but on the face of the cube which is toward the road, are two shields of arms, which appear to have recently been repainted. The one presents Clifford impaling Vesci, Gules, 6 annulets Or, the marriage which gave the Cliffs their

great northern possessions. The other is Clifford impaling Russell, the achievement of the father or the mother of the lady by whom the pillar was erected; but plainly intended for the lady, since there is no crest, while the red griffin of the Cliffs is given over the other shield.

There is also on this face the date 1654.

The three other faces of the cube serve as the plates of sun-dials; but in that on the side from the road is inserted a brass-plate containing the well-known inscription, of which the following is an exact copy:

THIS PILLAR WAS ERECTED ANNO 1650
BY YE RT HONOLE ANNE COUNTESS DOWAGER^{RE} OF
PEMBROKE, &c. DAUGHTER AND COHEIRE OF YE RT
HONOLE GEORGE EARL OF CUMBERLAND, &c. FOR A
MEMORIAL OF HER LAST PARTING IN THIS PLACE
WITH HER GOOD & PIOUS MOTHER YE RT HONOLE
MARGARET COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CUMBERLAND,
YE 2D OF APRIL, 1616. IN MEMORY WHEREOF
SHE ALSO LEFT AN ANNUITY OF FOUR POUNDS
TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE POOR WITHIN THIS
PARRICH OF BROUGHAM EVERY 2D DAY OF APRIL
FOR EVER, UPON THE STONE TABLE HERE HARD BY.
LAVS DEO.

The inscription appears to be an addition to the original design, and not to have been put up until after the death of the Countess of Pembroke. It is awkwardly placed in the face of a sun-dial, and it is so much raised above the eye of the spectator, that it is read with difficulty.

The stone-table no longer exists, but a stone still fixed firmly in the ground very near the pillar, seems to mark the place where it stood; and a flat stone lying in the ditch under the hedge at a short distance, is what appears to have been the table slab. One cannot but regret that a monument of a very interesting character should not be kept up, and that since some cost has been recently bestowed upon it, the table on which the benefaction of the Countess ought to be dispensed, has not been restored.

Brougham Castle is a ruin, but it is the ruin of a magnificent edifice. The room which is the most entire, was evidently the chapel, a room of good proportions, on the south side of the castle, and having apartments beneath it.

Brougham-hall, the seat of the Chancellor, is about a mile from the

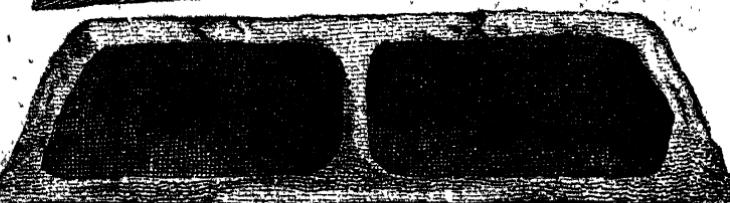
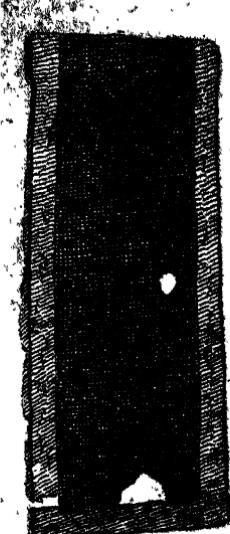
castle, in a beautiful situation; commanding extensive views of this fine country. The house itself has an air of ancestral pretension; the decorations of the old ceilings being the arms and quarterings or impalements of the Broughams. Great improvements are now in progress; and in making them, regard has been shown to the preservation of the Roman inscriptions which have been found here. They are inserted in one of the walls, and in a situation where they are protected from the weather.

The taste for inscriptions prevails in this district. I observed several (some of a recent date) at the little village of Gamont Bridge. But there is one which invites attention, not more by the words themselves, than by the careful manner in which the letters have been cut:

OMNE SOLUM FORTI
PATRIA EST. H. P. 1671.

I could learn nothing of the person who placed this over his door. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to say by whom the words were inscribed.

ANAMNESTES.



IVORY CARVING REPRESENTING NECHOMANCERS,
AND AN EARTHENWARE CISTERNS. *Arch. Mag. May, 1838. Pl. II. p. 307.*

Mr. URBAN, *Uppingham, Nov. 11.*

THE accompanying drawing (*Pl. II. fig. 1.*) is an exact copy of an ivory carving in my possession. The figures are not highly raised, but are executed with much skill and spirit. The drawing is of the same size as the carving, which is not in any part thicker than half a crown.

The portraits appear to be those of four great characters in necromancy, of which the lower three are probably intended for Mother Shipton, Friar Bacon, and Dr. Faustus, but with the upper one I am unacquainted; nor can I relate its history further than that it was bought at a sale in the neighbourhood of Warminster in Wiltshire, a few years since.

R. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you (*Plate II.*) drawings of an ancient vessel, concerning the use and application of which I avail myself of your pages for elucidation.

It is of baked clay, or pot-ware. The front, 21 inches long and 13 high, is covered with a bright green glaze. In breadth, it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and is divided, vertically, into two cavities, each $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $8\frac{1}{2}$ long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide, by a partition (*fig. 2.*), through which these cavities communicate by two small irregular holes, one near its middle, and another close to its bottom, where there is also a hole through the front, evidently for a spicket and fosset, or cock: but it has neither handle, feet, nor suspensory ring or hole.

The front of this vessel (*fig. 4.*) is moulded in bas-relief, with an escutcheon, bearing the arms of France and England quarterly, surmounted by a regal crown, and supported by a lion and dragon, with the mottoes "hony soit qui mal y pense," on a circular garter, and "Dieu et mon Droit," and the letters H. R. and E. R. (the initials of Henry the Seventh and his Queen, Elizabeth) with a rose and fleur-de-lis; the whole between arabesque pilasters of fruit and flowers.

This vessel has been denominated a wine-cooler; but, I think, it may have been a receptacle of beer, mead, or wine; perhaps, a flower-pot; or, more probably, a cistern set in a wall, like those vessels of metal or earthenware which are common in the kitchens

GENT. MAG. November, 1831.

and dining-rooms of continental inns, for the purpose of ablution before meals.

Whether it was really a wine-cooler (which I doubt, on account of its not being of a porous texture), depends on the size and shape of the bottles of the time when, I suppose, it was made, the latter end of the fifteenth century. Of this, however, with the date of the invention of cocks, I trust soon to be informed by some of your ingenious Correspondents.

This vessel was once the property of Sir James Lowther, of Laleham, Middlesex, from whom it came, about eighty years ago, to the grandmother of Mr. James Harris, of Egham, who wishes to dispose of it.

Queen Anne, it is said, had a fishing seat at Laleham.

W. B.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 19.

THE inclosed narrative of the celebrated siege of Londonderry, in 1689, was the result of the comparison of several contemporary documents, including the account of the siege by the non-conformist Mackenzie. The view which it gives of the transactions attending this memorable event, differs in some respects, I believe, from that taken by many previous writers. It was drawn up some years ago for publication, in a topographical work which has since been discontinued. It may therefore be found useful by some future historian, and interesting to the general reader, if preserved in your repository of the history and antiquities of our country.

E. W. B. J.

SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

The courage and the policy, together with the fortitude under circumstances of extreme distress and privation, which the defenders of this city displayed, during the siege they underwent in 1689, from the army of James II. have, it is probable, never been surpassed; and the history of that siege, including the occurrences immediately preceding it, constitutes an important feature in the general history of the island. The circumstances of the defence are most generally known, perhaps, from a Tract on the subject, printed in the same year, by the Rev. George Walker, Rector of Donoughmore in the county of Tyrone; but in order to obtain a correct view of them, it has been found necessary to compare his statements with those of John Mackenzie, a non-conforming minister, who was also one of the besieged,

and who published an account of the transactions in 1690.

It appears that when the Earl of Tyrconnel sent some forces into England to assist James II. against the Prince of Orange, he fortunately withdrew from Londonderry and its neighbourhood the whole regiment there quartered ; and thus that while almost every other place of importance was possessed by the Irish papists, this city was entirely free from their domination. The Lord Lieutenant, however, soon commanded an Irish regiment under Lord Antrim, to quarter in Londonderry ; but Col. Phillips, who had been their Governor in the preceding reign, warned the citizens of its march towards them ; and on the 8th of December, 1688, the gates were closed against the soldiery, Phillips being re-appointed Governor on the following day. When the news of this revolt, as it was termed, arrived at Dublin, Lord Mountjoy and Lieut.-Col. Lundy were despatched with six companies to reduce the place. An address had been sent into England praying for succours, and it was at first unanimously resolved to resist, until an answer to it had been received ; as, however, there were scarce any provisions in the town, and but very few military stores, the inhabitants capitulated with Lord Mountjoy, it being agreed that only two of his companies, and those all Protestants, should enter the city ; and that the town companies should keep their arms, and do duty with the others. The office of Governor was assigned by his Lordship to Col. Lundy.

On the 21st of March, Capt. Hamilton arrived from England, with arms for 2000 men, and 480 barrels of powder ; he also brought a commission from William and Mary, appointing Lundy to be Governor, and those sovereigns were publicly proclaimed with great joy and solemnity. Several engagements ensued with the enemy's forces in the neighbourhood. On the 15th of April, two officers arrived from England, with two regiments under their command, and many necessaries for the town. It would appear that the Governor did not

take the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereigns, which had been administered on the arrival of Captain Hamilton, and he seems to have designed from the beginning to give up the town, or at least not to act with vigour in its defence. On the 17th, King James or his General sent to know whether he would surrender his charge, upon which he called a Council, the members of which, says Walker, were equally unacquainted with the condition of the town, or the inclination and resolution of the people. It was resolved by these, that there was not provision for the garrison for above ten days, that the place was untenable against a well appointed army, and therefore that the two regiments from England should not be landed, and that the principal officers should withdraw themselves privately to the ships, in order that the inhabitants might make better terms by capitulation. The Council also deputed an officer to receive proposals from James, and it was agreed with Hamilton, his General, that the army should remain four miles distant from the town ; on the 18th, however, the King advanced with it before the walls, in order to frighten the inhabitants, but his men were fired upon and fled, and they were subsequently marched back to St. John's town, at the stipulated distance. On the same day the ships from England left the city, in pursuance of the orders of Council, bearing away the soldiers and provision they had brought, and the preservation of Londonderry from the enemy, at this critical juncture, appears to have been mainly owing to the activity and resolution of Capt. Murray, who, being inimical to Lundy's designs, seized the keys of the gates, and changed the guards in the night.*

On the 19th, the post of General and Governor was offered by the garrison to Capt. Murray ; he, however, declined accepting it, and Major Baker was elected, who, wishing for an "Assistant for the Stores and Provisions," was allowed to chose whom he pleased, and he accordingly appointed Mr. Walker to this trust.† The garrison was now arranged

* The account of this transaction appears to have been intentionally suppressed by Walker. Col. Lundy now resigned his office, and was permitted to disguise himself and go to the ships.

† It is asserted by Walker, that Baker and himself were in all things joint-governors during the siege, but it appears from Mackenzie's narrative that he was merely "complimented with the title of Governor," this being "always understood with reference to the *Stores*, the oversight whereof was (besides his regiment) the only trust committed to him by the garrison." Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry, p. 32. A variety of circumstances concur to evince that Walker was a man of an officious, presuming, intermeddling disposition, and that he has greatly misrepresented his concern in the defence of the city ; he affirms that he assisted in several salutes, and even that in one instance he headed the party. We are in-

into 117 companies of 60 men each, amounting in number to 7020 privates, and 341 officers; and the command of the horse was given to Murray. The number of men, women, and children in the city was about 30,000, of whom more than one third left it, upon a declaration from the besiegers to receive and protect all that would desert; and 7000 died of diseases. There were eighteen Clergymen of the Establishment within the walls, who, when they were not in action, had prayers and sermons every day; and eight non-conforming ministers were equally careful of their people, keeping them very obedient and quiet.*

On the 20th of April, Lord Strabane came up to the walls to make proposals, but it being observed that his comrades were taking the opportunity of placing their cannon in a convenient position, he was forced to withdraw by the garrison. The enemy afterwards sent several trumpets to propose terms of surrender, but they were all rejected. On the following day a sally was made, in which 200 of the enemy were killed, together with the French General Mammau, who, heading part of their cavalry, was slain by Col. Murray, the leader of the Irish horse. Much plunder was obtained, and the soldiers made good their retreat with trifling loss. Two days afterwards, the town, which from its situation on a gently rising hill was much exposed to the enemy's fire, was so battered by four demi-culverins, that no persons could safely lodge above stairs. By the fire from the walls, in return, two friars were killed in the camp, to the great sorrow of the enemy, "who were much grieved that the blood of those holy men should be spilt by such an heretical rabble." On the 25th, a sally was made under Colonel Murray, in which many of the besiegers were killed, and but very few of the garrison; on this day also the enemy began to bombard the town, but with little damage.

The besieged fearing that a battery

which the enemy had begun to raise would greatly incommod them, on the 6th of May, at four in the morning, a sally was made, in order to arrest or stop their proceedings; the party was victorious, and as usual in this siege, after slaughtering a great number of their opponents, and taking several prisoners of note, returned with a very small diminution of their own numbers. Many sallies were subsequently made for the purpose of destroying the enemy's works, which now rendered it impossible to receive any intelligence from without, and also very difficult to come at the wells for water, which commodity was absolutely fought for many times. About the end of this month, Walker was suspected of treasonable designs, and also of embezzling the stores, in consequence of which the disposal of the latter, and the government of the garrison, was vested in a Council of fourteen officers, of whom Baker was appointed President, but the effective authority of this body was much interrupted by the bustle of the siege. Some time afterwards a disturbance arose, in which Walker had nearly lost his life for acting without authority, in a transaction opposed to the wishes of the Governor and garrison.†

On the 14th of June, part of the works of the besieged were attacked by a body of horse and foot, the van of the former consisting of gentlemen who had sworn to mount the rampart, which in this place was only a dry bank of seven feet in height; this was done by Capt. Butler their leader, and about thirty others; he was taken prisoner, and but three of his men escaped with their lives, and those with great difficulty. The enemy lost 400 men, and their infantry were observed, in retreating, to take the bodies of their slain comrades upon their backs; in order to shield them from the fire of the townsmen.‡ The bombardment in the night did great damage; many of the sick were destroyed, and all that could move flocked to the walls and

formed in Mackenzie's Appendix, p. 8, that Dr. Walker never once sallied during the siege, and that "as to the enemy, he was a man of peace all the time, and was guilty of shedding no other blood to stain his coat with, but that of the grape." In most other respects, the two accounts of this memorable siege are in satisfactory accordance.

* It was agreed by the Governor, "that the Conformists should have the Cathedral Church the one half of the Lord's day, during the whole time of the siege, and the Non-conformists the other half; the latter entering at 12, had two sermons there every [Sunday] afternoon."—Mackenzie, p. 32.

† Mackenzie, p. 36, 38.

‡ In this affair, says Mackenzie, p. 36, "our women also did good service, carrying ammunition, matches, bread and drink, to our men; and assisted to very good purpose at the bogg-side, in beating off the grenadiers with stones, who came so near to our lines."

to those parts of the town most remote from the enemy: by the 15th of the month the garrison was reduced nearly 1000 men.

On that day a fleet of thirty sail was discovered in the Lough, supposed to be sent from England for the relief of the city; but it was at first found impossible to communicate with it, and in order to prevent its arrival, batteries were raised by the enemy, and a strong boom placed across the river, the banks of which were also lined with musketeers. At length, however, a messenger reached Londonderry, bearing advices from Major-Gen. Kirk, in which he informed the besieged of the men, arms, and provision, on board for them, and that he would sail up to their relief as soon as possible. Some further communications were interchanged in July by several ingenious contrivances.

About this time all the iron cannon-shot in the town being expended, the besieged were compelled to make balls of brick, cast over with lead. Towards the end of the month, when the siege became much closer than before, Conrad de Rosen, Marshal-General of the Irish forces, arrived in the enemy's camp, and expressed himself with great fury towards the besieged, threatening them with direful punishments and torments if they did not surrender. On the 28th, or on the 30th, in consequence, partially, of an Irish prophecy, "That a Clancarty should knock at the gates of Derry," Lord Clancarty possessed himself, at the head of a regiment, of part of the town lines, and entered some miners in a low cellar under the half-bastion, in the east wall. His men were, however, driven back to their main body with considerable loss. On the same day Governor Baker died, greatly lamented by the garrison and inha-

bitants; he was succeeded by Col. Mit-chelburn, who had previously filled the office during Baker's illness.

Gen. Hamilton now again offered conditions to the garrison, and De Rosen declared that if his proposals were not complied with, he would have all the Protestants in the neighbouring country, "of their faction," or related to them, robbed, and driven under the walls of the city, where they should perish if not relieved by the besieged. The proposals were however rejected with indignation, and accordingly, on the second of July, some thousands of poor Protestants were driven beneath the walls; upon this the townsmen immediately erected gallows in sight of the enemy's camp, and threatened to hang all their prisoners, if the people were not suffered to return to their homes. The prisoners were permitted to write to Hamilton their General, who replied in a very unfeeling manner, saying, that if they suffered it could not be helped, but that their death should be avenged by that of many thousands. In two days, however, the people were allowed to depart, and the gallows was taken down.

On the 11th, the besieged were again asked whether they would treat for the surrender of the place, and after much parleying and debate, they offered terms to the enemy, who however in their turn refused to accept them. On the 25th a sally was made with the intent of obtaining some of the enemy's cattle; in this respect it was unsuccessful, but above 300 of the enemy were killed.

The gallant defenders of Londonderry were now in the greatest distress for want of provisions, and their numbers were reduced by the 27th of July, to less than 4500.*

On the 28th, a sermon was preached by Mr. Walker, which, according to Mac-

* The following statement from Walker's tract, of the prices of provisions in the town at this time, which was drawn up by a gentleman of the garrison, will show the extremity of distress to which its defenders were reduced.

		. (per lb.)	1s. 8d.
Horse-flesh sold for			
A quarter of a Dog	.	5	6
A Dog's Head	.	2	6
A Cat ..		4	6
A Rat ..		1	0
A Mouse ..		0	6
A pound of Greaves	.	0	
— of Tallow	.	0	
— of salted Hides	.	0	
A quart of Horse's blood	.	0	
A Horse-pudding	.	6	
A handful of Sea wreck	.	2	
— of Chickweed		1	
A quart of meal when found ..		1	

A small flock [flounder] taken in the river, not to be purchased under the rate of a quantity of meal.

kenzie's statement, was of a discouraging tendency, while its author himself says, that in it he encouraged their constancy, by reminding them of several instances of Providence they had received,* &c.

On the 30th, at about an hour after sermon, some ships were observed in the Lough, making towards the city, and after sustaining a heavy fire from the enemy, broke their boom, and arrived for the relief of the garrison, who had reckoned only for two days more life, having but nine lean horses left, with a pint of meal for each man. The enemy fled in the night of the 31st, and soon after, Major-Gen. Kirk was received into the city with great joy and acclamation; an address to the King and Queen was signed by the garrison, and Mr. Walker was appointed by Kirk to bear it to England.

The more we consider the circumstances of this siege, the more extraordinary do they appear; the garrison of Londonderry consisted merely of poor people, who had been frightened from their homes; there were in the city no persons experienced in military affairs, nor any engineers; nor was there a single well-mounted gun in the place. Notwithstanding these and other disadvantages, they successfully endured a siege of 105 days, from a well-appointed army of 20,000 men, of which nearly one half was destroyed before the walls.

Mr. URBAN,

AS there are several mistakes in the account given of the Annesley family, by your Correspondent L. L. B. in the Gentleman's Magazine for June (p. 503), I am induced to send you a correct account of that branch to which your Correspondent refers.

Altham Annesley was the second son of Arthur first Earl of Anglesey, and was created Baron Altham on the 14th of February, 1680, with remainder on failure of his issue to his younger brother. He died in April 1699, leaving one son James-George, who became the second Lord Altham, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his uncle the Rev. Richard Annesley, Dean of Exeter, and third son of

* "In the midst of this extremity, the spirit and courage of the men was so great, that they were often heard to discourse confidently, and with some anger contend whether they should take their *debentures* in *Ireland* or in *France*, when alas! they could not promise themselves twelve hours' life."—Walker, p. 40.

Arthur first Earl of Anglesey. This Richard died on the 19th November, 1701, leaving two sons, Arthur fourth Lord Altham, and Richard, who on his death succeeded to the title of Altham, and on the death of his cousin Arthur Earl of Anglesey, in April 1737, succeeded also to that title.

James Annesley claimed to be the legitimate son of Arthur fourth Lord Altham, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. Richard Earl of Anglesey asserted that he was an illegitimate child of a woman named Landy. To decide this question, an ejectment was brought by James Annesley, against Richard Lord of Anglesey, in November 1743, when a verdict was obtained for the plaintiff. This trial was published in London in 1744, and exhibits the grossest perjury either on one side or the other. At the close of the trial Lord Anglesey's Counsel demanded that a writ of error should be received, which was granted. Ultimately the proceedings were removed to the Court of Chancery, and before the cause was decided, James Annesley died without leaving any issue, and Lord Anglesey became the undisputed possessor of the titles and estates of the Annesley family.

Your Correspondent must be incorrect in stating that James Annesley died at the age of 24. On the trial it was given in evidence that he was born in 1715, and consequently must at that time have been 28 years old. I should feel much obliged to your Correspondent if he can give me any account of James Annesley after the trial, particularly as to his marriage, his death, or his burial. I have reason to believe that he died about 1748.

Your Cork correspondent, A. S. is incorrect in his statement that the lands belonging to Lord Bantry formed the subject of the law-suit. The ejectment was brought for lands in the county of Meath; but, had James Annesley succeeded, he would certainly have ultimately recovered the Cork estates, as well as the others belonging to the Annesley family. A.

Ampton, Suffolk,
Nov. 10.

TO the first of the biographical notes inserted in p. 495 of your June number, the following may be added concerning that "humble-hearted, loving, honest man," Sir Henry Cal-

thorpe, Knt. Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

He was a junior member of that branch of the Calthorpe family, who by marriage with the sister and heiress of Sir Bartholomew Bacon of Arwerton in the county of Suffolk, Knt. became, in the fifteenth of King Richard II. possessed of the lordship of Cockthorpe, in the hundred of North Greenhow, and county of Norfolk; in which parish they continued to reside for many generations; and whose ancestors were seated in the same county from the time of the Norman Conquest, this family being one of the very few of the ancient race of English gentry whose origin may be satisfactorily traced to that period.

Sir Henry was second son of Sir James Calthorpe of Cockthorpe aforesaid, Knt. by Barbara his wife, daughter of John Bacon of Hessett, in the county of Suffolk, esq. He was entered of the Middle Temple, and became a lawyer of great eminence, successively Common Serjeant and Recorder of the city of London, Solicitor General to Queen Henrietta Maria, and Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Wards and Liveries. He was author of a pamphlet, entitled "Proposals for regulating the Law, to make the same more plain and easy to be understood, and less chargeable and expensive than heretofore;" he also published a useful volume of Reports of Special Cases, collected by himself, touching the several customs and liberties of the City of London.

He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edward Humfrey of Islham, in the county of Northampton, esq. by Mary his wife, daughter of William Whettell of London, gent. and sister of William Whettell of this parish, esq. on whose death in 1628, Sir Henry inherited the Ampton estate, which he afterwards made his country residence.

He received the honour of knighthood, March 8, 1635; and died at his house in Ampton Aug. 1, 1637. His remains were deposited in the chancel of that church, on the north side of which is a handsome mural monument of black and white marble, ornamented with the effigies of himself and lady, with their children; on the summit several shields of arms much defaced, and beneath a long Latin inscription to his memory.

Sir Henry had issue by the above

lady five sons and four daughters, most of whom died in their infancy; James the third son, and two daughters, Dorothy and Henrietta Maria, only survived their father, the former of whom died July 28, 1641; and the latter Nov. 6, 1645. Dame Dorothy, their mother, remarried to Robert Reynolds, esq. She bore Gules, a cross botony.

James Calthorpe, esq. third and only surviving son, was a minor of about eleven years of age at the time of his father's death; whose custody, wardship, and marriage, the King granted the following January to Dame Dorothy Calthorpe, widow, mother of the ward, Philip Calthorpe of Gressenhall, in Norfolk, esq. and Valentine Pell of Darsingham, in the same county, his uncles. In a schedule annexed to this grant, the property that should descend to the said heir in possession or reversion, is thus particularized:—

"The manor of Ampton with the appurtenances, the advowson and right of patronage of the parish church of Ampton, one capital messuage, where William Whettell late dwelt, in Ampton aforesaid, and all lands, meadows, &c. &c. and held of his Majesty as of his Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's.

"The manor of Aldeby, alias Alby, with the rights, members, &c. in the county of Norfolk, and the advowson of the church of Thorpe, near Hadiscoe Thorp in the said county, held of his Majesty in chief by knight's service.

"The manor of Cockthorpe and the advowson of the church of Cockthorpe and Lt. Langham to the same annexed in the same county, held of his Majesty, as of parcel of the possession late of the Bishopric of Norwich, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee.

"The manor of Snittery, alias Blakeny, alias Snittery Calthropes, and the advowson of the same church of Snittery alias Blakeny, and the free chapel of Glamford to the same church annexed, and the manor of Snittery, late Asteleyes, alias Hollewell-hall, in the same county, and held of his Majesty, as of the late possessions of the said Bishopric of Norwich, by the fortieth part of a knight's fee.

"The manor of Wyeton, alias Wyeton Staffer, alias Wyeton Duces in the same county, held of his Majesty, of his manor of Greenwich in socage.

The moiety of the manor of Netherhall, alias Stowes, in the same county, holden of his Majesty in chief by knight's service.

" The manor of Acle, with the advowson of the parish church, and the wood called Aclewood, with divers other messuages, lands, marshes, banks, &c. in Blakeny, Cley, Stifkey, Wyverton, Langham, Cockthorpe, Bynham, Morston, and Wighton, in the county of Norfolk; with the following, situated in the county of Essex.

" The manor of Stanaway, alias Stanaway, and the advowson of the parish church, with the chapel of Albright to the same annexed, and the park called Stanaway Park in Gt. and Lt. Stanaway, &c. held of Thomas Lucas as of his manor of Leyden, by fealty and rent; also the reversion after the decease of Dame Mary Crane, widow, of the manor and farm called Bellowes, and other messuages and lands in Gt. and Lt. Stanaway, Capford, Leyden, Gt. and Lt. Birch, and Fordham.

" The reversion after the death of the same person, of two parts in three of the manor of Cockermouth, and of divers lands, &c. to the same belonging, in Dagenham and Barking, also, after the death of Dame Thoinazzen Swyncerton, widow, of fifty acres of meadow and pasture in Stanaway, and two parts in three of the manor of Gt. and Lt. Birch, with messuages, farms, and a corn-mill, situated in the above parishes.

" The manor of Burgh St. Margaret, and certain marshes and divers lands, and free fishings, reputed and known as parcel of the same manor lying in Burgh St. Margaret, Burgh St. Mary, Billockby, Clippesby, Rollesby, Weybride, and Martham, in the county of Norfolk. It is found that Arthur Capell, esq. being seized hereof in fee, he and Elizabeth his wife, by fine and surrender enrolled, dated the 23d of May, the eleventh of Charles I. assure the same to ward's father for life, and after to the said ward's mother for her jointure, and after her decease to the use of the said ward's father, and Arthur Turnor, and theier heirs.

" Also one capital messuage where the ward's father dwelt, in St. Peter's hill, near Paul's Wharf, London, in the parish of St. Peter and Benedict in Paul's Wharf, London; with cer-

tain marshes and channels in Acle, Blakeny, and Cley, held of his Majesty, as of his manor of East Greenwich in soccage."

The Calthorpes anciently bore Ermine, a maunch Gules; but the paternal coat for many ages has been Checky Or and Azure, a fess Ermine.

Some brief notices of the above James Calthorpe, esq. and his descendants, may form the subject of a future communication. A. P.

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Mr. UREAN,

THE claim to the Earldom of Waterford by the Earl of Shrewsbury, presents the remarkable case of a noble family assuming, for centuries, a dignity to which it was not entitled, viz. the Earldom of Wexford. By the patent of 1446, granting to the Earl of Shrewsbury the dignity of Earl of Waterford in Ireland, the family has always assumed the titles of Earl of Waterford and *Wexford*. The Peers say, that these dignities being forfeited by the Act of Absentees, were re-granted in 1661, 13 Charles II. whether by a new patent or how, does not appear. Lord Mountmorres, in his History of the Irish Parliament, alludes to this case, and states that precedence was given to Lord Shrewsbury as Earl of Waterford and Wexford, not by the original patent of 1446, but by the date of the re-grant, and that he was placed after the Earl of Mountrath, the date of whose Earldom was 1661.

The claim of the present Earl of Shrewsbury appears to be to the title of Earl of Waterford only, under the patent of 1446; without reference to the re-grant or patent (if any) of 1661; though, if Mountmorres be correct, the House of Lords of Ireland admitted the Lord Shrewsbury of 1661 to a place in their house, not under the patent of 1447, but under the re-grant of 13 Charles II.

Archdall's edition of Lodge, states that the first Earl of Shrewsbury was Earl of Wexford by inheritance; query from whom? and that he was created Earl of Waterford in 1446 (24 Hen. VI.) On the Earl's monument in Shropshire, there is no mention of his Irish titles; but at Rouen in Normandy, where he was buried, it is said there was an inscription in which

he was styled Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Wexford, Waterford, and Valence.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct..31.

FEW perhaps of your antiquarian readers are ignorant of the old practice on Easter Sunday of presenting coloured Eggs, called *Pasche Eggs*, or *Paste Eggs*.* This custom, like most of those authorised by the Roman Church, is of considerable antiquity, but in England the usage seems at present to be confined to a very few spots in the northern counties. At the commencement of the last century the usage appears to have arrived in Italy at its height, and some curious evidence on the subject is preserved in a MS. volume in the British Museum, (MSS. Add. 5239.) containing drawings of ecclesiastical ornaments used in ceremonials, &c. executed by Francesco Bartoli and others. At fol. 41, is a coloured representation of the interior and exterior of two of these Easter Eggs, which were presented on Easter Day, 1716, to the beautiful young Lady Manfroni by Signor Bernini, who soon after married her. A note is annexed, by which it appears that it was usual to saw the eggs open longitudinally with a very fine instrument made for that purpose, and to remove the whole of the yolk and white. The shell was then carefully cleaned and dried, and lined with gilt paper, adorned with figures of the saints in silk and gold. Two pair of coloured ribbons were afterwards attached to open and shut the egg (in the manner walnuts are made to open by the French women at present); and when finished, they were offered as a souvenir by gallants to their mistresses. But the eggs presented by Signor Bernini were of a superior description. They were painted on the outside with emblematic figures of hearts, initials, &c. and in the inside contained, on a blue and gold ground, four several portraits of the young lady to whom they were given, represented in various attitudes, and playing on different musical instruments. The eggs were then fastened together by crimson ribbons; and when opened, would cause a pretty surprise to the object of his addresses. In the same volume, p. 42,

there are drawings of six of these eggs, painted in various colours after the usage of Rome. A note says, "These on Easter day are carried to church to ye parish priests, who bless them and sprinkle y^m w: holy water; on y^t day, at dinner, y^e cloth is adorned w: sweet herbs and flowers, and y^e first thing y^t is eat are these blessed eggs; w^e are chiefly painted by y^e nuns of Amelia, a small city about 30 miles from Rome: y^e common sort of these eggs are all of one colour, as yellow, bleu, red, or purple, w^e are sold in y^e streets till Ascension day or Whitsuntide. Anno 1716." ♀.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 28.

I ENTERTAIN so deep a respect for the memory of Leland, one of the fathers of English Topography, and I feel it to be of so much importance, that his character should be maintained of what he really was, an accurate observer and a faithful narrator, that I am anxious to take the first opportunity of withdrawing a conjecture which has gone forth to the public respecting a statement in his Itinerary. "And so by woody and corne ground a mille to Howton or Haulston, wher is a ruinous manor longging, as they saide, to the Tempestes." Conceiving that by Howton, he meant Hooton, now commonly called Hooton-Pagnel, I was led to the further conjecture (South Yorkshire, vol. ii. p. 142), that he had confounded Tempest with Lutrel, the antient lords of Hooton-Pagnel, owing to the circumstance of the two families having given the same figure to their heraldic bearing. But I am now convinced that not Hooton-Pagnel but Houghton, now Great Houghton, is the place intended by him, which more directly than Hooton-Pagnel lay in his way from Saint Oswald's Abbey to Rotherham, and which did, in the time of Leland, belong to the family of Tempest.

Permit me also to take this opportunity of observing that the conjectures in the first volume of that work concerning the age of the keep in the Castle of Coningsborough, receive a very strong confirmation from what I have recently had an opportunity of observing in the ruins of Fountains. No part of those buildings pretends to an antiquity beyond the Conquest; but there is the most exact corre-

* See Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 142. Ed. Ellis; and Hone's Every Day Book.

spondence between the vaulted roofs and cross arches in some parts of the ruin and those in the chapel of the Coningsborough keep; and that peculiar kind of dovetailing of the stones over the fire-places in the keep, has an exact counterpart in the kitchen at Fountains, so exact that they may well be taken as the work of the same architect.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

AS you did me the honour, some years ago, to insert in your valuable Miscellany a few notes of mine relative to the Town and Church of Mitchel Dean in Gloucestershire (see vol. xcii. i. pp. 17, 113,) you will perhaps consider the following notice of some old paintings, lately discovered in the same Church, worth preserving.

Immediately under the roof of the nave, in front of the chancel (the roof of which is considerably lower than the nave), is a large piece of panelling wainscot, which has been for ages covered thickly with whitewash. The workmen, in doing some repairs to the roof of the nave, discovered that there was paint concealed beneath the whitewash, which being mentioned to the Rev. George Cox, the officiating minister of the Church, he with a laudable zeal for the preservation of so interesting a relic of olden times, immediately consulted the churchwarden and some of the principal parishioners, and being promised assistance in the way of a small subscription to defray the expenses, set about carefully removing the whitewash, about the time that I visited Mitchel Dean in the latter end of September last, and I was most happy in contributing my humble assistance in the pious work of restoration.

The wainscot is $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in the centre, the upper part forming about half of a circle, to fit the arched roof above it; it is divided into eight panels or compartments, of which the upper four are occupied by a representation of the Last Judgment. In the centre is seen the Saviour seated on a rainbow, clothed in a crimson robe; or, as the worthy curate suggested, the "vesture dipped in blood" of the Revelation; on each side of his head an angel blowing a long trumpet. On his right is seen the Virgin mother kneeling,

ing, behind whom is represented the heavenly Jerusalem, in a rich style of Gothic architecture, St. Peter standing at the door with a large golden key, and a crowd of the newly risen applying to him for admittance to the heavenly city. To the left of Christ is the figure of an Apostle or Saint kneeling in the clouds, to correspond with the Virgin Mary on the other side; and below him a representation of the place of torment, under the usual figure of a monster, with an enormous gaping mouth, vomiting flames, and his emissaries are dragging several of the damned into the fiery gulph, with a square linked chain; others are falling in various ways within the compass of the monster's jaws. Below the feet of Christ are two figures rising from their tombs. *

In each of the four lower compartments are represented *two* scenes of the trial, death, and resurrection, of Christ, although no line or mark of division appears to separate the two subjects. On the lower part of the first panel on the right of the painting is represented the Garden of Gethsemane, and Judas betraying Christ; they are of course the two principal figures, and Judas is in the act of stepping up to his Master to give the fatal signal. On one side is St. Peter sheathing the sword, after having beaten down Malchus, who is lying at the bottom with a lantern in his hand; some rude trees, and several figures of soldiers in armour, complete the group. Above this is Christ standing bound in the Judgment hall before Pilate, who, seated on a throne in gorgeous robes faced with ermine, is washing his hands, an attendant standing by and pouring water from an ewer into the basin. In this group are also a great number of attendants, some in full armour, and carrying glaives, and some in civil costume.

In the second compartment, commencing with the upper subject, is represented the figure of Christ seated, bound as before, and blindfold, and two men in civil dress forcing the crown of thorns on his head with

* An ancient painting of the Last Judgment, closely corresponding with this description, was formerly in Enfield church; and an engraving of it will be seen in our vol. xciii. i. 621.

sticks. Below this Christ is being scourged, with his hands bound to a post; the scourging is inflicted by two men with whips, similar in form to that shown by Strutt, in the hand of an Anglo-Saxon charioteer; and also by Fosbroke in his *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 257. Each whip has three thongs, and one has the thongs loaded with balls of iron; both the men are in the attitude of adding insult to the torture.

In the third division, the upper subject is the descent from the cross, the dead body of Christ nearly naked lying in the arms of a man who has torn the hands from the cross, leaving the nails; the feet are still attached to the foot of the cross, and nearly even with the ground, a peculiarity which I have not seen in any other representation of the Crucifixion. Joseph of Arimathea stands behind, and the two Marys and St. John are looking on weeping. Below this is the entombment of our Saviour; the body is being deposited in a carved sarcophagus, two men and three women standing round.

On the fourth and last panel, the upper scene is the Ascension, and in this are some rude singularities, which often occur in ancient paintings; thus the feet and legs are the only part of the ascending Saviour which is represented, and below him is a large patch of green, with two black foot-marks, representing the spot from which Christ has risen; the Apostles are represented on each side looking up in amazement. Below this is a figure in a crimson robe, holding up the right hand in the attitude of benediction; the two first fingers elevated, and bearing an ornamented cross, with a very long foot, in the left hand, pointing to a man's head, which is apparently issuing from the ground; but the lower part of this division is very indistinct. I apprehend that this is an allegorical allusion to the resurrection of the dead to immortality through the Cross of Christ.

The outline of the figures is bold, and tolerably well executed; their style and general appearance are very similar to those in the tapestry in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry. The upper groups of the several compartments are standing on tessellated pavement, and all the subjects are painted on a ground of green and scarlet alternately. A great deal of the paint,

particularly the green and crimson, is still fresh and brilliant. Great care was taken in removing the whitewash, and I do not think the painting suffered at all in the operation; but the colour has in many parts entirely left the board, and one is inclined to suppose that some overzealous Protestant in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, or one of Cromwell's fanatics, had damaged the painting by scraping it, before it was hidden by the whitewash.

Dr. Meyrick went over from Goodrich Court to see the painting; and after a careful inspection of the dress and armour represented, he pronounced it (as well as the beautiful carved roofs of the two northern aisles,) to be of the time of Edward the Fourth; and the Doctor's unerring judgment is confirmed by the costume represented in some fine engravings of that period in the possession of the Rev. Charles Crawley. My friend Mr. Hooper of Ross, who has contributed mainly to the restoration of this painting, both in a pecuniary way, and by his experience and excellent advice, considers that there has been formerly another set of panels below the present, representing passages of Christ's birth and life, and which formed the back of the rood-loft. This supposition is somewhat strengthened by the appearance of framework descending on one side a little below the present panels, and also an opening in the wall between the nave and the south aisle, nearly opposite to this part, and which was probably the entrance to the rood-loft, but no part of the rood-loft is now remaining, unless the present painting can be considered as a part.

The pulpit is handsomely carved in gothic tracery, and is as old as the latter part of the reign of Henry VII. or the commencement of that of Henry VIII. and stands on a pillar of oak; but this, with the sounding-board, which, though of a later date, (James I.) is handsomely carved, has been for many years disfigured by numerous successive coats of white paint; this has, however, now been removed, and the old oak appears in all its native beauty, "when unadorned, adorned the most." On removing the white paint from the pulpit, it was discovered to have been formerly painted with brilliant colours, the ground being blue, the edges of the panels scarlet, and the buttresses and crocketed pinnacles green.

On the inside of the pulpit door is a

bracket seat of wood for the clergyman, which has apparently been removed from some stall, having on the underside a shield bearing a fess between five cross-croslets, the arms of Beauchamp, which are more correctly repeated with six crosses on some tiles in the floor of one of the seats. I do not find the name connected with this parish in any reference to records; but Ralph de Beauchamp had a grant of the manor of Westbury upon Severn (about four miles distant) in 1216, and the manors of Westbury and Mitchel Dean appear to have been generally held together, (as they are at present); it is therefore, I think, reasonable to suppose that this Beauchamp was a principal contributor to the erection of the church.

W. H. ROSSER.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Nov. 8.*

THE following lines for a *missale*, in Leightonville Priory, Salop, you will probably deem worthy a niche in your museum of antiques. Although I cannot convey to you their effect to the eye, in the "auld Englishe" guise and character, with fine illumined capitals, bedight with gold, and brilliant colours of red, blue, and green, yet I hope and trust the lines, devoid of such ornament, will be approved by your Classic friends.

Δ. II.

For a *Missal* in Leightonville Priory.

Pietas quo vivit vera?
In ecclesia procerā:
Illiū Nomen ibi dictum,
Missale rubet illo pictum,
Psalmodii mille modis fluit,
Et ruit, sicut mare ruit.
Acerris rutilant odores,
Fenestrī vitrei colores,
Cœlitū quā monent acta
Ad Tempa sine manū facta.
Hæc Pietatis! Illa verō
Vivit in animo sincero.

Misdeeme not meeke Religion's Home!
In loftie Fane, or Echoinge Dome,
Her Name in pealinge Choire is hearde,
And redde in blazon'd Tonne Her Worde.
Her palmie Psalme triumphant rides,
Runge on fullle Organe's rollinge tides.
Her lightes in odoured censers flame,
Through tinctured glasse her Champions
beamē.
Where scriptured Scrolls, and glowinge
Bandes
Pointe to The House made withoute handes.

Thouȝe thoughts of Her these gawdes
imparte,
Her Home is in the lowlie Hearte.
J. F. M. D.

ON THE EARLY ANNALES OF HISTORY,
AND M. NIEBUHR.

MR. URBAN,

IN burying ourselves in the lore of past ages, we find curiosity sometimes arrested and enchain'd by discrepancies which are not to be reconciled either to probabilities in the nature of things, or to the general tide of human affairs, but which we are accustomed to receive upon the warrant of historians, whose high antiquity, and whose classical pretensions have perhaps, after all, sometimes furnished their chief credentials. Herodotus and Diodorus the Sicilian are, as all know, the authorities from which the moderns chiefly gather their information concerning the Grecians, Phenicians, Egyptians, and Assyrians. We frequently read the latter of these writers with the conviction that we are treading in the regions of fable; and whilst we know that he often borrows his text from Ctesias the Cnidian, and others equally credulous, we make all due allowances. In the case of the former we are also on our guard; and it has long been proverbial that none but a schoolboy would take *all* his narratives as genuine.

In your number for September, p. 206, I bestow'd some animadversions on M. Niebuhr, the alleged renovator of Roman history. These animadversions would in substance occur, perhaps, to a thousand readers; and though learning and the schools are, as befitting the auspices under which their distinguished votary comes forth, high in their eulogies, yet a plain reader will oftener ask himself where are the authorities upon which the German historian builds his narratives; and how comes it that *their* credentials or *their* veracity is to be received as genuine, whilst we reject those of Dionysius and Livy?

That prodigies have crept into the narratives of both these eminent historians, to the debasement of their text, and weakening their authority, no one will doubt. They were both, it must be recollect'd, bred up in the Pagan mythology of the ancients. Of course their retailing as truth many

miraculous events, concerning which a more philosophic investigator living in Christian times would hesitate, ought not, in the main, to invalidate the authenticity of their narratives. The gibes and innuendoes of the "Foreign Quarterly Review" may, therefore, so far as Dionysius and Livy are concerned, be thought only a meet tributary offering to the manes of Niebuhr, and becoming the editors of a publication, who, on all occasions, are enthusiasts in their devotion at the shrine of German philosophy.

But it has long been allowed that fable, with its ingenious subterfuges and metaphors, hangs alike over the history of the early nations of antiquity; and, without ascending to ages very remote, those, for instance, immediately subsequent to the Flood,—fable, and allegory are beyond all controversy in later periods, mixed up with facts. The learned and ingenious author of "A Dissertation of the Languages and Literature of the Eastern Nations," goes perhaps too far, when he says, "Except the Sacred Writings, what in a word is every species of history a little way beyond 2000 years? mere tradition! and much of it of the most doubtful and improbable complexion: *the* traditions of pagan priests, whose importance rested upon the invention and propagation of error." But whoever turns over the pages of those who are considered our best authorities, will feel a conviction that the transactions and events of every period more remote than the age of letters in Greece, are involved in very great confusion, and cannot be established on any evidence which a wise man would think himself justified in building. Sir Isaac Newton gives us a "Short Chronicle, from the first memory of things in Europe to the time of Alexander." But the scholar or the critic who uses his understanding in his search after truth, will be free to own that the intelligence is both vague and bald, and his authorities obscure. If the names of kings and great men who lived and reigned, may be in some instances genuine, yet we feel we are here accompanying our great countryman in paths very dissimilar to those of that experiment and certainty which usually form the basis of his investigations. Whoever, likewise, runs through his "Chronology of the First Ages of the

Greeks,"—"Of the Egyptian Empire,"—"Of the Assyrian Empire," &c. &c.—will be abundantly aware, amidst the confusion of names and offices which are ascribed to remote antiquity, that uncertainty attends his walk. While we listen to the fabled achievements and benefactions to the sons of men, of Triptolemus, and Prometheus, Bacchus, and Osiris,—for these heroes are often, with many others, blended and associated in the annals of early history as primitive legislators and philanthropists, we often feel a sentiment of incredulity occupying our minds, which goes for the neutralizing that faith which we would fain repose in the narratives of the early ages of the world. We enter likewise with curiosity and interest into the speculations of Bishop Cumberland, the learned translator and commentator of Sanchoniatho, the Phenician historian, as also into all the controversies and recondite critical researches of the learned Author of the "Divine Legation of Moses established,"—but what are the invariable impressions with which we rise from the perusal of these two works? In view of the contradictions and anachronisms which each fancies he has detected in preceding or contemporary authorities, our conviction is peremptory that the chronology and the events of those ages are alike precarious and doubtful. The long critical analysis which Warburton enters into against Sir Isaac Newton, upon the point whether Sesostris and Osiris be one and the same person, is abundantly a proof of this; and the dates affixed to dynasties or to events aberrate so widely from each other in the centuries which form the wide and ample volume of the earlier part of ancient history, as to impress all who read with the idea that interpolations, fictions, and ambiguities, make up a great share of what is delivered as the history of the first nations. The short chronicle of Sanchoniatho, preserved by Eusebius, strongly impresses the reader with the idea that allegory is often employed for truth, and real personages make way for names and symbols, which sometimes in truth have only a place in the ingenious creations of after writers. In examining ancient fragments and commentaries, we are indeed frequently impressed with the truth of what Ri-

chardson, a writer of judgment and learning, says (part 2, chap. 1, sect. 1, of his "Dissertations,")—"One forms a system, another beats it down; he builds again, a third demolishes. All appeal to their favourite authors. All are decisive and peremptory. *Ipsi et se invisum et se ipsos misere lancinant et refulant.* When chronologers meet with kings which puzzle them, without ceremony they cut them off, or perhaps they turn them upside down; they fashion Assyrians into Babylonians, Persians into Medes; and whilst they find here a hundred years too much, and there a hundred years too little, they dispute with keenness a few months in a prince's reign, who in all probability never reigned at all."

"I am satisfied," says a learned scholiast (I think Dr. Thomas Burnet), "that the chronology of the world is lost, nor will it ever be regained, except by an illumination from heaven." The amazing discrepancies which exist between Archbishop Usher, Sir Isaac Newton, and Sir John Marsham, upon points of ancient chronology, has very long been the subject of remark, for when ancient authorities themselves are so lax in their assumptions, how can it otherwise happen than that the moderns will frequently aberrate.

Manetho Sebennya, high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, has left us a fragment preserved by Eusebius, in which the dynasties of the earlier Egyptian ages are dilated on; but, as Stillingfleet has justly observed, gods, heroes, and kings, are so jumbled and confounded that our confidence is shaken and neutralized. "In the kingdom of Sicyon," says Sir Isaac Newton, "chronologers have split Apis, Epathus, or Epopeus into two persons, whom they call the kings Apis and Epopeus, and between them have inserted eleven or twelve feigned names of kings, who did nothing, and thereby they have made its founder Ægialeus three hundred years older than his brother Phoroneus." So vague, disjointed, and obscure, did these traditional points appear to Newton himself, that he declares he "can admit no chronology of things done in Europe above 80 years before Cadmus brought letters into Europe."—"The Europeans," he says, in another place, "had no chronology before

the time of the Persian empire, and whatsoever chronology they have of ancienter times hath been framed since by reasoning and conjecture." But Sir Isaac, in ALL his speculations concerning the chronology of the Greeks, does not seem to have borne in mind this, his own allegation, as, when afterwards (from page 132 to page 149, Chronology, &c.) he enters with detailed minuteness into the various and respective lines of Greece, and discourses of Amphion, Niobe, and Peleus, and Periclymenus, and Ptisthenes, and Atreus, and Thystes, and Ægisthus, and Agamemnon, and Menelaus of the Thebans; and of Egeus and Theseus, of Thespis who had 50 daughters, of Orithyia and Orneus, and Menestheus, and Metionides, and Metion, and Eupalamus, and Dædalus, of the Athenians, with a host of others; what, of course, can we think than that the philosopher had adventured deeply into the mazes of an obscure chronology?

But, as the Author of the "Dissertations" above quoted has remarked, could men of such distinguished learning, industry, and discernment, as Josephus, Eusebius, Syncellus, Petavius, Vossius, Usher, Prideaux, Newton, and Jackson, find themselves so often and so remarkably in opposition, were there not on some of these points a radical error?

It will strike the reader that events about the period of the celebrated emigration of Cadmus and Europa into Greece, are as mystified in point of date as in their precise nature and relative consequences. Sir Isaac Newton discourses most learnedly upon them. But he, it must be observed, only retails the narratives of Herodotus respecting the Curetes, a people who taught the Phœnician arts to the Greeks, like the Magi of India, or the Druids of Britain. The Eleusinia sacra, and the Argonautic expedition, the traditions of the Four Ages, Deucalion's Flood, &c. involve discussions which carry but little of precision and certainty in them. We receive them, with others, not as established truths, but as the traditional tales of ages still more remote.

In fiction and wild allegories, the Egyptians have, always by the most judicious, been esteemed as prone to the last excess to credulity. Their absurd chronologies, ascending to ages

fitted to provoke a smile from the wildest imagination of modern times, of course do not in these ages incur serious regard; for as the learned Author of the "Origines Sacrae" has remarked, b. 1, chap. 2, "the Egyptians were a people so unreasonably given to fables, that the wisest action they did was to conceal their religion; and the best offices their gods had was to hold their fingers on their mouths, to command silence to all that came to worship them." Much controversy has been elicited as to the date of the period when the Pastors were expelled from Egypt. This signal event took place, according to the "chronological tables" of Sir John Marsham, in the year of the world 2720, or of the Julian period 3430; according to Archbishop Usher, followed by Bishop Cumberland, in the year 2179, or of the Julian period 2889; by other reckonings it is placed about 1825 years before the birth of Christ, leaving a discrepancy between the respective claimants of about 540 years! Besides the historical authority of Manetho the chief voucher for this event, it seems to hang on the testimony of Ptolemaeus Mendesius, an Egyptian priest of reputed, nay, uncommon learning. But scarcely any wise man will embark with confidence or tenacity in a controversy which is so obscure in itself, and so precarious in its date. "The Canaanites who fled from Joshua," says Sir Isaac Newton, "retired in great numbers into Egypt, and there conquered Ti-maus, Thamus, or Thammuz, King of the Lower Egypt. They fed on flesh, and sacrificed men after the manner of the Phoenicians, and were called shepherds by the Egyptians, who lived only on the fruits of the earth, and abominated flesh eaters." But the Canaanites who fled before the Israelites under Joshua, were not expelled, according to the Scriptural chronology, until about 1500 years before Christ, and upon every hypothesis therefore a vast discrepancy appears.

The truth is, Manetho's chronology does not appear to be depended on; and if we admit some degree of probability to attach to his account of the Argive æra, and Apis the third of that line, and the reigns of Amenophis, the son of the Pharaoh (Sesostris) who pursued the Israelites, and Ra-

meses, yet we at the same time must be free to admit that the narratives of their lives and achievements come with such a doubtful claim upon our credit, that we are almost sometimes tempted to wonder that such men as Usher, Cumberland, and Newton, could so strenuously have pleaded for their specific hypotheses.

Except the Scripture chronology, which comes down to us upon the testimony of our inspired historian, the chronology of mankind, that is, of heathen nations, seems, until the epoch of the positive age of letters in Greece, to be involved in doubt and mystery. And Dr. Burnet certainly had reason, when he avowed his conviction that its true light, so far as it could illumine and instruct posterity, was lost to mankind. For to say nothing of Sanchoniatho, the fables of Manetho, and Ctesias, and Diodorus himself, who in his accounts of the first periods only hands down the traditions of earlier writers, manifest sometimes an incongruity calculated to arrest and startle the sober reason of chronologers.

In our justification we shall adduce, as a specimen of this, a passage from Richardson's 4th "Dissertation" upon the subject of Semiramis. "Queen Semiramis," says he, "according to Ctesias, lived about 2280 years before Christ. Helvicus says 2248; Syncellus 2177; Petavius 2060; Eusebius 1984; Dr. Jackson 1964; Archbishop Usher 1215; Philobiblius (from Sanchoniatho) 1200; Sir Isaac Newton 760; Herodotus 713; and D'Herbelot, supposing her to have been the Persian Queen Homai, grandmother to Darab II. (Darius Codomanus), brings her down within four hundred years of our era. Diodorus, Strabo, Suidas, Arrian, and others, differ also in various degrees: whilst the actions they ascribe to her are as monstrous and impossible as the disagreement of their respective æras." When an historical fact (and this is not an isolated one) comes down to us with such a latitude of opinion, who shall direct or fix our belief? Diodorus tells us that the first generation of men in Egypt, contemplating the beauty of the superior world, and admiring with astonishment the frame and order of the universe, supposed there were two chief Gods that were eternal, that is to say, the Sun and Moon, the

first of which they called Osiris, and the other Isis. These, according to the early fables of these periods, were the great patrons and instructors of mankind. They, with many others whose names are duly enrolled in the niche which credulity has assigned them in the temple of historic fame, thickly blend and intersperse the analogies of profane writers concerning the first 1000 years after the Flood. By the heroism and philanthropic deeds of Prometheus, Tritoilemus, and Hermes, imagination is amused, and fancy, in her classical moments, wishes such amiable pictures to be true. But what mind with a spark of reason does not see that the early period of Grecian and Egyptian history, as depicted alike by Sanchoniatho, Diodorus, and Manetho, are poetical legends, and scarcely any thing more. Ovid, and other agreeable rhapsodists of a classical literature, have also embodied their genius in these beautiful delineations; and the whole system, as adorned and illustrated by their pens, has descended to modern ages, if not strictly as history and philosophy, yet as having a certain warrant of authority, which in part at least established its credentials. If Sanchoniatho, however, has been pronounced as striking, in his account of the origin of things, at direct atheism, Diodorus must be acknowledged, in his accounts, to be equally wild and ridiculous. Both of them fable in the vague aberrations of childlike infancy concerning things which their reason might, with a little exercise, have pronounced absurd.

Such has it long appeared to the chronologist and the student. But to revert again to the German historian, with a notice of whom these remarks commenced, M. Niebuhr has neglected the teeming and various sources of Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, whose ample boundaries still admit of

the elucidations of recondite research, to renovate with a sweeping hand the alleged delinquencies of Livy and Dionysius. After all, these eminent historians have not given any great proof that their credulity often got the better of their judgment. But the marvels they occasionally narrate, while it must be recollected that as believers in mythology, it ought not to brand them with the stigma of being over-credulous, so in all fairness it should not impugn the circumstantial character of the historical facts they bring down to us. Having relation to M. Niebuhr's work, the question will eternally recur to the student who wishes as much as M. Niebuhr himself to separate truth from error,—that as Dionysius, and Livy, and Polybius, and Tacitus, had facilities which are now for ever shut to the modern historian, of examining and collating the earlier narratives of those who went before them, so they are beyond controversy the writers on whom we should chiefly build our faith. In treading the doubtful regions of early classical antiquity, we find our way strewn thickly with allurements, in which, though imagination delights to aberrate, yet judgment fears to enter. M. Niebuhr—neglecting the accumulated ages which preceded the acknowledged era of historical truth in Greece, which still offer to the scholar ample scope for commentary,—has, we repeat, unfortunately for those who have hitherto extended credit to those eminent historians, stumbled upon Dionysius and Livy, and has found them, alas! for the honour of Rome! full of errors, and teeming with credulity. But every scholar, and every enlightened thinker, in his search after truth, will see that he has not mainly established his points to the satisfaction of his readers and posterity.

Melksham, Oct. 14.

E. P.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Oct. 26.*
I REJOICE that your venerable Repository again invites contributions of Classical and Biblical criticism, especially the latter, because the more liberally that the phraseology of the holy Scriptures is investigated and illustrated, the sooner will superstition

and false theology vanish, and the native beauty of the divine truths which they record, be cleared from the gloom of ages.

The interesting passage on which I offer some remarks, has been often alleged to enforce the importance and honourableness of ingenuousness in

searching for religious truth ; and this idea, though not really founded on the text, may well serve as an apology for my examining “ whether these things be so.” It has been said, by commentators and preachers of every description, that the Apostle Paul, when forced to flee from Thessalonica because of the persecuting Jews, went to *Berœa*, and *preached there with great success*, converting many to Christianity, and that “ the historian Luke has given an *honourable character to the Berœans*” (T. H. Horne) for the candour that they manifested under his preaching. The passage is in the Acts of the Apostles, xvii. 10—13 ; whereon I observe in general that the said honourable character is *not* to be understood of the people at *Berœa*, but of those at *Thessalonica*.

1. The only express mention of *Berœa*, is, that Paul and Silas (or Sylvanus), “ coming thither, went into the synagogue of the Jews” there ; and that when the Jews who had driven them away from Thessalonica heard where they were, and what Paul was doing, they followed and raised tumults at *Berœa* (which seems to have been fifty or sixty miles distant), and dislodged him thence also.

2. The antecedent to the words *οὐτοὶ δέ*, which introduce the commendation (v. 11), must be either *Ιονδαῖοι* (the Jews of *Berœa*), according to Beza, or *οἱ ἀδελφοὶ* (the Thessalonian believers), which latter will be hereafter shown to be the more probable antecedent.

3. The meaning of the word *εὐγενεῖτεροι* has been much disputed in this place. Erasmus translated in *summo loco natus inter eos qui erant Thessalonica*, yet was more inclined to think that the *generositas* consisted in the moral qualities of the mind, and not in the civil condition of those persons. Grotius has declared the same opinion in a long incoherent note, and the same has been held to the present time : beside him none other commentator among the *Critici Sacri* has attempted a just illustration of the word. The classical quotations that have been cited by various modern writers in support of this opinion, are little to the purpose ; because there is not an appearance of metaphor in the word, nor any just reason for considering its meaning different from what it has in *Luc.*

xix. 22, *αὐτὸπος τις εὐγενῆς*, (“ a certain nobleman,”) and 1 Cor. i. 26, *οὐ πολλοὶ δινατοὶ, οὐ πολλοὶ εὐγενεῖς*, “ not many mighty, not many noble.”

4. The phrase *εὐγενεῖτεροι τῶν εὐ Θεσσαλονικηῖ*, is rendered in our version, *More noble than those in Thessalonica*, but in the Latin Vulgate *Hic autem erant nobiliores eorum qui sunt Thessalonicæ*. The latter contains a literal translation of the comparative used superlatively, a Græcism, of which instances may be found in some of the Latin classics, and frequently in the Latin writers of the middle ages. The ambiguity of the sentence consists chiefly in the meaning of this adjective, to which, as it seems that its primitive meaning belongs in this place, the genitive case following must be considered as governed by it, not as a comparative (*generosiores illis*), but as a partitive (*generosiores eorum vel ex illis.*) In this rendering, it is true that the Latin Vulgate stands alone in the Polyglots ; nevertheless it must be confessed that the chief importance and authority of this ancient version consists in the correct renderings that it affords in doubtful phrases and idioms.

5. There is a various reading of the Greek, not authenticated by numerous or very ancient copies, yet existing in some good printed editions, which tends considerably to establish this understanding of the phrase—*εὐεγενεῖτεροι [τὸν ἄλλων] τῶν εἰ Θ.* The sentence thus interpolated, must be rendered—*more noble than THE OTHERS in Thessalonica*, and at least proves that by some Greeks it was understood as relating to *some, not to all*, of the Thessalonicans.

6. *Οὐτεις*, a word usually translated in our version *the which* (and beautifully so), is here rendered *in that*, for the purpose of supporting that construction of the sentence whereby the *το εὐγενεῖς* of those persons is made to consist in candour and ingenuousness ; though the same word that expresses this nobleness, has been used by the same writer (Luke) in its primitive sense, in the only other place of his writings in which it is found.

7. The historian, having narrated the uproar at Thessalonica, and the escape of the Apostles to *Berœa*, after simply mentioning their arrival thither, and going into the Jews’ synagogue, returns to describe the charac-

ter of the believers at the place which they had left. These (says he), the brethren, *οἱ ἀδελφοί*, were none of the “lewd fellows of the baser sort” who made the uproar (*τὸν αγοραῖν*), men that did nothing else but loiter in the market-place, but were among the most respectable of the townsmen, both Jews and Greeks. Indeed, the description of these persons in ver. 12 agrees remarkably with that in ver. 2, where it is said that beside Jews, a great multitude of devout (or worshiping or proselyte) Greeks, and not few of the *chief women*, consorted with Paul and Silas. The *γυναικες πρωτα* in the one place, are evidently the same as the *ἡληριδες γυναικες αἱ εὐσημονες* in the other.

8. The application of this honourable testimonial to the Thessalonicans, perfectly agrees with the historian's account of the manner in which the Apostle taught the Christian doctrines in their town:—he went into the Jews' synagogue three successive Sabbaths, and “*reasoned with them out of the Scriptures*, opening and alleging [or teaching and proving thereby] that Christ must needs have suffered and arisen again from the dead.” The consequence of this prudent and excellent instruction, was, that “they received the word with all readiness of mind, and *searched the Scriptures* daily whether those things were so.” (ver. 2, 3, 11.)

9. It agrees also with the commendations of their sincerity and affection recorded by the Apostle himself in his epistles to the Thessalonicans, where he mentions his planting of Christianity among them; and it is remarkable that neither in those Epistles nor in any other part of the New Testament, is there any other mention of the *Bereans* beside what is here made (namely, that Paul *went into their synagogue*), which it would be very reasonable to expect (if not an epistle written to them), if the Gospel had been received there so heartily and extensively as it is usually imagined.*

The passage most in question is

* It should not be forgotten, however, that among Paul's companions named in Acts xx. 4, are *Σωταρτο*, *Βεροιος*, and two brethren of Thessalonica, *Aristarchus* and *Secundus*.

printed within parentheses in Robert Stephens's magnificent edition (1550, folio); it should constitute a separate paragraph, and be translated thus:

“Now these were the most nobly-born that [were] in Thessalonica, who received the [Apostles'] word with very ready mind, every day examining the Scriptures [that they might know] if these things were so: and therefore many of them believed, both [of] the well-bred Greek women, and [of] men not few.” ver. 11, 12.

While calling the attention of your readers to these remarks, permit me to suggest (in reference to your Correspondent in February, p. 122-3), that the word *καμίλος* may be only a variation of the orthography of *καμηλος*, by an error of speaking and writing frequent in the middle ages, wherein *ιωτα* was substituted for *ητα*; as it may be seen in many surnames, and in the transition of Greek words into Latin, thus, *Theodoritus*, *Agapitus*, *paraclitus*. My present opinion (contrary to what I held some years ago) is, that the proverbial phrase originated in seeing the vain attempts of a *camel* to pass through a gap in a wall or tent, through which his narrow head and long neck could be easily thrust; and that the idea of a *cable* is a fictitious emendation made in later times, which has been much encouraged in this country, because of the similarity of the words *camel* and *cable* in our own language.

Yours, &c.

ΜΕΛΑΣ.

Mr. URBAN, Great Russell-street,
Nov. 4.

IN case of a new edition of the “Curiosities of Literature,” a long and laughable chapter might be added on the blunders of *translators*,—not such as are the effect of carelessness or accidental slips of the pen (of which a plentiful harvest might be gleaned), but such as proceed from downright ignorance of the language they attempt to translate. Many notorious examples will, I have no doubt, suggest themselves to the memory of your readers, but few, it is presumed, will be found to equal the absurdity of one or two I have had occasion to notice, and which I offer to your Magazine, more for the sake of amusement

than of criticism. The first passage I shall produce, occurs among the writings of the learned Isaac Barrow, in his *Oratio Praefatoria in Schola Publica Mathematica, Mart. 14, 1664.** After telling his auditors to give their attention to something of a surprising nature he had to impart, he thus proceeds : “Affulsit nuper : quidnam inquietis ? an dirus Cometes funestorum casuum prænuncius, cuiusmodi plusculos indies (vel invito cælo) fanaticorum capitum distorta contuetur acies ? imò novum, at beneficium sydus, vero pariter ac fausto jubare scintillans,” &c. p. 78.

This paragraph, the sense of which is clear enough to the merest schoolboy, is thus rendered by the Rev. John Kirkby, of Egremound in Cumberland,† and for the sake of perspicuity I will contrast the version textually with the original, printing the former in italics. “Affulsit nuper, *Fortune has smiled of late* ; (!) quidnam inquietis ? *Why are ye disquieted* ? (!) an dirus Cometes, *Do we gaze upon the dire comet* ? (!!) funestorum casuum prænuncius cuiusmodi plusculos indies, *that now shows itself as the harbinger of the mischances that daily increase upon us*, (!!!) (vel invito cælo) fanaticorum capitum distorta contuetur acies ? *or upon the armies of fanatics bent against the will of Heaven* ? (!!!!) imò novum, &c. *Rather let us turn our eyes upon a new but beneficial star*, &c.

This is sufficiently rich ; but, perhaps, it is equalled by another instance of gross error in a magnificent looking volume, viz. “The Architecture of Vitruvius, by W. Newton, architect,” folio, Lond. 1771. In the original, the author is speaking of the means employed by Dinocrates to obtain a favourable reception from Alexander, as follows :

“Itaque Dinocrates ab iis se existimans illud, ab se petit presidium. Fuerat enim amplissima statura, facie grata, forma dignitateque summa. His igitur naturæ numeribus confitus, vestimenta posuit in hospitio, et oleo corpus perunxit, caputque coronavit populea fronde, laevum humerum pelle leonina texit, dextraque clavam tenens, ncessit contra tribunal Regis jus dicentis.”‡

* Opuscula, vol. iv. fol. Lond. 1687.

† Mathematical Lectures, by Isaac Barrow, D. D. translated by, &c. 8vo, Lond. 1734.

‡ Vitruvius, Pref. lib. 2, p. 17. Ed. Amst. 1649, fol.

It would appear almost impossible to stumble at so simple a description, yet hear the translator :

“Dinocrates, therefore, suspecting that he was derided, sought the remedy from himself. He was very large of stature, had an agreeable countenance, and a dignity in his form and deportment. Trusting to these gifts of nature, (vestimenta posuit in hospitio) he clothed himself in the habit of an host (!!!) § anointed his body with oil, crowned his head with boughs of poplar, put a lion's skin over his left shoulder, (dextraque clavam tenens), and holding one of the claws in his right hand (!!!) approached the tribunal where the King was administering justice.”

Had a boy, even of the fourth form at a public school, brought up such an exercise to his master, how handsomely he would have smarted for it !

I have thus, Mr. Urban, shown you how a Clergyman and an Architect can translate Latin, and shall conclude with a specimen of a Soldier's abilities in that way, who certainly bids fair to surpass his rivals. The work I allude to is entitled “Travels in the East. By Capt. J. G. Alexander, K.L.S. M.R.A.S.C. M.S.A.E. and M.G.S.” 8vo, Lond. 1830. The writer, most unfortunately, devotes a chapter to antiquities, and a precious sample it is of modern book-making and learning. He sees somewhere or other, “the tombstone of a Roman trumpeter,” nay, he even makes him “a renowned” (!) personage, in his profession. Prefixed, of course, are the letters D. M. which mysterious characters our military author finds out to be DIIS MANIBVS, and he accordingly sapiently translates them :

“IN THE HANDS OF THE GODS”!!!!!!

This, I think, is the acme of ignorance ! The indignant ghosts of Vitruvius and Barrow might witness the blunders of their translators with a smile of contempt ; but it is surprising that the enraged shade of the Roman trumpeter, on beholding so great a desecration of his funereal inscription, did not blow such a blast in the

§ This reminds us of an inscription now or very lately to be seen in the church at Calais. Among the several poor-boxes distributed about that edifice, is a “Trone pour les pauvres hôpitalables ;” which, for the advantage of the English visitor, is (on the same board) thus translated, “Trunk for the poor hospitable.”—EDIT.

captain's ears, as to deter him from ever again venturing on the explanation of any thing so completely beyond his reach.

Should these few examples suit you I have some others of a similar nature to produce on another occasion.

Yours, &c.

FLAGELLATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

THE question of the Classical pronunciation is interminable: I send you a few scraps on the subject. It is of importance to have all these things compressed into small compass. Is the foreign pronunciation nearer the original than our own? The modern French (mis-)pronunciation none can defend: that pronunciation which cuts Titus Livius down to Tite Live, can but ill express the stately march of the Roman tongue, that language which was formed for empire. The Italians, probably, come nearest the Latin pronunciation. The Roman pedlar said “*Caunias*,” and he was misunderstood to say, “*cave ne eas*,” as Crassus left the city on his ill-starred expedition: the Italians, in saying “*ciavo*,” pronounce it “*ichouw*,” almost entirely sinking the *v*.

The modern Greeks may be supposed to retain, in a great measure, the ancient tone and accent. Most nations read the Classics as if in their own tongue, with the same accent, &c. Two schools were founded by Reuchlin and by Erasmus, each of which has its followers in Germany and England. Reuchlin's comes near to the modern Greek.

A. Eng. *a*.

B. between *b* and *v*, perhaps a guttural, *bh*. The Latins interchanged it with *v*. Servius, *Σερβίος*. Dorians change for *φ*.

G. *g*, not guttural; as, Caius, *Γαος*.

Δ. like our *dh*, but weak; door, *δύρα*.

E. *e* (short).

Z. *z*, soft sound of *s* (or *sd*) as in French *aise*, or our *Muse*; and not, as is usual at Cambridge, like *dz*, as *αζω*, *αδzo*.—The Dorians say *ζυκρον* for *συκρον*, assimilating the *σ* and *ζ*.

H. *ā* in *ale*, according to Er. or *ē* in *eat*, R. This the Romans render by long *e*, as *Σειληνος*, Silenus, and the contrary. Doric *a* for *η*, and *ee* for *η*, is nearer related to *e* (*alē*), than to *i* (*eat*).

Θ. *th*.

I. *e*, as in *eat*, like the French *i*; *bene*, *bien*.

K. *k*, Cicero, *Κικερων*. The Lat. *c* is our *k*, as *audacter* for *auduciter* shows.

Λ. *l*.

Μ. *m*.

Ν. *n*.

Ξ. *x*.

Ο. *o*.

Π. *p*.

Ρ. *r*.

Σ. *s*.

T. *t*, nearly *d*, as *set* for *sed*, and our *wept* for *weeped*.

Υ. *u*, like Latin *y*, as *κυκνος*, *cycnus*.

Φ. *f*, or *ph*.

Χ. *ch*, guttural still in Greece.

Ψ. *ps*, as *ipse*.

Ω long.

αι. *ay*, Reuchlin *α*, in *all*. Equivalent to Lat. *ae*, *Μονσαι*, *musæ*. Callimachus makes *ξχει* answer to *ναιχι*.

ει, *ei*, *ελθειν*, *ελθην*. Reuch. Eng. *ē*. Lat. *e* long as *Medea*, or *i* as *εικών*, *icon*. The sound of the *i* should predominate.

ευ, *eu*, *ey*, as in *eye*. The modern Greeks say *Othiscfs* for *Οδυσσευς*, which is too inharmonious for the Greeks, and it is clearly a diphthong, from the Latin usage, which lengthens the vowel before *u*.

οι, *oi*, *ee*. R. *e* Eng. It used to be sounded like *i*. It was urged by Cheke in reply to Bp. Gardiner, that there would be thus no distinction between *λοιμας* and *λιμος*. Thucyd. ii. 54; Hesiod, *Ery*. i. 241.

ον, *av*, *ou*, as in *out*. Aristophanes expresses by it the barking of a dog. Ves. 903. Reuch. *af*. Erasm. *ou*.

σχ. *sk*.

Each vowel should possess its distinct sound. Every diphthong, as composed of two, should have the sound of both, but that of the principal one should predominate. It is usual in pronouncing a short vowel to take the next following consonant with it. This is a very useful plan for fixing the quantities of the short vowels in the memory. In the middle ages *quis* was pronounced *kis*, *kæ*, *kod*. The alteration of this to *quis*, *quæ*, *quod*, was the subject of a complaint made to the Parliament of Paris. Till we know more of the etymology of the Classic languages, and of the original languages of Italy, we shall vainly try to fix any rules of pronunciation.

Yours, &c.

MATHETES.

*Versiculi in Felim dilectam, durante
morbo gravi, compositi, cum nihil
potius agere potuerim. 12 calend.
Mart. 1800.*

[Composed by that eminent scholar Jacob
Bryant, at the age of eighty-five.]

CARA* Miauline, virgo pulcherrima, salve,
Seu Felis gaudes nomine, sive Cati :
Huc ades, et domino profer solatia, nam tu
Mille vafras artes, ludicra mille, tenes.
Quis formam egregiam referat, vultumque
venustum,

Ornatamque pilo multicolore cutem ?
Lubrica nunc flectis lento sinuamine corpus,
Albentes aperis nunc speciosa sinus.
Si pluma incerta volitet, vel chartula, vento,
Festivo accurrens ludis inepta pede.
Nuno caudam insequeris, refugisque, ite-
rumque lacessis,
Et saltu invehiris, circuituque vago.
Quicquid agis, mire componit gratia euntem ;
Et veluti ad numeros membra decora
moves : [flicitis,

Mox subito tranquilla sedes, nugisque re-
Connives pulchris cæsia luminaibus.
Divino atque alto veluti devincta sopore,
Egregie speciem jam meditantis habes.
Ergo ubi te immotum video curisque sepul-
tam,

Magnum aliiquid vasta volvere mente reor.
Tres animas Mater tribuit Ferronia† nato ;
Verum animas perhibent tecum habitate
novem. [tonis,

Crediderim has inter mentem superesse Cat-
Aut quam in se sensit magnus inesse Plato.
Vultum adeo sapientis habes ; studioque pro-
fundus

Immersa, ad cœlum lumina fixa tenes,
Huc te olim Parcae ducent ; sedemque bea-
tam
Post obitum nonum Cypria Diva dabit.
Sancta tuos proavos coluit : Memphitica
proles,

Et patrios inter constitvere Deos :
Quin Aviam, mira notam gravitate, Grin-
malkin

Dicitur in cœlum transposuisse Venus.
Hic Jovis in gremio dormit, Junonis et
ulnis,

Et Pallas placidâ mulcet amica manu.
Tuque aderis matura, ubi rite expleveris an-
nos :

Cumque datur Superos inter habere locum ;

* Miauline. Vox a nativo Felis sono de-
prompta, et quæ etiam apud Cervantes o-
ccurrit. I did not know that the name was
at all common, till I read, some weeks ago,
a passage from the papers at Paris, that
Miauline and nineteen kittens were to per-
form cotillions and other dances.

† — cui tres animas Ferronia mater,
Horrendum dictu, dederat.—Æn. viii. 563.

‡ The people of Memphis, and the Egyp-
tians in general, worshipped cats ; or at least
held them sacred.

Nil metuas : non te lædet Jovis armiger ales ;
Non § Canis afficiet, dira vel hydra malo.
Sin metus inciderit, Veneris sub veste pu-
dica

(Si Dea non nuda est) tuta latere potes.

Cœlestes etiam mures venabere passim,

Quos alit innumeros sacrâ Cloaca Jovis.

Privatam hanc sedem Divæ cum mane fre-
quentant,

Certatim ante oculos ludere mille vident.
Præda tibi hi fient omnes : non auferet
unum.

Scopâ Cloacinae, muscipulæ doli.

Heus, aliquis dicet, quis credit in æthere
mures ?

Non ego, si summus Jupiter auctor ait.

Attamen in Sphæra videoas Leporemque Lu-
pumque, [Bovem.

Et Volucrem et Pisces, cumque Leone
Improbæ, quid prohibet Mures existere
ibidem ?

Et, si sint Mures, quid vetat esse Catum ?

*Translation: a little varied from the
original, particularly at the close.*

HAIL, Miaulina, tell me, dearest dear !
Does Cat or Pussy more delight thine ear ?
Ah, scramble not too rashly up the wall,
Ah, tempt not from the roof's cruel fall ;
But mount the sofa, creep behind my head,
Frisk on the carpet, gambol on the bed,
And sooth thy master's megrims ; for with
thee

Dwell thousand wiles, and pranks of jollity.
How shall I sing thy face beyond compare,
Thy lovely shape, and many-colour'd hair ?
What melting languor in thy wanton ease !
How was that snowy bosom formed to please !
How light at cork or feather dost thou run,
Tossing and battling it in ceaseless fun ;
What flight, what chasing, what elastic
bound,

Coursing thy tail around, around, around.
Grace is in all thy steps, that float along
As if untempered to Piærian song ;
Till now ablation's weightier cares engage
Thy tongue, thy paw, in operation sage ;
Or into trance of calm thy trifling dies,
Thy limbs are folded, closed thy radiant eyes.
In sensible art thou to sight or sound,
Sinking from thought to thought, a vast
profound !

And, ah, what awful reveries may roll
In silence, through that much-revolving
soul !

Three lives were thine, Ferronian Herilus,
To thee report attributes nine, my Puss.

§ Canis Sirtus.

|| Cloaca sive latrina ubi Jupiter omnibus
fungebatur officiis : ubi etiam vota et preces
Mundi inferioris accipiebat, et signata per
foramina demittebat. — Vide Icaro-Menip-
pum Luciani.

¶ Cloacina, Nympha cœlestis et cœli-
cola, quæ Jovis Cloacam verrebat, et sordi-
bus purgabat. Virgo pulcherrima et sua-

Cato's, methinks, (for one) survives in thee,
Or Plato's, lost in gulf of mystery ;
Deep-musing on the ground are fixed so fast
Those eyes, or heaven-commencing upward
cast.
Where all thy lives the Parcae shall enshrine,
When time and chance have captured all the
nine.
There shalt thou gaze upon Minerva's
charms,
Or couch imparadised in Juno's arms ;
And oft, if startled, or inclined to sleep,
Beneath the farthingale of Venus creep.
Once when Scarlatti* searched his labouring
mind,
Some curious therbie and counterpoint to find
In harmony and melody combined,
Apollo's inspiration bade thee leap,
With wanton paws the clavichord to sweep ;
O'er flats and sharps the master heard thee
run, [done ;]
Caught the motivo, cried " 'Tis done, 'tis
Arranged it, noted it, the Cat-Fugue bound
In chains of following and retreating sound,
And bade the tuneful artifice proclaim
To late posterity Grimalkin's name.
A mortal thus erewhile thou didst inspire ;
Thy pupils now shall be the Aonian quire ;
And never-ending joy shall glide away,
In toilet, banquet, sleep, in study, chase,
and play.

C. H.

A new Translation of the Proverbs of Solomon from the original Hebrew, with explanatory Notes, by William French, D.D. Master of Jesus College, and Prebendary of Ely, and the Rev. George Skinner, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge. 8vo.

IN our notices of the preceding performance of these gentlemen on the Psalms (in our numbers for February and April last), we detailed the *plan* pursued by them in forming their translation, and gave our decided attestation to the judgment with which it was formed, and the ability with which it was executed. The present Translation of the Proverbs is formed on the very same principles, as regards the process adopted to ascertain the true sense of the Hebrew text, and the means employed to furnish the proofs or illustrations of that sense, as contained in the *Annotations*. In their Preface, the learned Translators have ably treated "on the *general form* of the writings, in which the precepts of the inspired son of David have been transmitted to posterity." From these valuable remarks we may be allowed to extract so much as to afford our

readers a general idea of the structure of these proverbial sayings :

"The reader of the Proverbs must not expect to find in them any long train of reasoning tending to the establishment of some important moral truth. He will look in vain for that precise and logical arrangement which gradually carries the mind forward towards any proposed object, and at length, by accumulated evidence, produces conviction. The sacred writer has adopted a different course. Modelling his precepts upon examples, furnished by the highest antiquity, he has displayed the depths of his divine wisdom in separate sententious maxims, which comprise in a few authoritative words the results, and merely the results, of his own reflections and experience. Upon a nearer examination of the structure of the Proverbs, it appears not only that each maxim is contained in a single brief sentence, but also that each sentence usually consists of two members, similarly constructed. Between these members, moreover, there is frequently found a distinct *opposition*, and in every such case they are connected with each other by the word 'but.' In many instances, no such *direct opposition* is actually expressed, but the reader is left to discover it by his own sagacity, as xii. 15. Besides the two classes of Proverbs which have just been noticed, there are others between the component members of which no opposition whatever is expressed, or indeed intended : the second member of the sentence being introduced solely for the purpose of explanation, and to give intensity and point to the maxim inculcated. See xiv. 9, and xi. 25. Instances also are frequently met with, in which the language is *comparative*, the particle of comparison being in the original sometimes expressed and sometimes understood, as xi. 16, x. 26."

After these remarks on the ordinary form of the Proverbs, are subjoined some valuable notices as to the interesting subject of inquiry, the *origin* of this species of composition, and the *principal advantages* which the writers proposed to themselves. As respects the *former*, it is shown that

"The first principles of Proverbial composition are to be traced to the constitution of human nature ; and that the Proverbs were originally intended for persons living in a simple state of society, to whom they formed a kind of *picture-writing*, addressing itself most powerfully to the senses, which, in the infancy of civilization, were the principal medium whereby knowledge was communicated.

"This lively and animated mode of delivering moral truths, which has thus been traced to the earliest times, and was first

* The well-known story of Domenico Scarlatti's "Cat-Fugue."

dictated, as it appears, in some measure by necessity, has retained its hold, as a valuable medium of instruction, upon the respect and admiration of mankind, in every succeeding age, and through every gradation of intellectual improvement. Its delightful simplicity—its musical cadence—its vivid colouring and imagery—its concentrated power—continued to engage and rivet the attention, far more than the systematic and argumentative methods of teaching, to which in later periods, philosophy has had recourse."

In order, it should seem, to avoid being here (as in the case of the Psalms) misunderstood by certain persons, when investing this or any other book of Scripture, with the character of *poetical* compositions, the learned translators fully explain their meaning by observing that

"This designation, when applied either to the Proverbs, or to any other books of Scripture, the style of which is sententious, must be used only in a *qualified* sense. These sacred books undoubtedly contain very many of the elements of poetry; and therefore may with propriety be called poetical, without diminishing that reverence with which they justly claim to be regarded, or detracting, in the slightest degree, from their divine authority."

Our limits will only permit us to insert one other (but a most valuable one) of these prefatory remarks:

"As a principle of interpreting the meaning of the Proverbs, it ought to be especially borne in mind that they are *general* truths. Their brevity, an essential ingredient in their composition, precludes them from comprehending any great variety of circumstances; and, in particular cases, the omission of circumstances is frequently of such consequence as materially to affect, not the truth, indeed, but the application of the precepts delivered."

We would observe that the *supplying* of such circumstances, so necessary to direct the proper application of the precepts inculcated, is rarely to be expected from "the care and attention of the reader," but must generally be sought for from the scientific and practised skill of the *annotator*, and will, in all important cases, be *found* furnished in the brief, but masterly explanatory notes subjoined to the present Translation.

Perhaps there is not a book of the Old Testament which more needs an improved vernacular translation than the *Proverbs*. Our authorised version is in this book, from whatever cause,

inferior to its general character on the Old Testament. And no wonder; since the book, short as it is, presents a multiplicity of passages which have baffled the attempts of the most eminent Hebraists (Hunt, Schultens, and Rosenmuller,) to determine the *exact* sense, and the extent of the application. Indeed, any one who, unused to the study of the Old Testament, and ignorant of its original language, should endeavour to learn the probable sense of any portion of this book that might strike him as *obscure*, would be perfectly amazed, on consulting the ancient and modern versions, and the commentators, to find diversities so marvellous as scarcely to be paralleled even in the prophetic books of the Old Testament, which are usually accounted more difficult than the Proverbs. This is chiefly to be attributed to the extreme brevity of the style, the peculiar character of the composition, &c. which points are touched on briefly but ably, by the learned authors in their Preface. It is indeed not to be expected that *all* the difficulties should be cleared away in the *present* work. *Much* must, after all, be left to be done in the volume of Critical and Philological Notes, with which the learned Translators propose to follow up the present work, as in the case of the Psalms. By referring to what we said in our review of their Translation of the Psalms, (see vol.) on the endowments indispensable to enable any one to accomplish what the public may at this time of day expect in a new Translation with notes, of any book of the Old Testament, it will be obvious that these could scarcely be found any where *united*, and no where in a more eminent degree than in the present Translators; and it is evident that a new Translation with Notes, of the *Proverbs*, on the principles we there laid down, was even a greater *desideratum* than that of the Psalms.

In going through the *first* chapter, our attention was particularly arrested at ver. 17, by what may be considered a glaring error in the old Translation, which is we think happily corrected in the present one, by rendering thus: "Truly it is in vain that any bird seeth the spreading of the net! Thus these men," &c. where it is remarked in the note: "The bird does not take warning, even when it

sees the net prepared." See vii. 23. The above is, we have no doubt, the true sense. The common version, indeed, conveys a sense, which is in itself good, and which might be compared with that in Xen. Cyr. i. 6, 40, πρὸς οὐα χώρα φέγγειν αἰροῦνται οἱ λαγῶ, ἐν τούτοις τὰ δίκτυα δυσορατα ἐνεπεττανεις. But the context rejects that sense; while it very well admits the other. Upon the whole, we regard this as one of the happiest corrections of our common translation we have yet seen. And it is the more to be valued from its *simplicity*, and since no other translator, ancient or modern, seems to have had a glimpse of the true sense. The LXX, in despair, translate at guess, and acquit themselves most miserably. We would also direct the attention of the reader to v. 18, "these men lie in wait for their own blood, they watch secretly for their own lives." *Annol.* i. e. the wicked, while busy in plotting against the lives of others, are blind to the destruction which is sure to fall upon themselves. On ch. ii. 16, "the strange woman," we have the following neat annotation :

"To understand the propriety of these expressions, as applied to the adulteress described in the three following verses, it is necessary to observe that, in the earlier periods of the history of the Jews, women of profligate and abandoned character amongst them were for the most part, 'strangers,' belonging to one or other of the neighbouring heathen nations; whence this term was afterwards retained in common use to designate such persons, even though they might be, as in the present instance, (see v. 17) of Hebrew origin."

At iii. 28, instead of the common rendering "when thou hast it by thee," (which is one of the many instances of needless literality in the old version) is very properly substituted, "when thou hast the means." We would observe that this verse was probably in the mind of the Pseudo-Phocylides, p. 447, v. 20. Gaisf. Πτωχῷ δ' εὐθὺ δίδοντ μηδὲ αἴρουν ἐλθέμεν εἰπης. At v. 28, "while he is living," appears to us not so well as the old version, "seeing that he," &c. The sense is best expressed by the Sept. παροκούντα καὶ πεποιθότα ἐπὶ σοι; and the *apposition* is well represented by our *seeing that*, or *inasmuch as*.

Ch. iv. is well known to be one of the most interesting and instructive in

the whole book; and we notice, with much satisfaction, the studious care that has been employed to do complete justice to it by the present Translators, who also (among other points ably, though briefly, treated on in the notes) have supplied what had been left *undone* by previous annotators, in clearly indicating the *occasion* on which the precepts commencing with v. 4 of this chapter, and terminating at the 6th verse of ch. 5, were delivered. "Solomon (they observe) here calls the attention of those whom he addresses, to the instructions which had been previously delivered to him by his father David, on the following subjects, namely, upon the paramount importance of wisdom,—upon the happiness resulting from obedience to its precepts, and the danger of pursuing an opposite course,—upon the necessity of duly regulating the affections of the heart, and resisting its first inclinations to evil,—and of guarding against the seductions of vice and profligacy." Dr. French and Mr. Skinner have been, we apprehend, the first to distinctly bring forward the above point, which adds so much of additional interest to this body of sound wisdom, delivered probably at a time when Solomon was about to be deprived of his illustrious counsellor and parent. Certainly they are the very first who have indicated *how far* this body of precepts extends, and where it *terminates*. Had the *Editors* seen this, they would surely not have made the chapter terminate where they have, and thus torn six verses from the close of it, and added them to the subsequent matter.

At v. 3, it is said that "the lips of a strange woman drop honey, and her mouth is smoother than oil. But in the end, she is bitter as wormwood." The learned Translators seem right in interpreting *mouth* of the language which proceeds from the mouth. And this, it may be observed, is confirmed and illustrated by an exquisitely beautiful passage of Mosch. Idyll. i. 8—10. Κακαὶ φρένες, ἀδὲ λάλημα· Οὐ γὰρ ιστον νοεῖ καὶ φθέγγεται· ώς μελί, φώνα· Εν δὲ χολῇ νόος ἔστιν ἀνάμερος, ἡττηποτεῖτας. The metaphor in the passage of Solomon is derived from what is sweet and pleasant to the palate while it is going down the throat, but afterwards causes a nausea to the stomach; as Revel. x. 10.

At v. 15—22, we observe a very beautiful portion translated in a peculiarly happy manner. Besides a due attention to several minute proprieties which are passed over or mistaken in our common version, the whole is made *definite*, yet *delicately treated*. How differently would this have been done by a *Geddes*!

(To be continued.)

Translations of the Oxford Latin Prize Poems. 1st Series. 16mo. pp. 193.

THE Oxford Latin Prize Poems are indubitable testimonies of the excellence acquired by the mode of education adopted in our public schools. Nearly all the fortunate candidates have been educated in them, been proficients accordingly in Latin verse, and, by subsequent merit, filled the highest situations in public life with honour. Yet what has been more derided than Latin versification? We know, however, that it not only teaches the language in the most efficacious manner, through the necessity of getting up synonyms and various meanings, but that it forms a fine Classical taste; and where there is taste there must be judgment. The severe application to composition, necessary in this as in all other literary pursuits, for the acquisition of excellence, is a transferable habit, obedient to incitement; and composition is creation, while translation (or *construing*, as it is called,) is only conversion. It is not that these poems form the finest compositions of the kind in our language; but they are never without merit, and might reach a higher elevation, if the necessity of a critical attention to the execution did not predominate over the grand excursions of Imagination. Examiners of verse, as those of music and painting, are too apt to rank the body over the soul, the mechanism over the genius. Shakspeare and others, however, ascend to immortality like prophets in the chariot of Elijah, without regard of the shape and make of the carriage. Fine passages nevertheless occur, such as that in Benwell's Prize Poem about the capture of Rome by the Gauls, and the heroic dignity of the Senate, "Et *formidandam Romanam Majestatem*." But in writing for prizes, fear of failure fetters the boldness requisite for success, although

"audentes Fortuna juvat," and "faint heart never won fair lady."

The translations before us by Mr. Le Torre, do the originals justice. There can be no question about the poetical merit; and this is no inconsiderable compliment.

—————
Juvenal translated, by Charles Badham, M.D. F.R.S. &c. (Valpy's Edition.)

JUVENAL is considered as the standard of that species of satire which may be called the *invective*, and which he himself describes in Lucilius,

"Ense velut stricto quoties Lucilius ardens
Infremuit, rubet auditor cui pallida mens est
Criminibus; tacita sudant praecordia culpā,"*
Sat. i. 165.

Thus rendered by Dr. Badham, (page 14) :

"But when Lucilius with intrepid hand,
Bares the bright terrors of his gleaming
brand,
How the warm current mantles in the cheek,
While sins revealed in burning blushes speak,
The bosom heaves with agony suppress,
The sweat of guilt bedews the labouring
breast."

Dr. Badham's version (and we do not deny its merit) is rather a paraphrase than a translation, but if the energy of Juvenal be lost, it may be truly affirmed that he is untranslateable in English rhyming decasyllables; and if so, we should have preferred blank verse, as a general rule. But we must do the author the justice to say, that there are passages where the version is most close, e. g. of the first lines of the second Satire.

"Ultra Sauromatas fugere hinc libet et
g'laclalem
Oceanum, quoties aliquid de moribus audent,
Qui Curios simulant, et Bacchanalia vivunt."
Fain would I fly, beyond Sarmatia's snows,
Beyond the ice-bound ocean seek repose,
When, preaching morals, these impostors
come,
Stoics abroad and Bacchanals at home."

There is no such word as *Bacchanals* for *persons* in the Latin language. *Bacchants* should have been the word.

Another instance of closeness occurs in a very difficult passage,

"Nemo repeute fuit turpissimus."
"None at one plunge the depths of vile-
ness reach."

But nevertheless English rhyming versions of the Classical Poets must be paraphrases.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton. By George Baker. Part III. SUTTON HUNDRED. Folio. 1830.

MR. BAKER pursues his useful labours slowly and steadily; and we ought before this time to have recorded in our Journal that another Part has appeared of his truly admirable work. The first Part, containing the Hundreds of Spelhoo and Newbottle Grove, with a part of the Hundred of Fawsley, appeared in 1822; the second Part, with the remainder of Fawsley, and the Hundred of Wardon, in 1826; and now we have the third Part, which completes the first Volume, in 1830.

We are not disposed to quarrel with Mr. Baker for the want of greater rapidity in bringing the results of his labours before the public. On the contrary, manuscript, and especially topographical manuscript, like wine, is generally the better for keeping; and we wish that some other of our topographers would remember the good old rule of the *nonum prematur in annum.* No writing is so easy as superficial topography: but to bring forward information collected at reconnoitring resources, and meditated upon so as to deduce from it all that it contains illustrative of the topographer's subject, requires time, the exertion of intellect as well as mere industry; and it is only topography such as this which is really a valuable addition to the literature of our country, and which can alone form a lasting monument to the memory of its author.

Mr. Baker's resources are known to be great; and he may be acting prudently as respects his future reputation, by adopting the Fabian policy; but Antiquaries require to be reminded of the brevity of human life, and Mr. Baker will not forget that his predecessor Bridges died in the midst of his task. Time, we allow, must be taken if the work is to be well done, and we cannot speak too highly of the painful accuracy of Mr. Baker's labours.

Our opinion, however, on what Mr. Baker is performing, has been already expressed; and we can only say, generally, that this Third Part is executed

GENT. MAG. November, 1831.

with the same care as the preceding, upon the same plan, and that it will support the reputation which the former Parts have obtained for their industrious Author.

The Hundred of Sutton does not indeed contain any objects of particular interest. Topographers are obliged to take the country as it lies before them, the rich and the barren places. They cannot build castles or monasteries at their pleasure; and they discharge their duty if they describe what is and what has been, though it may happen that for parish after parish, and even through the whole of a district, to which one of their publications relates, there may be no object of greater curiosity than a parish church, or an ancient earth-work. Mr. Baker has not Althorpes or Milton in every corner of his county.

Brackley is the principal place in this Hundred, and the account which Mr. Baker has given of it leaves little to be desired. We could have wished, however, that Mr. Baker had not adopted an alphabetical arrangement of the parishes in his Hundreds. A distribution according to the chances of the alphabet is in fact no arrangement at all, and is adapted only to a Dictionary, where the objects are exceedingly minute and numerous, and it is therefore a point of importance to afford the reader every facility for referring to them. When this distribution is adopted in topographical works, the reader is deprived of the advantages which always attend orderly arrangement, and he finds places which in a topographical point of view are of essentially different characters placed upon the same level; the place even which was a *caput baroniae* of an extensive district not distinguished from the places which were held of it, and some of the most insignificant of the places dependant upon it, described before we have the description of the head of the barony itself. Our topography is at present essentially feudal; it is little more than the history of subinfeudations and of the works of the lords, except in its ecclesiastical department; (how long it will remain

so, who can tell?) and we think that it is obviously the duty of a topographer to describe *first* the places which were the seats of the tenants in chief, and then the various manors which were held of them; accompanied, as of course would be the case, with *first* the descent of the superior lord, and then the descents of the families who held lands of the barony. By this mode of treating it, we should generally find that the information to be given would fall into its proper place more naturally and easily, and Topography might with more propriety assume the name of History.

We are surprised to see (p. 571) doubts thrown on Leland's statement, that Brackley was a place of importance in the Saxon times. It may be true that the name of Brackley is not found in the Saxon Chronicle; but no one has ever contended that the Saxon Chronicle, or even all our Chronicles taken together, make mention of all places which were of consideration in the Saxon times. We are, on questions like this, to look elsewhere. We are to observe the place which a town occupies in Domesday Book; the account which is there given of it; the antiquity of its church; the state, as soon as we can learn it, after the Conquest; and especially whether it became the seat of one of the tenants in chief under the Norman kings; and from these, conclusions may be deduced respecting the state of a place in the Saxon times, which will be in many instances, and we suspect in the case of Brackley, a complete set-off against the silence of the Saxon Chronicle, or of other Chronicles which make mention of Saxon affairs. We are deeply impressed with a sense of the value of the labours of Leland, who was a discriminating as well as pains-taking antiquary, and we are always sorry to see any thing which at all diminishes the respect and confidence which we are convinced he deserves. We have only, in perusing the pages of Leland, to regret that he did not sometimes tell us more. Brackley, as is well known through the notice which is taken of the fact by Warton in his notes on the "Fairy Queen," was one of the places at which tournaments were allowed to be held. We have looked in other books of topography for notices of the scenes of these splendid assemblies in other parts of

the kingdom, without success. Mr. Baker, however, does not fail us.

"The scene of the tournaments was Bayards' Green, corruptly called Bear's Green, an elevated spot of table-land on the south bank of the Ouse, near the mill in the parish of Evenley. It retained its name, which is synonymous with Horses' Green, within memory, and was, not improbably, so denominated from these exhibitions of military horsemanship."

This is valuable and curious information, such as the general antiquary expects to find in books professing to describe our country with minute particularity, both as it is, and as it has been. And it is the more valuable, as it is a contribution to the very scanty information which we possess concerning that very interesting subject, the justs and tournaments of the chivalrous ages. We may be thought unreasonable, but we would wish for more. We should have been glad to have been informed how the place of the tournaments lies in respect of the site of the old castle of Brackley, and whether there is any road leading directly from the castle to the hill; what conveniences were afforded for the lists, or for the spectators; whether the scene was overlooked by any neighbouring eminences; what is the extent of the table-land; and whether any *indicia* remain of the purpose to which it was formerly devoted.

We observe with pleasure the fact, that the scene of the tournaments became in later times, when these martial exhibitions were in less request, the place on which the once famous Brackley Horse-races were held. It is a subject for topographical inquiry whether some other courses may not be traced back, as scenes of popular amusements, into the middle ages.

In his account of Brackley we have an instance, pp. 560, 561, of the critical sagacity of Mr. Baker in a point of our feudal history, which is one of great importance. There is a *Comes Albericus* for ever presenting himself in the pages of Domesday Book, and as there was an Albericus de Vere who had the Earldom of Oxford not long after the Conquest, they have been generally considered as being the same person, or, if not the same, yet of the same family, and that Earl Aubrey is in fact to be considered as the progenitor of the house of Vere. Much remains to be done in identifying the

Tenants in Chief of Domesday Book. That this has not long before this time been carefully and completely performed, redounds little to the credit and honour of our antiquaries. And as a valuable contribution to such a work, we shall endeavour to give a more extensive circulation to what Mr. Baker has written concerning Earl Aubrey, by transferring it to our pages.

“Who was this Earl Aubrey? is a question which has given rise to much genealogical doubt and discussion. Dugdale, in the Baronage, thus introduces him immediately after Aubrey de Vere. ‘Of this name, viz. *Alberic*, there was also an Earl in that age; for by that title he is recorded in the same survey (Domesday), though of what place it appears not; which Earl possessed divers fair lordships in those days, viz. in Warwickshire six, in Leicestershire fourteen, in Northamptonshire six, in Oxfordshire two, and in Wiltshire ten: some of which, viz. those in com. Wilts, he likewise held in King Edward the Confessor’s time, which shows that he was an Englishman.’ This conclusion, however, is erroneous, and evidently originated in an insulated reference to the first entry of the Earl under that county; but in Domesday it is not uncommon where several consecutive estates of a Saxon lord occur, to reserve the name for the *last*, and in the present instance, at the close of the sixth entry, it is added, these six lands were held by *Harding* in the time of Edward the Confessor. The seventh estate had been Earl Harold’s; and the remaining three, it is observable, had belonged to *Azor*, as also did one of the Earl’s manors in Oxfordshire. The same distinguished Antiquary, in treating of the Earl’s manors in Warwickshire, uniformly represents him as the progenitor of the Veres Earls of Oxford, though most if not all his manors passed to the Earl of Merton and Leicester. The indefatigable Historian of Leicestershire, in his Introduction, considers Earl Aubrey a different person from Aubrey de Vere, but confounds the Earl’s Northamptonshire estates with those of the Veres of Twywell and Addington. In other portions of his work he assumes the two Aubreys to be the same individual; and adduces the Earl as ‘a rare example of an English nobleman holding lands under the Conqueror;’ but on this point the previous observation on Dugdale will apply with equal force. None of Earl Aubrey’s manors being inherited by the Veres, coupled with Aubrey de Vere being specified by name in Domesday as lord of various manors in the counties of Middlesex, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Essex, and Suffolk, which continued in his lineal descendants for many generations, involves an insuperable objection, were there no other, to their identity; but

the name of Earl Aubrey, with the temporary possession of his property and its resumption by the King, completely harmonizes with and corroborates the account of the imbecile Earl of Northumberland by whom Walcher the warlike Bishop of Durham was succeeded. ‘After whose death,’ says Dugdale, ‘one *Alberic* (a Norman by birth as it seems) was constituted Earl by King William (the Conqueror); who being a man unfit for public business, soon returned hence into his own country.’ He had not quitted England at the commencement of the Domesday survey, in which Northumberland is not included, or his name would not have stood in the list of tenants in capite; and if his departure had taken place long prior to its completion, his lands would probably not have remained in the hands of the King, but have been wholly or in part granted out again.”

A valuable Index to the whole volume is given with this Part. The plates are admirably executed, and are for the most part the gifts of gentlemen of the county, whom we rejoice to see thus affording encouragement to the ingenious and laborious Author.

*Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering’s Strait; to co-operate with the Polar Expeditions: performed in his Majesty’s ship *Blossom* under the command of Capt. F. W. Beechey, R.N. F.R.S. &c. in the years 1825, 26, 27, 28. Published by authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 2 vols. 8vo.*

IT had long been doubted whether Russia and America are only parts of one continent, or are disjoined by a strait; and if the latter, whether it is navigable. Capt. Beechey was sent out to determine this question. He saw the extremities of the two continents,* and his report is, that

“The actual distance left unexplored is reduced to 146 miles, and that there is much reason to believe, from the state of the sea, about Point Barrow, and along that part of the coast, which was explored by Captain Franklin, that the navigation of the remaining portion of unknown coast in boats is by no means a hopeless project.”—i. 442.

It is uniformly an object with us, in perusing Travels among savage nations, to look for such ancient customs as may be presumptively deemed anterior to the immigration of the Celts into Europe, and the existence of written History.

At Easter Island Capt. B. saw gigantic busts, formed of huge masses of rock, like those of Egypt, and mentions, that when the island was first discovered, palm branches were presented as emblems of peace.—i. 56.

The manner of *roasting*, or rather *baking*, is in Polynesia that of the Celts, viz. an oven made in the ground lined with stones, which are heated.—i. 100.

Stone axes, hones, large stone bowls, stone huts (like our *kistvaens*), images, and large piles of stones, which have bones always buried under them, occur on heights, to which the stones must have been dragged with great labour.—i. 114.

Mummy-burial (i. 164), tattooing, in a pattern of elegance and outline rot unlike that of the figures seen on the walls of the Egyptian tombs (i. 190), spears headed with bone, like that presented by Circe to Telegonus (i. 196), sepulchral cippi (i. 205); umbrellas, denotations of rank, as among the Greeks, &c. (i. 276); tallness, highly estimated, as by the Celts (i. 280); fear of ghosts after dark (i. 294); news rapidly diffused, as among the Gauls, Britons, &c. (i. 295); old women, like our witches and weird sisters, muttering unintelligible language, and highly venerated (i. 383, 4); and human sacrifices, as among the Druids, to preserve by terror despotic power (ii. 93), are other coincidences.

We shall now mention some curious facts. The *lasso* (or South American practice of catching wild animals, by throwing a noose over them)

"Is of very great antiquity, and originally came from the East. It was used by a pastoral people, who were of Persian descent, and of whom 8000 accompanied the army of Xerxes."—ii. 63. From Rennell.

The original of the *stalking horse* and *decoy pool* are to be found among the Californian Indians, and are thus described :

"The artifice of deceiving the deer by placing a head of the animal upon their shoulders is very successfully practised by them. To do this, they fit the head and horns of a deer upon the head of a huntsman, the rest of his body being painted to resemble the colour of a deer. Thus disguised, the Indian sallies forth, equipped with his bow and arrows, approaches the pasture of the deer, whose actions and voice he then endeavours to imitate, taking care

to conceal his body as much as possible, for which purpose he generally selects places which are overgrown with long grass. This stratagem seldom fails to entice several of the herd within reach of his arrows, which are frequently sent with unerring aim to the heart of the animal, and he falls without alarming the herd; but if the aim should fail, or the arrow only wound its intended victim, the whole herd is immediately put to flight.

"Their method of taking ducks and geese and other wildfowl is equally ingenious. They construct large nets with bulrushes, and repair to such rivers as are the resort of their game, where they fix a long pole upright on each bank, with one end of the net attached to the pole on the opposite side of the river to themselves. Several artificial ducks made of rushes are then set afloat upon the water between the poles as a decoy; and the Indians, who have a line fastened to one end of the net, and passed through a hole in the upper end of the pole that is near them, wait the arrival of their game in concealment. When the birds approach, they suddenly extend the net across the river by pulling upon the line, and intercept them in their flight, when they fall stunned into a large purse in the net, and are captured. They also spread nets across their rivers in the evening, in order that the birds may become entangled in them as they fly."—ii. 74, 75.

The exceeding fallacy of etymology, may be shown from the following instance. *Boa* in the Otaheitean language properly signifies a *hog*, but it is applied to a *bull* or any foreign quadruped. Hence *boafae-tuata*, a horse, signifies literally *man-carrying-pig* (i. 154). Now should the Otaheiteans ever become civilized equestrians, and a horse receive a more appropriate appellation, a future etymologist may assert, that men once rode pigs in that island.

Without being inimical to the propagation of religion, and civil and moral improvement, by rational people, we have ever maintained that the undertaking of such mighty designs by intemperate enthusiasts, is a public mischief, because it forestalls the conduct of it by the wise and competent. The island of Otaheite is particularly favourable to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, cotton, arrow-root, sandal and other woods suitable for furniture and dyeing, coffee, and other grain; and if, besides these, the inhabitants salted down meat, it would be desirable for merchant vessels to open

a trade with them. Instead of this, the Missionaries have not revealed to them such useful knowledge; but abridged their liberties and enjoyments, allowed them nothing to sweeten the cup of life, and omitted to teach them such parts of the Christian religion as were intelligible to their simple understandings, and were most conducive to their moral improvement and domestic comfort. So says Capt. Beechey (i. 309) in no spirit of ill-will; and in vol. ii. p. 320, he shows us the consequences of another bubble, of prematurely emancipating slaves, viz. that they indulge in all excesses as long as they can, and then turn beggars and robbers, and become so obnoxious to the peaceable inhabitants, as to require restriction by force, and reduction again to compulsory slavery, in a criminal form.

We have only room to add, that all books of this kind, by making us acquainted with man in various states of manners, render us wiser; and that Capt. Beechey has produced a work exceedingly useful and interesting.

—
*Campaigns and Cruizes in Venezuela, and
Nru Grenada, &c. Also Tales of Venezuela.* 3 vols. 12mo.

THE family quarrel between Spain and her colonies resembles in most of its features our own American war. Neither they nor we could possibly send, to such a remote distance, a force sufficient to suppress the insurgents; and the event was, that there was much waste of life and money to no purpose. Such being the sum and substance of the matter, we shall not enter into Gazette details, but, as we have done with Captain Beechey's Voyage, see what archaeological elucidations this work affords.

In p. 25, we meet with a dance, which may have been the ancestor of our *cushion-dance*; and it is remarkable that the music of it was accompanied by *rattles* "made of hollow calabashes containing some grains of maize, with short handles, by which they were shaken;" a circumstance which we connect with one use of the *sisrum* as described by Virgil.

In p. 122 we have a clear explanation of the patriarch Abraham's conduct in ordering a calf to be brought

in and killed, viz. because in these hot climates meat will not keep until the next day.

The primitive plough and harrow are still in use.

"It is of wood, and in one piece, being made of the crooked limb of a tree, selected for the purpose. It is sometimes, although rarely, strengthened in the share part with iron: but this is not essentially necessary, as the ground is usually rather scratched up than ploughed. As it has but one handle, the ploughman is enabled at the same time to steer it, and to use the goad. The harness and costume of the workman are both ancient. The harrows are often nothing more than long branches of thorns fastened together, and rendered sufficiently heavy by large blocks of wood tied across."—i. 190.

We pass over the threshing floor, where the ears of corn are trodden out by cattle (*ibid.*) to the *huacos*, or ancient tumuli of the aborigines. Besides utensils and arms, which denoted the sex and rank of the defunct, occur golden ornaments in the form of grasshoppers, beetles, other insects, fruits, and flowers (i. 219). The *virga somnifera* so fatally applied to poor Palinurus, was apparently derived from a narcotic plant found in the woods near Popayan.

"If a leaf of it be laid between the fingers or toes of a person while sleeping, it is said that he will not awake until it is removed. A branch of it also, if thrown on a snake that is found coiled up, will effectually stupefy it, so that it may be handled with perfect safety."—i. 220.

A brilliant purple dye is obtained from a small shell-fish, as it anciently was from the murex.—i. 240.

The process of brick-making upon which the Israelites were employed, or of making sun-burnt bricks in general, was probably like this:

"A brownish clay moistened, is trod to a proper thickness by men, and sometimes by bullocks. Short splinters of straw are mixed with it to give it more adherence. It is then formed in wooden moulds to the proper sized bricks, which are generally 18 inches long, 9 broad, and 6 thick. These are laid flat in the sun to dry, and after being repeatedly turned, are set on their edges, by which means they are usually fit for building within ten days or a fortnight. The mortar used to cement these together is merely composed of an unctuous red-earth found on the hills. This is sifted fine and mixed to the proper consistence. Although no lime is used with it, it is very tenacious,

and answers every purpose of mortar made with lime."—i. 297.

Whatever may be the brilliancy of the colours in the Egyptian tombs, it is rivalled by those of the cloth found in the aboriginal barrows.—i. 303.

Skins are used instead of barrels; and the Highlander's skin pouch occurs in the *bolza* or purse (i. 305); and garters of coloured tape, tied below the knee, secure their *botas*, a kind of gaiters. Instead of shoes, they wear *ojotas*, brogues made of undrest hide, sewed up at the heels and toes, with thongs of the same. They also wear heavy spurs, with enormous rowels. (lbid.)

Celts have been found in England, in accompaniment with (we believe) an unfinished canoe.* The Celts with handles on one side, were so contrived, in our opinion, that the heads might be struck with a mallet or hammer, for use as wedges. Perhaps the following practice may resemble that of the ancient Britons:

"In making planks, they use no saw, but merely cut the trees they felled into logs of from 10 to 12 feet long. They then square them with hatchets, and split them with wedges into planks."—i. 352.

Picks made of a stag's horn have been found in the old Cornish mines.† The Chileotes plant potatoes with a spade, made from the blade-bone of a sheep or goat.—lbid.

Brambles of trees are carried by the Indians (as the olive branch was) in sign of amity.—i. 391.

The poetical vampire is seemingly a real or pretended large species of bat called *pehuechon*, of which marvellous stories are told.—i. 425.

The *rhytum* or drinking-horn occurs.—ii. 269.

We shall conclude with an account of their curious mode of *milking cows*.

"As the cows are totally wild, the farmers are obliged to be constantly on the look out at the season when they drop their calves. All those found within the bounds of their farm they collect, and convey to the corrals [farm-yards, or folds], followed by the cows; which, at sunrise morning and evening, where their calves are tied up as long as they have any milk. At milking times, the calves are let loose by turns, and soon find their respective mothers; but are quickly followed by a milker, who can them

approach the cow without alarming her, and having tied the calf to her knee, may proceed to milk the animal without interruption.

"Some cows, however, will give down no milk at first to their calves, while confined in a corral. These are literally strangled into compliance. A lazo is thrown round the animal's neck, the other end of which is passed over the forked branches of a tree, always either suffered to remain, on clearing the ground for a corral, or planted there afterwards, chiefly for this purpose. The cow is then hoisted up by two or three men, until she can barely touch the ground with her hind feet. This is said to take immediate effect, and is repeated as often as she refuses to give down her milk."—i. 124.

The whole volume is replete with curious and interesting matter.

Essai sur les Antiquités du Département du Morbihan. Par J. Mahé, Chanoine de la Cathédrale de Vannes, &c. 8vo, pp. 500.

THE French, says Warton, are a nation of antiquaries, and our author, who calls himself "a Celt and un peu Celtemane" (p. 298), has described, and most elaborately illustrated, a vast quantity of barrows, cromlechs, &c. which still exist in Britanny. This was the country of the ancient *Veneti*, so celebrated by Caesar (Bell. Gall. L. 3) for their traffic with Great Britain; and, according to Strabo, for the foundation of the Adriatic Venice, and, if Bede may be accredited, for the colonization also of the southern parts of our own Island.

Our Author, who is as zealous and able upon this subject as Borlase and Mr. Godfrey Higgins, classifies the Celtic remains as follows.

(1) *Barrows*. (2) *Galgals*, our *Cairns*, composed of stones only, which he divides into *tombs* of bad characters, and *Hermaic* ones, our *Tout-hills*. (3) *Dolmens* (from *taul*, table; and *men*, stone), long and large stones, placed horizontally upon vertical stone props. (4) *Demi-dolmens*, similar tables, but with only two feet, the other end resting on the ground, very common, but the purpose unknown. 5. *Menhirs* (*mén*, stone; and *hirr*, long), obelisks divided into sepulchral cippi, and substitutes for idols. (6) *Roches-aux-Fées*, ou *Grottes-aux-Fées*, our *Kist-vogens*. (7) *Cromlechs* or *Druidical Circles* (from *croumm* or *crom*, which, in the Breton dialect signifies crooked, and

* Sir R. C. Hoare, from memory.

† Withering's *Memor.*

lech, place or stone. The author says, that in England we apply the term *Cromlech* to other monuments, but designates by it *cromlechs within one circle*. (See pl. i. fol. 1.) (8) *Alignments*, or rows of upright stones in right lines. (9) *Sacred enclosures*, or *Temenes*. (10) *Lichavens* or *Lechavens*. Our *Trilithons*, as at *Stonehenge*. (11) *Roulers*, our *rocking-stones*. Our *Tolmen* or *Holed stones*. (12) *Celts*, the chisels so called by us. (13) *Rock basins*. (14) *Astronomical stones*. (15) *Mein-heauls*, stones of the Sun.

These Celtic antiquities form the first part of the work. We shall abbreviate such matters, under the several items, as are probably most interesting to English readers, on account, so far as we know, of the aid which they afford to our present stock of information. We rejoice to find that although our author quotes Ossian with confidence, he seems to know nothing of the Helio-arkites, who, to use a phrase of his country, pretend to see the Church-clock in the noon, and tell the hour by it.

1. *Barrows*. Barrow-burial still exists at Congo, and the barrows are commonly *in open fields* (p. 113). At Coet Bivan (*little wood*) there are four barrows close together, so that the external outline forms a square (p. 126). The burial of arms with the deceased, the swords being laid under the head, is mentioned by Ezekiel; ch. xxxii. v. 27 (p. 142). The suspicion of the orientals, that treasures were to be found in barrows, has a real origin. Josephus (L. vii. c. ult.) says, that Hyrianus, the High Priest, opened the tomb of David, and extracted from thence a thousand talents, which he gave to Antiochus, that he might raise the siege of Jerusalem; and many years afterwards Herod the Great drew from it very large sums. The Russians, upon the same principle, opened the barrows of Siberia, and extracted from them articles, sometimes of precious metals (p. 186). *Bodies are found in a sitting position in barrows*. In the French Guiana, they lay the corpse upright in a deep hole, made well-fashion'd; on the side of him, they put his arms, the objects to which he was most attached; the household utensils and even provisions, under the persuasion that he has need of all these things in the other world. They

fill the hole and vacuities with earth, and upon it raise a barrow (p. 294).

2. *Galgals* or *Cairns*. Nothing unanticipated.

3. *Dolmens*, i. e. *stone circles*, with a *Cromlech* in the centre. The stones of Carnac (the *Stonehenge* of France) were not only devoted to religious purposes, but to those also of assemblage for political business, which concerned the whole nation. [Homer says nearly the same thing of a κυρδος λιθών.] Pelloutier (vii. 123) and Deric (Hist. Eccles. de Bret. t. iv. p. 532), are the authors quoted.

It is from Diodorus Siculus, L. v. that M. Mahè makes the sacrifice of a man to be a concomitant of these meetings. Why human victimation was so usual among the Druids, seems to us to be clearly explained by the following extract from Capt. Beechey's Voyage to the Pacific, ii. 93. Tamehameha would not patronize the introduction of Christianity into Woahoo, &c. because he thought that

“ The maxims of our religion would tend to deprive him of that despotic power, which he exercised over the lives and fortunes of his subjects. The terror, inspired by human sacrifices, and the absolute command which the superstitions of his idolatrous subjects gave him, suited the plan of his government better than any other religion.”

It is certain, that a *Hermit* resided in what our author calls the “ Great Cromlech of St. Maurice” (p. 265), and from a similar “ Holy man of the Stone” in Ireland, so late as 1682,* we are inclined to think, that our institution of Anchorets obtained among the Celts; and that there were Druids, who lived in or adjacent to stone circles, and were venerated and consulted, as were the Anchorets of subsequent eras. Our author quotes Ossian, and however Macpherson may have painted and varnished the venerable Bard, we have sufficient authority from the Classics (as to the Druids being fortune-tellers) to annex credit to the following quotations from Finnagal, by M. Mahè.

“ Go to Allad, the grey-haired son of the rock. His dwelling is in the Circle of Stones. He may know of the bright Gelchossa.” B. v.

“ Thus the Druid ranked with a Witch of Endor, and the vulgar, the best

* *Collect. Rer. Hyber. No. ii. pp. 63, 64.*

conservators of Archaisms, still have recourse to conjurors for lost goods, &c.

Our Author quotes another passage, where, Frenchmanlike, he has converted *Brumo* into *Brunc*.

"He poured his warriors on Craca; Craca's King met him from his grove; for then, within the circle of *Brunc*, he spoke to the stone of power. Fierce was the battle of the heroes—they strove together, and Grumal, on the fourth was bound. Far from his friends, they placed him in the horrid circle of *Brunc*; where often, they said, the ghosts of the dead howled round the stone of their fear."—*Fingal*, B. vi.

Now certain it is, that heroes were persons who did nothing but fight and feast; and that both in the Bible and Homer, they did consult prophets or vaticinators—Balaams or Calchases. There is therefore no anachronism or improbability in Ossian's statement; but our author adds a conjecture, which, however ingenious, appertains, according to our knowledge, to the Arabians. We translate the passage.

"These Druidical circles have perhaps given birth to the opinion of the poets, which represents the magicians tracing circles, and keeping themselves in them during their black ceremonies."—p. 265.

In short, our Author will have it, that magical operations were performed at Cromlechs: a superstitious parrade which we admit.

As we have our Merlin, &c. who transported the stones from Ireland for Stonehenge, so the Bretons say, that dwarfs (*Corrigets*, i. e. *Poulpiques*) transported these masses to try their strength (p. 208).

Cromlechs. To prevent mistake in the mind of an English reader, we transfer from our Author's statement of *Dolmens*, the following singularities:—Under the table of that of *Loch-Maria-ker*, is engraved an *ithyphallus* of large dimensions (p. 286.)

Substituting our English appellation *Cromlech*, for our author's *Dolmen* and *Demi-dolmen*, without entering into the respective etymological proprieties of one or other denominations, we shall now translate our author's account of a very curious specimen.

"At the top of the mountain called 'Le Clech,' or 'Man-er-ploh' (mountain of the Bell) (*la Cloche*), offers a monument more complicated than the other Gaulish antiquities, and of which here is the description. A stone, nearly fourteen feet long, and nine broad, supports at the west one of

its sides upon the earth, and is supported on the other by two rough columns three feet high. Opposite and at the east of this demi *cromlech* (*demi-dolmen*), a horse-shoe, of 27 feet length, is marked upon the ground by vertical stones, which have scarcely a foot in height. Along the left flank of this horse-shoe runs a right line, 22 feet long, and formed by other vertical stones, about a foot in height. Four stones 6 feet long, and prostrate on the ground, at 5 feet distant from each other, lean upon the right-line mentioned."—p. 287.

[A more simple description is that of a horse-shoe, the strait end of which is formed by an enormous mass of rock, propt up in a slanting position by two uprights.]

Our author supposes this to have been an altar placed in a sacred enclosure, like the Greek *τεμένος*, described by Apollonius Rhodius,

Ἄλτας εὐ σκηνῶ τεμένος σκιοντά τε βαμον
Ποιεον. Argonaut L. iv. v. 1715.

He adds from Ossian, that these were the places where miracles were wrought, and oracles rendered. The passages are (1) from the *Sulmalla*.

"Near were two circles of *Loda*, with the stone of power, where spirits descended by night, in dark red streams of fire. There, mixed with the murmur of waters, rose the voice of aged men. They called the forms of night to aid them in their war."

Again (2), in *Cathlin*,

"Nor alone were the dwellers of rocks; a son of *Loda* was there; a voice in his own dark land to call the ghosts from high. On his hill he had dwelt in *Lochlin*, in the midst of a leafless grove. Five stones lifted near their heads. Loud roared his rushing stream. He often raised his voice to the winds, when meteors marked their nightly wings; when the dark-robed moon was rolled behind the hill. Nor was he unheard by ghosts. They came with the sound of eagle-wings;"

And, as our author translates, changed at their will the issue of battles.

Various circumstances might be adduced to show the probability of these superstitions.

That Cromlechs were altars, our Author shows from the *Shepherd* in *Calpurnius*. (Eclog. iii. v. 94.)

"*Ipse procul stabo, vel acutā carice tectus,*
Vel propius latitans vicinā, ut sepe, sub
ardā."

Getting under a Cromlech, as afterwards the communion-table, for

the cure of diseases, is known to be a Druidical superstition.

5. *Menhirs (sepulchral)*. Under one at Quimper were found eleven sculls in a large basin. These, thinks our author from Cæsar, had belonged to favourite slaves or freedmen, killed at the funerals of the Gauls (*idols*). A council of Nantes, in the seventh century, says, that the people worshipped stones in wild and woody places, and made votive offerings to them (p. 257). The American Indians still do the same. *Encycl. of Antiq.* ii. 921.

6. *Rockes-au-fees*, or *Kistvaens*.

7. *Cromlechs*, see *antea*.

8. *Alignments*, or *rows of upright stones in line*.

These occur at Carnac and in the isle of Tinian. Our author remarks that these lines commonly run from east to west, and present their flanks to the south (p. 36). The author applies to our serpentine representations of the lines of Carnac the following verse of Voltaire :

“ (De sentiment) il a changé trois fois,
En peu de temps, pour faire un meilleur
choix ;”

i. e. he has changed his opinions three times in a short space, that he might make a better choice. He admits from Pausanias, that a succession of rough stones placed on the road from Thebes to Glissante, was called *the head of the serpent*, not from the oblique course of the sun in the Zodiac, but from the transformation of Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, into a serpent. The irregularities of the ground at Carnac, gave, he says, this sinuous aspect to the lines. The decision of this question turns of course upon a matter of fact. The intervals between the lines were, he assumes, occupied by the habitations of the Druids in streets. According to our knowledge, the Celts never lived in streets.

9. *Sacred inclosures* or *Temenes*, by which last term we are to understand a Gallicism *te-mène*, made out of the Greek *τεμένος*. Of the fact of sacred inclosures, there is no doubt. He presumes, that while Carnac, Stonehenge, &c. answered to our Cathedrals, a grove with a cromlech was the substitute for our parish Churches and Chapels ; and from what we know of existing remains, we annex credit to a scale of this kind, headed with

GENT. MAG. November, 1831.

Stonehenges or Aburys, next inferior circles, last of all, Cromlechs or groves. This is the best part of the book, for our author justly observes (p. 179), that numerous enclosed plots of ground, hitherto called *Camps*, are utterly irreconcileable with the necessary principles of Castrametation. His quotations are to the purpose. Pelloutier (*Hist. des Celtes*, tom. v. p. 151), says, that the Celts carried to the places, where they were accustomed to hold their religious assemblies, a number of large stones. They took this precaution, not only to inform passengers that there was in such a place a *Mallus*, a sanctuary, but furthermore to hinder the plough passing over it. He further corroborates the present existence of similar sanctuaries in Siberia and Tartary, under the management of persons whose functions were those of Druids.

10. *Roulers, Rocking-stones*. According to traditions of the Bretons, these stones were probatory of the chastity of women. If the latter could not rock them they were guilty (p. 39). Arnobius confesses, that before his conversion to Christianity, he actually believed that the gods themselves inhabited wood, stone, and other material things. From these premises our author thinks, that the people might deem the stones to be moved by spirits which animated them.

(*To be continued.*)

Logan's *Scottish Gael*.
(Concluded from part i. p. 60.)

CELTIC Antiquities have of late been most successfully investigated. This we consider a happy circumstance, because the Heliarkites, a sort of dissenters among antiquaries, menaced the transformation of this branch of archæology by means of incorporating it with a supposititious mysticism. These antiquities were to be illustrated not by circumstantial or positive evidence, but by viewing them through a glass, which certain persons had the singular luck to discover had originally belonged to Noah, and been preserved in the ark. It may however be now truly said, that nearly the whole of the antiquities called Celtic have been successfully elucidated, without recurrence to the said vitreous relic, which had the magnifying pro-

erty of converting mole-hills into mountains. The simple rules by which the more successful *Celticists* or *Celists* have conducted their processes are these.

1. *To consider as Celtic* such antiquities as are ascribed to them by the Greek and Roman historians.

2. Such antiquities as are found in the countries of Europe, where the Roman arms did not penetrate, and were not coincident with their habits.

3. Such antiquities, as to their origin, which occur in barbarous countries, as well as among the Greeks and Romans.

Of course these rules apply only to countries which the Celts occupied; and cannot have better exemplifications than in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Logan has given details of the Highlanders of the former country so far as he conceives their manners and customs to be Celtic; and proves them to be so, so far as remains and written documents permit. He has thus made a valuable addition to our previous knowledge of the subject. We can adduce no better proof of the discovery of new matter by studying curious and unexplained modern customs, than a homely fact known to all persons; viz. kissing the maids under the mistletoe. See ii. 354.

The disquisition of the Celtic laws (i. 181-211) is very elaborate and satisfactory, but they were in many respects, we know, not appropriate to the Celts of Europe, but to their Asiatic ancestors. However, many of these laws still exist. Mr. Logan says,

"The Scottish Law was undoubtedly indigenous, and appears composed of the unrecorded practice of the Celts, and much of the Statute Law which prevailed in England, and must have been equally derived from ancient British customs. Much of the existing common law of the land is to be deduced from the era of Druidism, and Montesquieu shows, that the English constitution itself emanates from a pastoral state of society. The old terms in Scots Law being Gaelic, and the laws themselves distinctly pointing to the customs of those nations, it must be inferred that the system of jurisprudence existed before it was embodied in the 'Regiam Majestatem.' To the Celtic institutions of our ancestors, are assuredly to be referred most of the national statutes, and the ancient usages of Scotland, which Lord Stair declares to be a Common Law."—i. 205.

The following is Mr. Logan's presumption concerning Moot-hills:

"On the abolition of Druidism, the Courts which had been held in the circles, were transferred to the Church; but the practice being deemed incompatible with Christianity, it was prohibited by an express canon. It appears to me, that from this originated the Moot-hills or eminences on which Law Courts were afterwards held."—i. 208.

The irregular plans of ancient British villages, and apparently inexplicable mounds annexed to camps or forts, are thus satisfactorily elucidated.

"The cattle of the Celts were usually secured in a strong inclosure connected with the camp or fort, as may be seen by inspecting the plans of the ancient strongholds. At other times they were placed in inclosures, formed, according to Breton regulations by trenches and banks, strengthened by stakes or live hedges to guard against the attacks of wolves and other ravenous animals, as well as the attempts of hostile tribes."—ii. 58.

The astronomical knowledge of the Druids may be conceived from the following account of Taliesin, a Welch bard of the sixth century. He said, that

"He knew the names of the stars from north to south; and his opinions, which must have been those of the order to which he belonged, were, that there are seven elements—fire, earth, water, air, mist, atoms, and the animating wind; that there were seven sources of ideas—perception, volition, and the five senses, coinciding in this with Locke. He also says, there were seven spheres, with seven real planets, and three that are aqueous. The planets were Sola, Luna, Marcaruua, Venerus, Severus, and Saturnus; and he describes five zones, two of which were uninhabited, one from excessive cold, the other from excessive heat."—ii. 350.

Here is an evident mixture of Latin astronomy. The Highlanders call the year Bheilaine, the circle of Bel or the sun, but the days of the week are—Sunday, Dies Solia, *Di Sol*—Monday, Dies Lunæ, *Di Luam*, &c. It would be a curious fact if the Celts had no names for these three days, and therefore borrowed them from the Latins. Wednesday, *Di Ciadaid*, Thursday, *Di Taran*, and Friday, *Di Havine*, seem however to have had Celtic appellations. Our ignorance of the language prevents further remark.

Whatever may be said of the caution of the Druids in not committing their secrets to writing, such caution must be understood only in a limited acceptation. Strabo says, that the Turdiani, a people of Spain, declared that they could produce not only traditional poems, but written documents of 6000 years' antiquity.—ii. 386.

Mr. Logan adduces other testimonies relative to the British and Irish.

Palestine, or the Holy Land, from the earliest period to the present time. By the Rev. Michael Russel, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 448.

WE think this to be a most satisfactory compendium of the ancient History and Topography of Palestine. It omits no place of note mentioned in the Bible; proves the authenticity of the latter, by the present state and productions of the places, and settles the geographical boundaries of the petty nations whom the Israelites subdued. Of the feelings excited by the subject we say nothing, because they have been sublimely depicted by Johnson in a celebrated passage concerning his visit to Iona.

The difficult question in regard to the antiquities of the Holy Land is this. Are the several sites of the great events, mentioned in the Biography of Christ, real or supposititious? We well know the fondness of travellers for showing off their ingenuity, even if they could, by removing the situation of Westminster Abbey to that of St. Paul's, and vice versa.

In relation to Jerusalem, we feel little doubt but that the present appropriations of the Holy Sepulchre, &c. &c. are correct. Dr. Russel gives us the following satisfactory reasons for so thinking.

1. The formation of a congregation of Christians, three years after the Triumph of Pentecost, who must have taken an interest in preserving the memory of the sacred spots in question.

2. The undeniable fact, that the holy places were known to all men in the time of Adrian.

"This Emperor, when he rebuilt the city, erected a statue of Venus on Mount Calvary, and another of Jupiter on the sacred sepulchre. The grotto of Bethlehem was given up to the rites of Adonis; the jealousy of the idolators thus publishing by their abominable profanations the sublime doctrines of the Cross, which it was their object to conceal or to calumniate."—p. 25.

3. The very idols served to mark the places where the Christian redemption was begun and completed. Nay, the Pagans themselves cherished the expectation, that the temple of Venus, erected on the summit of Calvary, would not prevent the Christians from visiting that holy mount; rejoicing in the idea, as the historian Sozomen expresses it, that the Nazarenes, when they repaired to Golgotha to pray, would appear to the public eye to be offering up their adoration to the daughter of Jupiter. This is a striking proof that a perfect knowledge of the sacred places was retained by the Church of Jerusalem in the middle of the second century (p. 27).

Constantine, upon his conversion, directed Macarius Bishop of Jerusalem, to cover the tomb of Jesus Christ; and his mother the Empress Helena, not only went in person to see the work performed, but ordered two similar edifices to be raised; one over the manger of the Messiah at Bethlehem, and the other on the Mount of Olives, to commemorate his ascension into heaven.

"Chapels, altars, and houses of prayer, gradually marked all the places consecrated by the acts of the Son of Man."—p. 27.

The authenticity of this spot is admitted by all the travellers.

The highest class of biblical scholars may derive instruction and entertainment from this book.

◆◆◆

A View of Ancient and Modern Egypt.
(Concluded from p. 46.)

DR. RUSSEL has made an excellent compendium of the History of Egypt, and such compendia become very useful, when a subject has been popular, and discussed in numerous works. There are, however, grand points still unsettled, and to these we shall direct our attention. These are (1) the date of the first Pyramids; (2) the situation of Memphis.

The date of the Pyramids. Herodotus says, that the Egyptians "called their pyramids by the name of Philites, who, at the epoch in question, fed his cattle in that part of Egypt."—p. 119.

This is the clue which guides Dr. Russel to the following inference.

"It is from the last circumstance mentioned by Herodotus that the very reasonable conclusion has been formed by Bryant, Dr. Hales, and others, in regard to the people

by whom the Pyramids are supposed to have been erected. We have already explained the connexion which subsists between the term Pales, Phalis, or Philitis, and the Shepherd Kings who, having invaded Egypt from the east, possessed that country as masters during more than hundred years, and who, upon being expelled by the indignant natives, settled on the adjoining coast of Syria under the denomination of Philistines. It is manifest, at first sight, that the dynasty of princes to whom these stupendous works are ascribed were foreigners, and also, that they professed a religion hostile to the animal worship of the Egyptians; for it is recorded by the historian, with an emphatic distinctness, that, during the whole period of their domination, the temples were shut, sacrifices were prohibited, and the people subjected to every species of oppression and calamity. Hence it follows that the date of the Pyramids must synchronise with the epoch of the Shepherd Kings—those monarchs who were held as an abomination by the Egyptians, and who, we may confidently assert, occupied the throne of the Pharaohs during some part of the interval which elapsed between the birth of Abraham and the captivity of Joseph."

Dr. Russel (p. 69) dates the beginning of the first pyramid *about the year 2095 B.C.* about eighteen years before the visit of Abraham.

This date he professes to take (p. 67) from the "New Analysis of Chronology." Now according to other systems, founded on the Newtonian Chronology, the arrival of the Canaanites or shepherds in Egypt, did not ensue till about 1451 years before Christ, making that event later by 644 years; and to that date we give greater credit. It is very true that the names of ancient Kings have been discovered on monuments, which so far as that circumstance goes, coincide with those recorded in the Dynasties of Manetho, but what can it prove, more than that as there were men before the time of Abraham, so there were Kings also? It was a fashion in all ages to antedate reigns and persons, and compile histories for panegyric and embellishment only, nor can any ancient histories be pronounced authentic, except those of the Greeks and Romans, beginning with the time of Thucydides. But the Dynasties of Manetho were *forges*, witness the following note of Bongarsius, annexed to the Delphin edition of Justin.*

"The fifteen dynasties, which Eusebius borrowed from Africanus or Manetho, as antecedent to the time of Abraham, are commentitious.¶ For if you count the number of years, the beginning of them precedes the birth of Adam by 1735 years."

Sir William Drummond further exposes monstrous absurdities and inconsistencies;† and no fact is better established than the fallacy of ancient Chronology. As to the Egyptians, our author acquaints us (p. 265) that Dr. Young discovered the names of Necho the father, and Psammus the son, upon the sarcophagus imported by Belzoni. This is the Pharaoh Necho who conquered Jerusalem, &c. mentioned in the second book of Kings, and by the prophet Jeremiah. The Newtonian date of his reign, 607 B.C. lends confirmation to that Chronology, if it be considered that it is conformable to the biblical one, which makes him contemporary with Josiah, between the years 624—610. Into the history of that Chronology we shall not enter.

The principle of the arch was unknown to the ancient Egyptians.

"One chamber, in particular, appears to demonstrate at once their intention and their inability,—the span of the arch being cut in two stones, each of which bears an equal segment of the circle. These placed together would naturally have fallen, but they are upheld by a pillar placed at the point of contact,—an expedient which leaves no doubt that, in this point of architectural invention, the subjects of the Pharaohs had not attained their usual success."—p. 226.

The site of Memphis is clearly ascertained to have been Metrhainè, one league from Sakhara, for there M. Coustelle found the wrist of one of the Colossi mentioned by Herodotus, and General Drigna, "many blocks of granite covered with hieroglyphics and sculptures, around and within an esplanade three leagues in circumference, enclosed by heaps of rubbish."—p. 218.

It seems that the French and English Consuls have purchased the whole site of Thebes, for the purpose of gutting it. Dr. Russel regrets the damage which will attend the process.

* *Viz.* the existence of King-Gods, 17,571 years before the birth of Christ. *Origin.* v. ii. p. 353. See the whole of B. iv. c. 12.

* L. i. c. i. n. 5. We literally translate it.

The Life and surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, with introductory Verses by Bernard Barton, and illustrated with numerous Engravings from Drawings by George Cruikshank, expressly designed for this Edition. 2 vols. 8vo.

WE are here presented with a most beautiful edition of a work confessedly the first of its class. Its extraordinary success has been the very cause of its corruption ; being found so peculiarly attractive to young persons, it has, to adapt it to that purpose, been abridged more and more in each edition, till it was melted down in' o a mere child's story-book. It became, on that account, difficult to procure the genuine edition as written by De Foe. The spirited Publisher therefore has performed an acceptable service, in enabling the scholar and man of taste to add to his library so beautiful an edition of a standard work.

The present edition is introduced by some beautiful verscs by Bernard Barton, which are entitled, "A Poet's Memorial of Robinson Crusoe." We shall give a few stanzas as a specimen :

" Again the tempest rises in its ire,
Ill may his bark such hurricane withstand ;
Two hands are drown'd, and in the panic dire
A third proclaims the joyful news of land !
Delusive hope ;—the ship strikes on the
sand ; [the shore ;—
They man the boat, and strive to reach
One, only one—hath gain'd that lonely
strand,
To dwell in solitude unknown before,
Than Anchorite's more strict, or Hermit's
stern and hoar.

* * * * *
Next came thy live-stock ; what a group
was thine ! [our own ;—
Thy cats,—I scarcely thought them like
Thy goats,—how often have I wish'd them
mine :— [prone
But most of all was Childhood's fancy
To envy thee thy Parrot ! how its tone,
When thou hadst taught it speech, must
strike thine ear,
In that unspeaking Solitude alone !

Tho' but an echo of thy voice, 'twas dear,
Recalling thought of sounds thou never
more might' st hear.

* * * * *
But what were these, or all the produce rich
Of thy tobacco, lemons, grapes, and canes,
Compar'd with him whose name hath found
a niche [retains
In Childhood's heart ? whose memory still
Its greenness there, 'mid losses, cares, or
gains, [name,
Of later life : I scarce need write his
Partner of all thy pleasures, and thy pain ;

His was a Servant's, Friend's, and Bro-
ther's claim ;
And peerless in all three shines faithful
Friday's name."

Mr. Major's edition comes strongly recommended by the exquisite designs of Mr. George Cruikshank. This eminent artist's peculiar forte for humour is well known, and numerous subjects afford him ample scope for his singular powers in that respect; witness the inside of Crusoe's cabin, with his family around him, consisting of his parrot, dog, and two cats, p. 210; Friday and the bear in a tree, p. 480. But our readers will be highly gratified to find that in others he has infused a degree of feeling and pathos that we candidly own we were not aware that he possessed ; and as examples, Crusoe on the raft, p. 72 ; Crusoe leaning against the Cross, p. 91 ; Crusoe at prayer, p. 135 ; Crusoe starting at the print of a human foot, p. 218, &c. The frontispiece, the meeting of Robinson Crusoe and Friday, is really a most charming picture. The original is sweetly painted, and the engraving by A. Fox does it justice. In some of the earlier scenes, the artist has introduced *his own portrait* as that of Robinson Crusoe.

THE ANNUALS.

(Continued from p. 345.)

The Keepsake for 1832. By F. M. Reynolds.

THE Keepsake, from the list of its patrician contributors, appears not to be destined for plebeian hands ; rank is here preferred to genius. The producer, and not the thing produced, is intended to give value to the commodity. " What is there in a name ?" asks the Shakespearean proverb. Every thing, it seems ; for here the very thistle assumes the fragrance of the rose ; and the name here gives value to that which is comparatively valueless. The drudging politician is converted into a poet or a story-teller,—the hero of the turf and the chase becomes a sentimentalist ;—the patroness of Almack's, a delineator of rural life ; and the haughty dame of the card-table, the pourtrayer of rustic loves. It then follows that the literary productions of my Lord George or my Lady Charlotte, are canvassed at the coteries or the card table ; and each admirant considers himself bound in complaisance to be the purchaser

of the important work, to which my Lord or my Lady is a contributor. Such is the feeling, in addition to its elegant embellishments, which has essentially contributed to the success of the *Keepsake*, notwithstanding the high price at which it is sold. As a literary collection, it contains little more than what is calculated to amuse for the passing moment; and then it is chiefly the rank of the writer, or the beauty of the accompanying picture which induces perusal, if we except "the Ascent of Mont Blanc," by the Hon. E. Bootle Wilbraham; "the Star of the Pacific," by J. A. St. John; and one or two other papers.

We select the following poetical pieces, as being among the best which the volume presents.

Lines on the death of a near Relation.

Written on the Sea-shore.

By LORD MAHON.

Stretch'd on the beach, I view with listless eyes
A tempest gather and the tide arise;
In vain some rock their two-fold might
would brave,
And from its granite forehead dash the wave;
Each wave repulsed, but leaves a space for
more, [shore].
Whose higher surges shake the lessening
'Tis thus in vain the thoughts I would dispel
Of her we lost so early, loved so well.
Scarce is one pang of mem'ry laid to rest
Before another wrings my bleeding breast.
To thee, dear shade, our minds unbidden turn,
Spell-bound within the precincts of thy urn,
No heart, no form, like thine, in life we see,
But fly from social scenes to dream of thee.

EPIGRAM.

From the Spanish of Lope de Vega.

By LORD HOLLAND.

In a mirror, too faithful, alas !
As Lycé her form was surveying,
She exclaimed as she saw in the glass,
How the bloom of her cheeks was decaying,
" Since all things that live are to die,
And destiny won't be controul'd;
Let beauty too perish—but why,
Oh, why must we live to be old?"

LONDON IN SEPTEMBER.

(Not in 1831.)

By LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
A single horseman paces Rotten-row;
In Brooke's sits one quidnunc to peruse
The broad dull sheet which tells the lack of
news;
At White's a lonely Brummell lifts his glass
—To see two empty hackney coaches pass;

The timid housemaid issuing forth, can dare
To take her lover's arm in Grosvenor-square;
From shop deserted hastens the 'prentice
dandy, [sandi:

And seeks—oh bliss!—the *Molly-a tempora*
Meantime the batter'd pavement is at rest,
And waiters wait in vain to spy a guest;
Thomas himself, Cook, Warren, Fenton,
Long,

Have all left town to join the Margate throng.
The wealthy Tailor on the Sussex shore
Displays and drives his blue barouche and
four;

The peer, who made him rich, with dog and
gun, [scorching sun].
Toils o'er a Scottish moor, and braves a

STANZAS.

By LORD MORPETH.

Who has not felt, 'mid azure skies,
At glowing noon, or golden even,
A soft and mellow sadness rise,
And tinge with earth the hues of heaven?

That shadowing consciousness will steal
O'er every scene of fond desire,
Linger in laughter's gayest peal,
And close each cadence of the lyre.

In the most radiant landscape's round
Lurk the dim haunts of crime and care,
Man's toil must plough the teeming ground,
His sigh must load the perfum'd air.

O for the suns that never part,
The fields with hues unfading dress'd,
Th' unfaltering strain, the unclouded heart,
The joy, the triumph, and the rest!

On being shown the Tomb of a favourite Dog.

By LORD ASHTOWN.

On gentle Fanny's grassy tomb,
A sigh will start, a tear will fall;
Yet why lament your favourite's doom,
Or mourn a lot—the lot of all?

Beloved she lived, and blameless died,
What greater bliss can fate bestow?
A bliss to man so oft denied:—
To sink to rest un vexed by woe.

Such soft repose when I depart—
I ask no more—oh mayst thou feel!
I would not pierce thy bleeding heart
With wounds too deep for time to heal.

Nor would I pain a tender wife,
When all but mere existence ends,
To see me drink the dregs of life,
A burthen to myself and friends.

Yet still thy voice shall charm my ear,
And still thy smile shall sooth my pain;
And when the last sad hour is near
We still will hope to meet again.

The embellishments, with two or three exceptions, are gems of art; and no cost appears to have been spared in the production. The portrait, however, of

'Mrs. Stanhope,' painted by Rochard, which forms the frontispiece, though executed by Heath, does not answer our expectation. The head and neck are too stooping, the hair coarse and draggled, and the mouth entirely out of drawing—the right side of it being considerably higher than the left.—'Constance,' from Miss Sharpe, by Heath, is a sweetly finished picture, in which the deep-thinking expression of female beauty is powerfully pourtrayed.—'The Champion,' an engraving from Chalon, by Bacon, we consider the finest in the collection. The indignant countenance and manly form of Lord Ranulph, contrasted with the fascinating and archly smiling Lady Mildred, is a perfect picture of those passions which it was the object of the artist to pourtray and the engraver to express. Every touch of the burin has tended to give strength, delicacy, and effect to the whole.—'Dressing for the Ball,' by Bacon, from De Verria, is stiff, and the countenance of the lady out of character; it expresses supercilious contempt, instead of smiles and benignity which such an occasion usually calls forth.—'Good Angels,' by Rolls, from Howard, is an elaborate subject elaborately executed, and still more elaborately described by L. E. L. 'Isola Bella,' 'Marly,' and 'St. Germain-en-laye,' are charming pictures sweetly executed; and 'the Wedding' by Rolls, from Miss Sharpe, is silkiness itself; it is so finely executed, that even the group of peasants appear to be clothed in silk and velvet!—'Do you remember it?' by Heath, from Miss Sharpe, presents a specimen of unmeaning insipidity, which is as unmeaningly described in the accompanying lines by L. E. L.

"There are some days which never know a
morrow, [is one.
And the day when Love first finds utterance
Do you remember it?"

Heath's *Picturesque Annual* for 1832.

THE Picturesque Annual is evidently an imitation of the Landscape Annual, whose third appearance we noticed with due commendation in our last. It is a splendid but rather costly production, the price being more than double that of its predecessor. Some of the engravings are of a superb character, and they are all

taken from the drawings of Stanfield—one of the first masters of aerial perspective of which the present age can boast. The views are twenty-six in number, and are chiefly of a romantic and picturesque description. The accompanying letter-press comprehends a journey through the north of Italy, the Tyrol, and the banks of the Rhine, as far as Strasbourg; written by Leitch Ritchie, author of the "Romance of French History." The style is pleasant and familiar, and such as a traveller at his ease would be supposed to write during a journey of pleasure. There is not the depth of the statesman, the eloquence of the historian, or the research of the antiquary; but there is the general observation of the tourist, the amusing detail of the novelist, and, what is perhaps the most useful in the present work, the tact and variety of the *Annualist*. Among his passing remarks, the writer frequently contrives to introduce some romantic narrative or story connected with the local or legendary history of the place through which he travels; such as 'the Avalanche,' 'the Lock of the Pass,' 'the Storm-lights of Anzasca,' &c. In his prefatory remarks the writer modestly avows that "the present literary sketches must be looked upon as subordinate only, with reference to more finished works of other writers; for in reality they have been executed to the best of the author's ability. They are sketches, however, whatever be their merit or demerit, because they are necessarily brief. * * * Instead of having recourse to the common expedient—of reproducing, in a new form, the experience of former travellers, the author conceived the idea of presenting to the reader a set of *bona fide* sketches of his own, the result of impressions made upon his mind on the spot. The appearance in the midst of these, of relations which the profane will term *romances*, must be accounted for by the necessities of the ANNUAL—a plant which having been reared in an atmosphere of poetry and fiction, would perhaps run some risk of drooping if suddenly transplanted."

The letter-press, however, is but secondary to the embellishments which adorn this costly volume; and if we consider the high character of the painter from whose drawings they are taken, and the transcendent talents of

the artist under whose superintendance they have been engraved, we need not wonder at the great cost of production.

The frontispiece of the volume is a view of the 'Castle of Klum,' in the Valley of the Inn, near Innsbruck, engraved by Miller. It is an interesting ruin in a splendid situation, and looks down into the valley, in the depths of which the Inn is concealed. The artist has introduced the snow-capt mountains on the opposite side, which form a noble back-ground to the picture. The writer appears to have sadly compromised his judgment when he supposed the Castle of Klum "to be a Roman ruin," on the mere ipse dixit of a German Swiss traveller. The castellated circular turret would have told him that the architecture was mediæval. But the writer is usually very deficient in architectural description, or antiquarian investigation. A very pretty view of 'Isola Bella,' by Goodall, forms the vignette of the title-page. The buildings are a pleasing specimen of modern Italian architecture.

The first view which our traveller has given, on his entrance into Italy, is that of Duomo d'Ossolo, engraved by Jeavons. It is supposed to be the Lepontian town of Ptolemy, which at present contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The richness of the surrounding country presents an amazing contrast to the sterility which the traveller leaves behind him; but unfortunately both the artist and the engraver have failed in producing the expected effect. The glittering lake and sylvan scenes for which Duomo d'Ossolo is conspicuous, present rather the appearance of a mill-pool, surrounded by an uncultivated heath, where the bramble and the thorn usurp the place of the olive and the vine. The picture is clearly a failure; which may be attributed rather to the burin than the pencil. 'Maggiore,' by Wallis, and 'Sesto Calende,' by Radcliffe, are highly picturesque and pleasing views, and charmingly executed—particularly the latter.

The 'Duomo of Milan,' by Carter, presents a delightful specimen of the florid pointed architecture of Italy, assimilating to that of the Tudor age in England. This richly adorned edifice is of white marble, that looks like alabaster. "The façade, the doors,

the windows, the pillars, are loaded with bas-reliefs, comprehending the most poetical subjects in Scripture history. Upwards of two thousand statues stand wherever there is room for their feet; and a hundred and four pinnacles, great and small, surround this extraordinary edifice." The artist and engraver have given the architectural details of this magnificent pile with surprising finish and minuteness. The writer's opinion on the subject, which would equally apply to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, betrays a singular though not an enviable taste:—"It is like a temple of pastry, such as we see in the confectioners' shops on Twelfth Night, which a fairy has converted, at the desire of some good little boy, into solid marble!"—'Verona,' engraved by Brandard, is a subject for an interesting picture; but the site has been injudiciously chosen. We only catch a glimpse of the house-tops, and that very indistinctly. A flat country (whether field, marsh, bog, or moor, the engraver has not defined) and a dismally aqueous sky, occupy more than two-thirds of this tasteless view. 'Sancti Giovanni e Paolo,' by Wilmore, 'the Dogano,' by Goodall, 'San Pietro de Castello,' by Wallis, 'Murano,' by Wallis, and 'Trent,' by Miller, are charming pictures, sweetly executed. Whether it be the peaceful lake or the turgid main Stanfield is equally happy in producing the scenic effect. In describing 'Landech,' in the Tyrol, and 'Feldkirch,' the one has been confounded with the other, both by the author and artist. 'Constance,' by Jorden, with its magnificent lake, is given in Stanfield's best manner. The silvery reflection of the water from the setting sun, is true to nature, and the engraver has not failed to produce the intended effect. The views of 'Schaffhausen,' by Wilmore, and 'Strasburg,' by Wallis, which conclude the series, are of the same character, though not so highly finished as that of 'Constance.'

The Literary Souvenir. Edited by Alaric A. Watts.

THE Literary Souvenir was amongst the earliest of the Annuals, and this is the eighth year of its publication. Mr. Watts has long been distinguished as a lyric poet, and an adept in the

lighter species of literature. Indeed we are not acquainted with any writer of the day who could be selected, as being better calculated for the editorship of an Annual, or one who is more intimately conversant with the *belles lettres* of modern literature. There is a depth of poetic feeling, told with a sweetness of expression, and simplicity of diction, which the poetasters of modern days attempt in vain. Intimately acquainted as he is with the Italian school of poesy, he appears to have successfully engrafted its sweetness and melody into his own,—thus adopting the useful maxim of Horace—

“ *Non satis est pulchra esse poemata,—
dulcia suntio.*”

The following are the opening lines from Mr. Watts's “ Sketches of Modern Poets,” which are expressed with poetic dignity and graceful ease.

“ WORDSWORTH.

HIGH-PRIEST of the Nine! Poet, Prophet,
and Sage, [thy page;
What deep lessons of wisdom are found in
Where the old and the young, sad and mirth-
ful, may find, [his mind;”
Each reflected in sunshine, some “ mood of
Where the simple may learn with kind feel-
ings to glow, [know!
And the wise may discover how little they
Whence the broken in spirit may drink
solace and balm,
And the tempest-tossed bosom be taught to
grow calm,” &c. &c.

It was Horace who first designated the race of poets as the “ *genus irri-
tabile vatum*;” and the axiom is fully confirmed by the temperament of Mr. Watts, who, in a long satirical squib entitled “ *The Conversazione*,” has plied his arrows with indiscriminate rage—

“ *Furor arma ministrat.*”

Not only is the poetaster or literary pretender assailed, but those also who are distinguished for respectability or talent in the circles in which they move; and the editor's consolation is, that “ if the general reader be amused, and the culprit amended, the leading aim of the author will have been achieved.” At the risk of hereafter receiving an arrow from Mr. Watts's quiver, we shall venture to affirm that it is not the duty of a public writer to *amuse* the general reader by wounding the feelings and assailing the characters of private individuals; nor are the *culprits* (as he urbanely designates

GENT. MAG. November, 1831.

the objects of his sarcasm) likely to be amended. On the contrary, we shall be greatly mistaken, if he does, not gather a hornet's nest about his ears, from which he will not readily extricate himself.

The following is a short extract: ex uno discere omnes.

“ What is a *Conversazione*?
List, and its picture shall be shown ye,
It is a print belittled room,
Where light is taught to mimic gloom;
As full as ever it can cram—
All heat, confusion, jabber, jam :
A bustling group of busy men,
Knights of the pencil and the pen ;—
Professors of all sorts of arts ;
Mustachio'd apes from foreign parts ;
With here and there a lady sitting,
Or through the lettered chaos fitting—
Lorn as a lover's maiden lay,
Or angel that has lost her way!
Where, ranged in order due, are seen
All sorts of beasts, unclean and clean,
Each specimen of Nature's work,
Jew, Christian, Atheist, Brahman, Turk;
With many a bird of kindred feather,
All huddled in the ark together!
Philosophers of vast pretence,
Without a grain of common sense ;
Anatomists of books and men,
Who cut and cut, and come again,
And Scientifics, full of learning,
With breeches so inured to burning,
So very incombustible,
They scarcely fear to go to h—ll;*
Critics of every rank and hue—
From him who aways the great review,
To them whose penny trumpets squeak
Their panegyrics once a week;
Poets of great and small regard—
From Hohenlinden's matchless bard, &c.

On the graphic department of the *Literary Souvenir*, we are not prepared to bestow unqualified praise. Such is now the public taste, and the high (perhaps unreasonable) expectations of criticism, introduced by the sparkling productions of the more costly *Annuals*, that we are apt to look with disparagement on every thing of a mediocre description, though at the commencement of the *Literary Souvenir* they might possibly have passed for gems of art. ‘ *The Tower of London*,’

* “ The worthy Chevalier Aldin has constructed a pair of asbestos breeches, which will enable him to take his seat upon a blazing fire without the slightest inconvenience! These, however, are only sported upon state occasions; he being content to exhibit at *Conversazioni* in merely a pair of gloves composed of the same material.”

engraved by Miller, from a painting by J. M. W. Turner, appears to be immersed in a shower of soap-suds! The peculiar style of this painter, of late, seems to be to finish off his picture with innumerable dabs of white paint, which he calls throwing in the reflection of light; and the present artist has thought proper to *improve* on Turner's monstrosities. 'Oberwesel on the Rhine,' engraved by Goodhall, from a drawing by Roberts, is a mass of lamp-black and chalk, though softness and delicacy have evidently been intended; but which the printer has mainly contributed to destroy. 'Vespers' is uninteresting in design, and scratchy in execution; it represents a woman soulless and drowsy, and ugly as she is drowsy. What connexion the accompanying 'Invocation to the Evening Star' has with the engraving, we are at a loss to conceive. 'Going to Mass,' by Portbury, from Johannot, is a mass of chalkiness; and as to the three figures, we cannot respond in unison with Miss Howitt's enthusiastic flattery—

"How beautiful are ye,
Age, youth, and infancy,
All, all are beautiful."

In some of the subjects there is much to admire. The talent of the painter, and the skill of the engraver, have jointly contributed to produce some delightful specimens of the graphic art. 'Allegra,' engraved by Ensom, from a painting by Chalon, which forms the frontispiece, is an enchanting figure delightfully executed. 'Numa and Egeria,' by Rolls, from H. Howard, is poetically conceived and classically designed. It may rank among the happiest efforts of the pencil and burin. The rest of the subjects are—'The Supper by the Fountain,' by Engleheart, from Stothard, a composition from Boccacio; 'the Marchioness of Salisbury,' by Ensom, from Sir T. Lawrence; 'Lady Jane Grey preparing for Execution,' by Mitchell, from Northcote; 'the Tarantella,' by Greatbatch, from Montvoisin; 'the Deveria Family,' by Sangster, from Deveria; and 'the Arrest,' by Cooke, from Johannot.

The New Year's Gift; and Juvenile Souvenir.
Edited by Mrs. Alaric Watts.

THIS is an evident imitation of the preceding; though adapted, as the

title expresses it, to the taste of Juvenile readers; and at the Christmas holidays, it will form a very pleasing and agreeable little present from parents, relatives, and governesses, to their young protégées. The articles are of an amusing, and sometimes of an instructive nature; particularly the 'Journey to Paris,' described in a letter from a little boy to his sister; 'the Castle of Capaccio,' 'the Children of Alsace,' 'the Cabinet of Curiosities,' &c.; with many pleasing poetical pieces, particularly by the fair editor and by her friend Miss Howitt, to whom the volume is dedicated.

The embellishments are eight in number; and considering the finished style in which they are executed, we are surprised at the cheapness of the volume. The first artists of the day have been employed; and they have not failed to do ample justice to their respective subjects. 'Little Red Riding Hood,' exquisitely engraved from a painting by the late Sir T. Lawrence, forms the frontispiece. 'The Orphans,' by Chevalier, from a painting by Scheffer; and 'the Roman Family,' by Engleheart, from Bouilly, are full of feeling and expression. Strength and delicacy are judiciously commingled to produce the desired effect. The other subjects are—'the Sleeping Child,' engraved by Greatbatch, from a painting by Johannot; 'the Grandfather's Nap,' by Greatbatch, from Scheffer; 'the Sailor's Widow,' by Engleheart, from Scheffer; 'Antwerp,' by Wallis, from D. Cox; and vignette title by Rolls, from J. P. Davis. In the 'View of Antwerp,' the artist, by aiming at extreme delicacy in the distant view, has produced a feebleness of effect, to which the printer himself, we apprehend, has not a little contributed.

The Winter's Wreath.

A BEAUTEOUS Wreath it is! fresh as the vernal bloom, and perennial as the evergreen that enlivens the eye even in the midst of Winter's snow! It assimilates to the gay parterre, bespangled with the choicest gifts of Flora and Pomona; and though styled a 'Winter's Wreath,' it displays the charms of a summer's garland redolent with sweets, where the roses of poesy and the lilies of prose, and the bright tulips of graphic art, all combine to delight the senses. The

Winter's Wreath is a provincial publication; and it is not unworthy the place of its birth. Both in art and literature talents of a superior order have been called into action; though the binding, we must acknowledge, is rather fragile, and even slovenly, when compared with its brethren. The embellishments, which are usually the chief objects of attraction in these Annuals, are mostly of a pleasing character. The following is an enumeration of the different subjects:—‘The Visionary,’ a portrait, engraved by F. Engleheart, from a painting by Liverseege; a picture full of pleasing melancholy. ‘The Highland Fortress of Lessing Cray,’ by Brandard, from a drawing by Martin; a fine and romantic view, most sweetly executed. ‘The Village Suitor's Welcome,’ by E. Smith, from Stothard; a pleasant rustic group; but the picture is too darkly shaded, and the engraving rather wiry, or scratchy, in some parts. ‘The Wreck,’ by Miller, from Williamson; a fine sea-storm view. ‘Allan the Piper of Mull,’ by H. Robinson, from E. Goodall. ‘Naples,’ by E. Goodall, from Linton; an exquisitely finished picture. ‘Abbeville,’ engraved by Freebairn, from D. Roberts; a laboured engraving, but feeble in some of the details. ‘The Vintage Dance,’ engraved by H. Robinson, from Platzer; a delightful group, finely pourtrayed. ‘Lago de Nemi - Roma,’ by Brandard, from A. Aglio, illustrator of the ‘Mexican Antiquities;’ an enchanting landscape. ‘The Reply of the Fountain,’ by R. Smith, from Leverseege; a perfect study from nature. ‘View near the Bavarian Alps,’ by R. Wallis, from G. Barrett.

Among the contributors to the Winter's Wreath, we observe the names of Mrs. Hemans, T. Roscoe, Archd. Wrangham, Coleridge, Bowring, Arch. Butler, &c. From the poetical department we select the following:

THE WATERFALL.

BY THE REV. DR. RAFFLES.

I love the roaring waterfall,
Within some deep romantic glen,
'Mid desert wilds, remote from all
The gay and busy haunts of men;
For its loud thunders sound to me,
Like voices from Eternity.

They tell of ages long gone by,
And beings that have pass'd away,

Who sought, perhaps, with curious eye,
These rocks where now I love to stray;
And thus its thunders sound to me,
Like voices from Eternity.

And from the past they seem to call
My spirit, to the realms beyond
The ruin that must soon befall
These scenes where grandeur sits enthron'd:

And thus its thunders sound to me
Like voices from Eternity.
For I am on a torrent borne,
That whirls me rapidly away,
From morn to eve,—from eve to morn,—
From month to month,—from day to day:

And all that live and breathe with me,
Are hurrying to Eternity!

This mighty cataract's thundering sound,
In louder thunders soon must die:
And all these rugged mountains round,
Uprooted, must in ruin lie:
But that dread hour will prove to me
The dawning of Eternity!

Eternity!—that vast unknown!
Who can that deep abyss explore?
Which swallows up the ages gone,
And rolls its billows evermore!
O, may I find that boundless sea,
A bright, a blest Eternity!

The Continental Annual, and Romantic Cabinet, for 1832. With Illustrations by S. Prout, Esq. F.S.A. Edited by W. Kennedy, Esq.

ON turning over the leaves of this elegant volume, and perceiving the exquisite finish of the engravings (an enumeration of which we gave in our last Number), and the beauty of the type, paper, and print, we cannot but feel considerable surprise at the very moderate price of the volume—being two-thirds the cost of the Landscape Annual, and not one-third that of the Picturesque Annual, though of the same size and appearance, but having a less number of plates. We sincerely hope that an extensive sale will make up for the moderation of price to the spirited proprietor. The engravings are all of an architectural character; and the details are very elaborately executed. The ‘Cathedral of Antwerp’ is a splendid specimen; the numerous pinnacles and minarets, one rising above another in all the pride of architectural richness, appear to be shooting into the clouds; though unfortunately there is a defect in the printing, the ink having failed in the lower part of the tower. The smoke

curling from the chimney of the adjoining edifice, is admirably true to nature. 'The Hotel de Ville at Brussels' is an interesting edifice, particularly at this period. The architectural perspective, and the distinctness of detail, are executed in Prout's best manner. The minute figures in the fore-ground are neatly grouped. The views in Ghent, Nuremberg, Metz, Rouen, Padua, &c. are equally pleasing. The 'City and Bridge of Dresden' is a charming perspective view, representing one of the finest bridges in the world. The reflection of light in the still water is nature itself. 'Rouen Cathedral,' and the 'Church of St. Pierre at Caen,' are fine specimens of the florid Gothic.

But while admiring these beautiful and exquisitely finished designs, we cannot but regret that there are no editorial notices to afford us the least information on the respective subjects. The letter-press consists altogether of romantic continental stories, very often of an inconsistent character, — the scenes of which sometimes happen to be connected with the subject of the accompanying embellishments. The literary department being of such a character ("wild and wonderful" as the editor terms it) as to preclude our making extracts, we shall content ourselves with an enumeration of the stories, which are more long than numerous: — The Fanatic, a tale of the Netherlands; the Wax Figure; the Cottager of Koswara, a Hungarian Legend; the Black Gate of Treves; Early Impressions; the Spy, a tale of the Siege of Dresden in 1813; the Vintner's Daughter; the Prima Donna; the Siege of Prague; the Conscript; and the Rose of Rouen.

The Private Correspondence of David Garrick with the most celebrated persons of his Time; now first published from the Originals, and illustrated with Notes and a New Biographical Memoir of Garrick. In 2 vols. Vol. I. pp. 660. 4to.

THE attraction of dramatic representation is pleasing excitement; and a desire of pleasing excitement is an appetite of the senses. The rudeness or refinement of the dramatic art, as to construction and sentiment, depends upon the barbarism or civilization of the people to whom it appertains; but the merit of the performer cannot be delineated by analysis, be-

cause it can be subject only to the eye and the ear; for though the object of vision may be rendered conspicuous by painting, and of audition by musical notation, yet the one only represents a single momentary act, and the other says nothing by score only, without the instruments. They who may have seen Garrick or Mrs. Siddons, speak in raptures, and justly so, of their respective merits, but they can give no copy by conversation or writing. In our judgment, therefore, we think it better, like Virgil, with his "pulcherrima Dido," not to discuss in detail the histrionic merits of Garrick, but to allow them that eulogium which has been universally admitted to be just. Garrick moreover, in addition to his professional talent, was a sprightly man of the world, and an able man of business. The correspondence before us has a reference to every point of view in which the character, habits, and manner of this Roscius could be seen; and the letters of some of his literary friends are those of the most general value. All are interesting to the philosopher, as indicative of the private characters of the Correspondents. Such is the impression at least made upon us, and such weaknesses and follies do these letters occasionally expose, that we hold it prudent, as a general rule, not to step out of the dry form of business-letters in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. We would by no means restrain youth, spinsters, and similar persons, from uttering nonsense, because it would be impossible to prevent their doing so, yet it should be conditioned, that such letters be never exhibited, and after a certain time be either honourably returned or destroyed.

Johnson appears twice among the Correspondents; here, as elsewhere, in thunder, being a Jupiter. But as we do not fear the fate of Semelc, we had rather that he should show himself in State. There was little true cordiality between him and Garrick. The first letter solicits Garrick's patronage of the Johnson-and-Steevens Shakespeare; and the second is a verbal criticism of Garrick's epitaph upon Hogarth, which has only one good thing in it, viz. pictured morals. But Garrick was not the person from whom success in such writings could be expected. As to other things, it is a curious fact, that Johnson, through

His censure of Shakspeare, in the celebrated Preface, was called in his day, “*the blasphemer Johnson.*” See p. 207.

Mr. J. Sharp, writing to Garrick in 1769, says,

“ If I had called, as I sometimes do, on Dr. Johnson, and showed him one of them, [certain letters] where he is mentioned as *one Johnson*, I should have risked perhaps the sneer of one of his ghastly smiles; Mr. Garrick may do it with better success.”—p. 334.

An odd commission this—to request vicarious interference, in conveying an unnecessary insult—to make Garrick a cat’s paw.

The following is a good hint to those who use borrowed books carelessly :

“ Steevens found the possessors of the old quartos very communicative to him: *not so Johnson*, who had a bad name for his slovenly treatment of borrowed books.”—p. 501.

Letters of this kind must be highly interesting to those surviving few who knew the parties. But the fatal eminence of the following person requires no such adjunct. Dr. J. Hoadly, speaking of a masquerade, says,

“ The great Dr. Dodd there, in jewels of silver, merely *I suppose* to look after his two youths, who are here under his care. I wish somebody had played two or three of his Magdalens upon him. It would have been a good and new character.”—p. 433.

The letters of this correspondent abound with elegant pleasantry. His character of that excellent fop, another *Dodd* (though both were *urokptai*, i. e. *players*), is pronounced by the masterly editor to be perfect. See p. 184.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Garrick, in 1756, Warburton gives the following opinion of new and old comedy :

“ The *petite pièce*, as the French call it, which Moliere invented, and you and Marivaux have much improved, by turning the satire from the singularities of the time to the vices of our nature, is, in my opinion, one of the most useful species of the drama. The Greeks lamented that the licentious abuse of the old comedy had deprived them of that manly species, and substituted, instead of an useful satire on public manners, the low amusement of an intriguing servant between an amorous son and an avaricious father, which was the constant subject of the new; and which modern manners have changed into a gallant & *bonnes fortunes*, be-

tween a young wife and an old husband. Those critics would have been pleased with an inventor like Moliere to have given them, in the *petite pièce*, the vigour of the old comedy joined to the politeness of the new.”—p. 74.

Warburton’s opinion of Dr. Young:

“ It is my custom when I have read a book, to give a character of it, while the thing is fresh in my mind, in the blank leaf, that I may not be betrayed by an ill memory to read a bad book twice. And I do it, because it is generally shorter, and always better done, in the words of some classic. So my character has the advantage of becoming a motto; which Addison, I think, called a charm against critics; but I use it to guard me against bad writers. I remember when I read Dr. Young’s ‘*Centaur*’ (you know the genius of the man), I gave my sentiments of the book and the author in the following words of Cicero: ‘*Qui nihil potest tranquille, nihil leniter, nihil partitè, definitè, distinctè, facetè, dicerè, is furere apud sanos, et quasi inter sobrios bacchari violentus videtur.*’”—p. 75.

In writing to Mr. Sturtz in 1769, relative to the drama and dramatists of France, Mr. Garrick thus gives his opinion of the French actress Madame Clairon, the heroine of the tragedy of “*Dido.*”

“ What shall I say to you, my dear friend, about the ‘*Clairon*? ’ Your dissection of her is as accurate as if you had opened her alive; she has every thing that art and a good understanding, with great natural spirit, can give her. But then I fear (and I only tell you my fears, and open my soul to you) the heart has none of those instantaneous feelings, that life-blood, that keen sensibility, that bursts at once from genius, and, like electrical fire, shoots through the veins, marrow, bones and all, of every spectator. Madame Clairon is so conscious and certain of what she can do, that she never, I believe, had the feelings of the instant come upon her unexpectedly: but I pronounce that the greatest strokes of genius have been unknown to the actor himself, till circumstances, and the warmth of the scene has sprung the mine as it were, as much to his own surprise, as that of the audience. Thus I make a great difference between a great genius and a good actor. The first will always realize the feelings of his character, and be transported beyond himself; while the other, with great powers, and good sense, will give great pleasure to an audience, but never

— “ *Pectus inaniter angit,*
Irritat, mulget, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magus. ”

“ I have with great freedom communicated my ideas of acting, but you must not

betray me, my good friend; the Clairon would never forgive me, though I called her an excellent actress, if I did not swear by all the gods that she was the greatest genius too. I never liked 'Dido,' though it bears a good character upon the French stage: there are good lines, and some little pathos; but what is that?—I am spoiled by Shakespeare, and I hope you are very near spoiled too."—p. 359.

We extract the following spirited remarks of Arthur Murphy, the elegant translator of Tacitus, in reply to Garrick, who had uncourteously charged him with being in *another interest*, when advertiring to a forthcoming comedy of Murphy's, entitled, "The Man does not know his own Mind," to which Garrick never returned an answer.

"With regard to my being in another interest now, I will account for it. I am in my own interest, and will endeavour to dispose of what pieces I write to the best advantages, or lock them up for ever; for I really am tired of being a day-labourer to

The *Visitation Sermon* of the Rev. EDWARD BICKERSTETH, will be valued by those of his own school. Police and education we account the most efficient counteragents of increase of crime. We say so, because we can triumphantly oppose the success of Scotch education to that of Wesleyan enthusiasm.

We have derived sincere pleasure from the Rev. PETER HALL's *Sermon, in behalf of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor*, because it is rational and ingenious without common place; and of course is edificatory.

The Rev. WM. SHEPHERD's *Family and Parochial Sermons*, studiously avoid ratiocination; but the author is not an inelegant panegyrist, and there are various passages of good poetical construction.

The Rev. MARCUS DODS on the *Incarnation of the Eternal Word*, is too Calvinistical for our agreement with him: and although he adduces with considerable ingenuity various arguments, yet those arguments *in se* beget new objections.

No moral person can object to the Rev. AUSTIN DICKINSON's "Call to professing Christians on Temperance." We are glad, however, that Mr. Dickinson limits his remarks to *ardent spirits*, for "Wine and Walnuts" are pleasant, and we hope innocent indulgences.

We have been amused with the *Scripture Prints for teaching Children the early bibli-*

add to other people's fortunes, which in all my other bargains with the managers of Drury-lane I have actually done, it being demonstrable that they have got at least about 400*l.* by my pieces, which had I transacted my business with due attention to myself, ought to have come in to my pocket. I shall, however, learn for the future to regard myself a little, and not be more generous than richer people; and it is upon this principle that I cannot think of offering the comedy, called 'The Man does not know his own Mind,' to the stage, till I can meet with managers who will be willing to let an author reap the profits of his industry."—p. 181.

We can only do in regard to this work, what auctioneers do with sales; advertise a few leading articles, and for the rest refer to the catalogue. *Many* things will be interesting to *many*. The Editor has most ably done his duty.

A finely executed portrait of Garrick, engraved by Worthington from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, forms the frontispiece of the volume.

cal history, and only hope that in a new edition, the Calvinistical parts (as in p. 155) will be omitted.

The *Homonymes Francais, or the French Homonymous Words*, by DOMINIQUE ALBERT, D.D. and Egerton Smith, is a useful book.

A *Familiar Treatise on the Human Eye*, is a very clever little book of advice to those who are compelled in consequence of any defect of sight to resort to the use of spectacles. Mr. West, the author, is undoubtedly a clever and considerative man.

We have received *Anti-Slavery Reporters* from May last. We are shocked at some instances of diabolical cruelty, and surprised at the temerity with which various persons solve a dilemma, that has puzzled the wisest; being ourselves of opinion that nobody knows how to arbitrate between litigant parties.

We must decline entering into the subject of the pamphlet, entitled, the *Result of the late Elections, and some of the consequences of Reform*. Why should we be obliged to buy a pig in a poke, and not wait till it is in a sty? If it be proverbial that *La Réforme n'a jamais raison la première fois*, why should we be premature? Why should we be asked to weigh things, when we have nothing to weigh them with but opinions? If fire and water choose to fight a duel, why are we to interfere at the risk of being burnt or drowned?

Mr. SWINDEN, in his "Attempt to prove that Lord Chatham was Junius," makes but

a case of strong suspicion, especially in his collations of the styles of that Nobleman and the political Satirist. It is plain, from p. 43, that Junius had an amanuensis (our author thinks Lady Chatham), and therefore somebody must have known the secret. If it should ultimately turn out, from the papers of the Duke of Buckingham, that Lord Chatham was the author, Mr. Swinden will have great praise for his sagacity. Certainly there is more reason from circumstances, for supposing that Lord Chatham was Junius, than any other author. There is a morbid personal feeling throughout Junius, which accords with the political disappointments of Lord Chatham.

A Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, by one of the Ushers of Westminster School, corrects very temperately certain misstatements concerning that excellent seminary, made in No. CV. of that critical journal, and adds judicious remarks in other respects.

There is good sense in the *Miser*, a poem, but the humorous is the best mode of

giving interest to such a subject. We greatly object to distortions like this in the following line, p. 41,
“ Gold, heap'd together just like manure spread.”

We are glad to see No. V. of the *Voice of Humanity*, because we know that cruelty to animals is a diabolism.

Wood's Bible Histories, Part I. for the use of Children, vindicates its claims to public approbation.

Le Traducteur, of M. MERLET, deserves our highest commendations.

The Spirit of Patriotism, is an energetic Poem.

Mr. MUDIE's first Lines of Zoology, for the use of the Young, is an excellent book of the school kind.

Mrs. MOODIE's Enthusiasm, and other Poems, give us agreeable opinions of her feelings and sentiments.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, which has long occupied the researches and studies of Mr. D'ISRAELI, is now preparing for the press. The history of Books only becomes interesting when it begins where the Bibliographer concludes; and the personal history of Authors is only valued as it acts on their literary characters. The founders of every dynasty of Authors, and the Revolutions which create distinct periods, are more particularly noticed, but these are rare; and the records of domestic Literature must perpetuate the ingenuity or the failures, of names less splendid and incidents less known. There are heroes among the Subalterns as well as the Generals. In this enlarged view, the history of Literature is that of the human understanding; while it indicates the progress, through all its vicissitudes, of the vernacular genius. And since Authors are among all the classes of society, it becomes the public and the private history of a people. Original papers, and other literary curiosities, whenever of an interesting nature, will be carefully preserved.

Part I. of *Anecdotes of William Hogarth*; written by Himself: with Essays on his Life and Genius, and Criticisms on his Works, selected from Walpole, Gilpin, Lamb, and others. To which are added Lists of his Paintings and Prints, with an account of their Variations. Embellished with 48 Plates, supplementary to those in the new edition of “Hogarth Moralized,” by Dr. Trusler. To be completed in Four Parts.

History of the Representation of England,

and of the Reform of its Abuses by the House of Commons itself, without the aid of Statute Law. By ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.

Observations made during a Twelve Years' Residence in a Mussulman's Family in India. By Mrs. MEER HASAN ALI.

No. I. of the *Edifices of Palladio*; consisting of Plans, Sections, and Elevations, with details of the most admired Buildings of Palladio, from Drawings and Measurements taken at Vicenza and Venice, by F. ARUNDALE.

The Life of Wyckliffe. By the Rev. C. W. LE BAS, M.A.; being the first Number of the Theological Library.

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford. By the Rev. Dr. BURTON, Regius Professor of Divinity.

The Testimony of History to the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity. By the Rev. GEORGE STANLFY FABER, B.D. In 2 vols.

Luther's Table-Talk; consisting of Select Passages from the Familiar Conversations of Martin Luther. 1 vol. 12mo.

Select Essays on various Topics, religious and moral. By HENRY BELFRAGE, D.D.

Evening Exercises for the Closet for every Day in the Year. By the Rev. WILLIAM JAY. In 2 vols. 8vo.

Sermons, by the Rev. DR. ARNOLD, of Rugby.

A Second Number of *Minstrel Melodies*, to be entitled “Songs of the Sea-side,” from the pen of Mr. HENRY BRANDRETH. Also, a second edition of No. I.

Conversations Lexicon, of the Arts, Sciences, Literature, Biography, History,

and Politics; brought down to the present time. On the basis of the American Translation, from the seventh German edition; with such alterations and improvements as to adapt it to the taste of the British public.

Europe in 1830-1; or the Romance of Present Times; being a Series of Tales, comprising the History of the late Revolution on the Continent.

No. I. of the Temperance Herald.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 17. This Society held its first meeting, after the summer vacation, J. W. Lubbock, Esq. V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair. Two papers were read, the first on the theory of the Moon, by Mr. Lubbock; and the second on the Placenta, by Dr. R. Lee, illustrated by beautiful drawings by Perry. A numerous list of presents was reported, together with a resolution that elections should take place only on the first meeting in every second month of the session.

Nov. 24. Mr. Lubbock in the chair. The following papers were read: Facts adduced in refutation of the female or ornithorynchus paradoxus having mammae, by Sir Everard Home, Bart. M.D. F.R.S.; on the inequality of long periods in the motion of the Earth and Venus, by Geo. Biddell Airy, M.A.; and Experimental Researches in Electricity, by Michael Faraday, Esq. F.R.S. treating chiefly on the theory of magnetism of Berzelius.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 14. The first meeting for the season of the Royal Geographical Society took place, the President, Viscount Goderich, in the chair. The room was very much crowded to witness the presentation of his Majesty's first premium of fifty guineas, placed at the disposal of the Society, to Richard Lander, for his discovery of the termination of the Niger, or Quorra, in the sea. After the Secretary, Captain Macconnochie, had read a long paper, by Col. Leach, on the very interesting question, "Is the Quorra the Niger of Antiquity?" the noble Chairman stated that the meeting had been made special for two specific objects, both of great importance to the general purposes of civilization, but more particularly to this Nation. The first was to present on this, the first occasion on which the Society had to dispose of the bounty of his gracious Majesty, the prize to an individual, certainly the most enterprising of those men who had their names recorded in the annals of geographical discovery. He felt convinced all who heard him would agree that the first reward placed at the disposal of this Society by their gracious Sovereign, could not be more appropriately disposed of, than by conferring it on an individual whose talents, courage, and enterprize had achieved so much

for the advancement of science. His Lordship then presented Lander, who rose for the purpose from his seat at the noble Chairman's right hand, with the first premium. The latter, in a few words, returned his acknowledgments, and expressed his deep gratitude. The second proposition was to incorporate the African Association with the Society, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

The following Courses of Lectures are announced for the ensuing season: 1. "On Chemistry and its application to the Arts and Manufactures," by John Hemming, esq. 2. "On Zoology," by James Rennie, Esq. 3. "On the Animal Economy, with reference to the preservation of Health, and the Extension of Life," by T. Southwood Smith, M.D. 4. "On Dramatic Poetry," by Sheridan Knowles, Esq. 5. "On the Philosophy of Final Causes," by Edmund John Clark, M.D. 6. "On Music," by Thomas Adams, Esq.

HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this Society, for the Session, was held on Friday, the 4th of Nov. in their new lecture-room, Public Buildings, Jarratt-street. The seats are arranged amphitheatrically, and at the table, in the centre, accommodation is provided for the exhibition of specimens, with places for the President, Lecturer, &c. Several presents were announced; amongst them a beautiful model of a vessel (made by an ingenious workman named Brown), from Mr. W. H. Dikes; some insects, &c. from Van Diemen's Land, by Mr. T. W. Gleadow; and a valuable collection of Swedish plants. The President, Charles Frost, Esq. then vacated the chair, (which was taken by Mr. Fielding,) and proceeded to read a paper on "Public Spirit;" after which an interesting discussion ensued.—On the 19th, Dr. Alderson read a paper "On some of the Properties of Elastic Cords and Laminæ." The following is a list of forthcoming papers, intended to be read during the present Session: Dec. 3. Account of Experiments on the Blood of Man, with a Description of the Respiratory Organs of Animals; by Mr. Lyon.—Dec. 17. On the present Systems of Musical Education; by Mr. Cummins.—Jan. 7. On Humour; by Mr. E. Buckton.—Jan. 21. On Disinfecting Agents; by Dr. Longstaff.—Feb. 4. A few Remarks upon Systems in Natural History; by Mr. Thompson.—Feb. 18. The Influence of Manufactures and Commerce upon Agriculture; by Professor Pryme.—Mar. 4. Nature of Sound, and the Structure and Functions of the Ear; Mr. Gordon.—Mar. 25. On some of the Geological Features of the North of Lincolnshire; by Mr. Dikes.—April 8. On the Proceedings against

the Knights Templars, upon the Abolition of the Order in 1811; and on the Idol Barphomet; by Mr. W. Bell.—April 22. On the Utility of Science in Agricultural Pursuits; by Mr. W. Stickney.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Seatonian Prize, for the best poem on "David playing the Harp before Saul," has been awarded to the Rev. T. E. Hankinson, M.A. of Corpus Christi College; and the successful poem is, in the opinion of the Examiners, of such merit as to entitle its author to receive 100*l.*

The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay in the ensuing year, is "The Intent and Use of the Gift of Tongues in the Christian Dispensation."

CHOLERA MORBUS.

If we look closely into the history of any class of natural phenomena, we shall find that they are subject to that seeming principle of infinite variety which pervades the whole of nature; fossils, plants, animals, and men, are all diversified in their orders, genera, species, and lusus. The morbid changes which living bodies undergo in the progress of disease and dissolution are not exempt from this apparent law of diversification; and among the latter, the sportive varieties of epidemic complaints afford some of the most curious examples. Many of them have short periods of recurrence, as the plague in Turkey, or the small pox and measles almost everywhere, while others, like bodies revolving in eccentric orbits, recur after a long lapse of time, and are then only recognised as known complaints, by some fortuitous comparison of their symptoms, with the recorded histories of similar disorders. Of this kind is the Cholera, which has of late years resumed its sway in Asia, and has at length reached Europe.

Though the contagious diseases which have from time to time ravaged Europe have usually come from the East, none of them ever presented such a strange capriciousness in its course as the Cholera; and, undoubtedly, the history of its progress since August 1817, when it first appeared near Calcutta, to the present moment, is a curious and interesting study, even to unprofessional men. In one year it crossed the vast region of Hindostan, travelling in two lines, with more or less rapidity, according to circumstances; it arrived at Bombay in August 1818, and at Madras in October of the same year. Afterwards, pursuing its course towards the South, it arrived at Ceylon in 1819; and in the same and the two following years it spread itself through Eastern Asia, and the islands of the Indian Ocean. Its first step towards Europe was crossing the sea from Bengal to Muscat, where it appeared in 1821, with such virulence that the living did not trouble themselves to bury the dead, but,

GENT. MAG. November, 1831.

sewing the bodies up in a mat, they turned them adrift in the harbour. From Muscat it travelled to Persia and Bassora; and from the latter city directed its course towards Syria, where it arrived in 1823, and then seemed to threaten Europe. However, by one of those incomprehensible changes so common with the Cholera, its onward course there stopped; it disappeared completely in Turkey, where no precautions had been taken to prevent its propagation, while it struck off in another direction towards the North; and, after ravaging for some years Persia and the Russian territories South of the Caucasus, it crossed those mountains in 1830, and appeared in Astracan and the neighbouring provinces, where, for seven years, they had taken the most anxious precautions to prevent its approach. From Astracan it spread through Russia, following, with astonishing rapidity, the course of the Volga; and, after ravaging Poland, Austria, and Prussia, it has now appeared on the coast of the German Ocean, and the North of England, threatening central and southern Europe.

It appears, from official Reports, that, from the 18th of June to the 18th October, the Cholera had appeared in 2,962 places, where the total number of persons attacked was 335,711. Of these, 150,020 had recovered; 151,784 had died; and 32,957 still remained under medical treatment. The disorder had ceased in 1001 places; and had appeared in 125 other places. At Cairo and Alexandria it had carried off 30,000 Egyptians in twenty-four days.

Whether the Cholera is really contagious by personal proximity, or whether it is solely the result of atmospheric miasma passing from one place to another independently of human agency, or whether the disorder now existing at Sunderland be the real Indian Cholera, — are questions which (among so many conflicting opinions professionally and scientifically given) we feel ourselves incompetent to answer:

"Non nostrum tantas compondere litas."

The disorder at Sunderland is generally believed to be the Continental Cholera in a modified shape; and the Government, and different Boards of Health, have taken measures accordingly to prevent its extension. The Sunderland Doctors, who have published their opinions on the subject, appear to contradict one another; so that it is impossible to form a correct inference from their reports. For instance, Dr. Brown says,

the cases of Cholera which have occurred in Sunderland arise from the product of our own soil, and entirely amongst ourselves." Mr. Ferguson says, that "he believes we are now in a more healthy state, with the exception of an English epidemic Cholera, than we are generally at this season of the year." Mr. Gregory thinks that there is no "contagious Cholera" whatever in Sunderland. Mr. Mordey says, that "to

call it Asiatic Cholera is a farce." Mr. Cook thinks, that "there is no infectious disease in Sunderland, but a serious disease." Mr. Penman says, that "the Cholera which is now in the town has the same symptoms as that which appeared in foreign countries, and is infectious."—At a meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, when the subject for discussion was, whether Cholera was contagious or non-contagious? the non-contagionists were triumphantly victorious. Among them were those who had seen the disease both in India and Poland. At a recent lecture on Cholera delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, Sir A. Carlisle contended for its contagiousness; but argued that it might be effectually counteracted by ventilation, cleanliness, wholesome diet, and temperate living; and the different Boards of Health have issued instructions to that effect. The Medical periodical works are also divided in opinion, as to the contagiousness of Cholera. The "*Lancet*" strongly opposes the doctrine, in a series of elaborate reasoning. The "*London Medical Gazette*" supports the doctrine of contagion by the following arguments:

"There are three modes in which disease may pervade a district—it may be endemic, epidemic, or contagious. Now if we apply the characters of the two former to Cholera, they will not be found sufficient to explain its phenomena; or rather, they will appear manifestly to be inconsistent with them. The extent to which Cholera has spread, and the diversity of the localities which it has occupied, at once set at rest the idea of its being what is usually understood by endemic; and there remains only that we should choose between the two latter. Diseases which are epidemic, without being contagious, break out in distant places, either simultaneously, or travel with a rapidity, and in a manner, that defies all calculation; Cholera travels slowly and progressively. Epidemics march on the winds, and cannot be arrested; the progress of Cholera has repeatedly been stopped. Epidemics generally prevail in tracts of country analogous as regards humidity, temperature, soil, elevation, or some other obvious similitude; Cholera has exerted its dominion alike in the marshy jungles of Hindostan and the arid plains of Persia—the burning sands of Arabia, and the snow-bound provinces of Moscow. Epidemics, unaided by contagion, prevail for a time and disappear; Cholera, like small-pox, scarlatina, and other undeniably contagious maladies, has never wholly left any country it once has visited; it still lingers in Bengal, where it commenced, and, in fact, wherever it has laid its envenomed hand, though it may occasionally relax its grasp, it still retains its hold. These considerations render it, *prima facie*, improbable that Cholera should be merely epidemic."

"On the subject of Cholera innumerable

pamphlets have appeared; some of them contending for its contagiousness; but the majority attributing it to atmospheric influence, and not personally infectious. On the Continent these brochures have been extensively prolific; in Germany alone there have been nearly 500; not one of which, it is said, has recommended a specific remedy. Among the number of pamphlets on the subject now lying on our table, we observe one in particular from the pen of our scientific correspondent Dr. Forster, whose talents have frequently been employed on the subject of Epidemic Diseases. He is a staunch non-contagionist,—attributing this disorder to the influence of atmospheric malaria, and other physical concomitants; and his arguments in general seem very forcible, and often ingenious. We cannot, however, always assent to his positions or inferences; particularly as regards the phenomena of comets, earthquakes, volcanoes, meteors, &c. having a physical connection with epidemic diseases, although they may be frequently coincident attendants.

One thing with regard to epidemics (observes Dr. Forster in his treatise) ought to be particularly noticed, as pointing out a sort of progressive malignity in the infecting air; it will be found that epidemics of the milder sorts precede, follow in the train of, and also circumvade the central pestilence; thus after there have been various fevers in any given place, at length a more decided pestilence comes, and in its outskirts again the lesser epidemics prevail. During the late central fever at Gibraltar, other places in its vicinity, on the Continent, were afflicted with slighter epidemics; and on the present occasion, while the more severe symptoms of Cholera Morbus were successively afflicting Russia, Poland, and Prussia, its epitome appeared in France, Germany, and England, in the form of bilious diarrhoea.

Dr. Forster then advances the following propositions: "1. That epidemics, of whatever character, including the plague itself, were the offspring of an unhealthy state of the prevailing air, and resulted from a derangement, more or less general, of the atmosphere which surrounds the earth. 2. That this state of the atmosphere manifested itself in unusual and rapid changes of heat and cold, in unwonted meteors, whirlwinds, waterspouts, storms, dark vapours filling the air, fogs of unusual extent and density, and, in short, all those phenomena which we call atmospheric. 3. That, during these peculiar states of the atmosphere, certain tribes of reptiles and insects frequently overspread and desolate large tracts of country, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the Continent, and also in America. 4. That terrestrial commotions accompanied these vicissitudes, particularly volcanoes, earthquakes, the overflowing of rivers and torrents from mountains, and other signs

that the changes in our globe, which geology proves to be always going on, are taking place with an unusual degree of activity and force. 5. That the epidemics which take place, apparently in consequence of, or which at least accompany, such changes, assume a diversity of character and symptoms at different times, wholly inexplicable, but which proves, notwithstanding the variety of predisposing causes, that the specific stimulant itself is very various on different occasions. 6. That all the disorders thus excited pursue a course wholly incapable of being arrested by any sanitary regulations; but that, at the same time, large cities are more frequently attacked than small country places: where the infectious power of the air being augmented by the exhalations from the bodies of the patients, those who come into closer proximity or contact with them, are the most likely to take the disorder; and this circumstance gives the idea of *contagion*."

The variety observable in different epidemics is so great that many persons have ascribed them to different species of invisible insects, each kind having an appetency for some particular part of the body; so that on one occasion the air shall be infested with a moving phalanx of animalculæ which seeks the gall, or liver, and produces Cholera; while on another occasion our diminutive enemy, being of another sort, attacks the skin, in which it makes nests, occasioning pustules and eruptive epidemics. These insects might move in large bodies in the air, taking a particular course, either with or against the wind, according to their respective natures; and then, when they settled on predisposed lunar bodies, the progressive symptoms of the disorders occasioned, might correspond to the three or more progressive states of infant existence—the larva, the grub, and the fly! This notion, fanciful as it may seem, is not without its analogical probability; for, in those insects which are visible, and which occasionally infest our gardens, our flocks, and even our own persons, we find that large bodies of them come with a change of wind or weather, and on another change die or disappear.

On looking historically at the progress of epidemic diseases, we shall find, without ascending to more distant periods, that the city of Rome, probably from its dense population, has been remarkable for its numerous and malignant epidemics; and the Campagna di Roma still continues the frequent seat of terrible influenzas and fevers, particularly towards the close of the summer. In the 12th book of Livy is a most vivid description of a pestilence that began among cattle in U. C. 576, which soon extended to men: "Febris seemed to trample every thing before her, even bulls, dogs, and all sorts of domestic animals: the highways were strewed with dead carcasses so offensive that the vultures

left them untouched to decay, and Libitina being overdone with unwonted labours, and unequal to her office, the air, itself in a state of pestilence already, was still further loaded with the stench of disorganizing mortality. Numerous birds left the suburbs of Rome during this plague, as they had formerly done during those of Athens.

In the reign of Nero, some say the year 69, a pestilence broke out at Rome, which suddenly carried off above 60,000 persons. Tacitus says the houses were full of dead bodies; an earthquake destroyed Hierapolis at the same time; and Seneca relates that a vapour arose which in one place in Italy stifled 600 sheep. The Roman writers who commented on this plague said nothing of contagion, a doctrine then disbelieved, but made the remark that it was surprising no particular atmospheric meteors had been noticed; which was declared as an exception to the general rule.

The plague recurred in Italy in the reign of Vespasian, and was accompanied by a prodigious drought and an eruption of Vesuvius. But the large, membranous plague was first observed at ~~Beris~~ Beris, in 289: it soon after visited Turkey, and has recurred there ever since at no very long periods. The pestilence of that dreadful period, which began about A. D. 169, was characterised by a loathsome gangrene of the feet.

The pestilence which carried off Pope Pelagius about A. D. 590, was marked by a tendency to disturb the brain, and to make the patient see phantoms of hideous shapes, as Procopius and Evagrius relate. This epidemic was sudden and universal. A long period of near half a century followed, in which various epidemics of various degrees of malignity infested almost every part of Europe, accompanied at times by extraordinary visitations of locusts, and other insects. It is asserted by Echard that St. Gregory instituted a procession at Rome at this time in consequence of the plague, and that during its solemn progress upwards of 80 of the persons composing it fell down dead in the streets. According to Paulus Diaconus, and others, this plague in some countries produced death with great rapidity, often on the first attack. In some persons sneezing was immediately followed by death, which gave rise to the custom of saying "God bless you," when one sneezed.

In the year 717, the plague destroyed 300,000 persons at Constantinople only; it returned in 725 with a remarkable vapour from the sea.

The pestilence of 810 fell chiefly on animals, and the loss of cattle in France was immense.

In 1230 so destructive a blight occurred in vegetation that 20,000 people died of famine; during which a plague raged in Italy.

The great epidemic plague in the reign of Edward III. broke out almost simultaneously

all over Europe, in a manner which would defeat every attempt to explain it by contagion; while proofs of its atmospheric origin may be drawn, from its having been preceded by small earthquakes in various places, a great plague of insects in China, and other unusual things. In the circumference of those cities which experienced the full force of the disorder, slighter epidemics are recorded; and what is more remarkable, while the pestilence was carrying off 50,000 persons in London, nearly as many at Norwich, 100,000 at Venice, 90,000 at Florence, and in Spain 20,000; while, in short, all the warmer parts of Asia and Africa were also scourged by the plague, the N. E. of Europe was afflicted with *Cholera Morbus*, which, from the symptoms well known of a dark skin from venous stagnation, was called in Denmark the *Sorte Diod*, or Black Death. An epizootic followed in its train, and among numberless disorders of animals, immense shoals of dead fishes were cast on the shores of Europe, all of which had specific blotches or sores on them, proving that the pestiferous quality of the air had affected the waters of the deep. With regard to the origin of this general pestilence, it is impossible to ascribe it to contagion, for it was sporadic nearly all over the world at once; and Muratoni, Pistorius, and all the writers thereon, but particularly Boccaccio, in his animated *Descrizione della Peste di Firenze*, rightly ascribe this pestilence to the state of the air. Petrarch says, that few escaped it. Women in child-bed were particularly singled out. Laura, the favourite of the poet, is said to have died of the epidemic which prevailed at that time.

In 1373, insanity visited the people as an epidemic; *no one could call this contagious; and yet it spread as disorders do which are vulgarly called infectious.* This epidemic determined the blood in such violence to the brain as to occasion the delirium often ending in madness.

In 1483, first appeared the celebrated epidemic, called the *Sudor Anglicus*, or Sweating Sickness, which carried off great numbers from time to time. This disorder attacked those who fed well, and were in high health. About the same time the plague changed its character, according to authors; and it is said to have resumed its former character a century afterwards. Scotchmen escaped the sweating sickness from their more prudent way of feeding. It recurred, says Webster, in 1506, 1528, and 1551. Another epidemic soon broke out in England called the Falling Sickness, a kind of epilepsy.

In 1545, the symptoms of the epidemic were very peculiar, and caused it to be called the *Troup Gallant*. Charles Duke of Orleans, died of it in a religious house at Abbeville.

In 1548, a pestilence, whose symptoms were indescribably loathsome, suddenly pre-

vailed all over Saxony. Between 1557 and 1570 sore throat, cough, quinsy, and spotted fever, all appeared in succession as epidemics, and all fatally so!

In 1610 there was a general influenza; a fiery arch seen in Hungary is recorded, similar to some of those large arcs of light which preceded the introduction of the present *Cholera Morbus* into Europe, and of which is recorded one of prodigious size and grandeur, which stretched across Europe from West to East, 29th September 1828.

In 1665 came the memorable epidemic, called the Great Plague of London. The previous winter had been severe and unhealthy, and various epidemics had prevailed all over Europe, when in June the plague appeared in London. It was found to have broken out in many parts of Europe at once, during the two preceding years. This plague threatened, after a temporary suspension, to return with its former violence in 1666, but it was apparently soon put a stop to, by the fire of London, of September 2d of that year, which might act two ways; firstly, on the exciting cause, by purifying the air, and secondly, on the predisponent, by its local effects on the city, almost desolated and in ruins.

Early in 1740 set in the celebrated long frost which lasted till March. The hooping cough, spotted fever, and small pox, raged in succession till the end of 1741. Ireland lost 80,000 persons by famine and by dysentery. Don Ulloa says, that the Black Vomit, as it was called, was first observed in Guayaquil this year.

In the summer of 1780 occurred the extraordinary epidemic called the *Breakebone Fever* in America, and during its prevalence Europe suffered from great vicissitudes of weather.

In 1795, and during the scarcity of bread in Europe, a species of *headache with vertigo* became epidemic in America. Neither bleeding, opiates, nor aperients, had effect on it. The next year Cholera occurred in America, but it attacked only children!

The spring of 1829, when the present epidemic period may be said to have been commencing, was remarkably unhealthy; the mortality in some countries was prodigious: and the cold of the summer, in parts of Europe, as extraordinary. The winter of 1829-30, which followed, was one of unusual severity all over the world: even in the South of Spain, and in Africa snow lay on the ground, and in most parts of Europe covered it, from November 1829 to the end of February 1830. The *Cholera Morbus* then broke away from India, and began its deadly course towards Europe, but did not arrive in Russia till last spring. The plague, however, broke out at Jassy, and in Moldavia severe illness prevailed. During the present year, the *Cholera Morbus* has been making a certain progress, while

milder sorts of epidemics have either been its precursors, have followed in its train, or have appeared in its outskirts! In England and France, for example, we have had the *grippe*, the epidemic cough of July last, and the affection of the bowels of August and September. Other and various epidemics are spoken of in other places in Europe and Asia.

The Cholera Morbus of the North of Europe, says the official Report of Drs. Barry and Russell, to which the Russian peasants have given the name of “*chorznaa colza*,” or *black illness*, like most other diseases, is accompanied by a set of symptoms which may be termed preliminary; by another set which strongly mark the disease in its first, cold, or collapsed stage: and by a third set, which characterise the second stage, that of reaction, heat, and fever. This singular malady is only cognizable with certainty during its blue, or cold period. After reaction has been established, it cannot be distinguished from an ordinary continued fever, except by the shortness and fatality of its course. It seems that, on an average, out of 272 cases, 108 died and 164 were cured.

ADVERSARIA.

The familiar word of endearment, *cuddle*, seems to be derived from the Welsh *cuddl*, affection, *cuddawl*, affectionate. So *hus* probably comes from the Welsh *cas*, which means the same.

La Croye, in his *Histoire du Christianisme d'Arménie*, p. 329, remarks, that the name of Deiocts, the first king of the Medes, answers exactly to the Armenian word *Dzavak*, which means guardian or fosterer. (May one not add a conjecture that the *Deioces* of Herodotus assumed this appellation, when he became king, since it corresponds so closely with the character he personated?) The name of *Astyages*, which in Armenian is pronounced *Ast-vader*, has the signification of God. La Croye also derives the word *Satrap* from *Satra*, which means the great king. (But Sir John Malcolm deduces it from the Persian *Chana*, an umbrella, which is a mark of nobility in that country, being carried before the grandees). The Chaldee words *Phartam*, noble (*Esther*, i. 8, et al.), *Phatgam*, a royal decree (*Ezra* iv. 17, et al.) and others which occur in those two books, are still found in the Armenian tongue. He considers the greatest changes that have happened to Armenia, to have resulted from their connection with the Latins in the time of the Crusades.

In a period of three hundred years, there was but one American entrusted by the Spanish government with the vice royalty of Mexico. This person was Juan de Acuna, Marquis of Casa Fuerte, who administered

the lieutenancy with ability and disinterestedness, from the short period of 1722-1724.

The celebrated sentence of St. Augustine, *Credo quia impossibile est* (I believe it because it is impossible), seems to have been greatly misrepresented. Its true meaning probably is, that the doctrine he refers to is above being accounted for by human reason, and therefore is a matter of faith, and can be received in no other way.

Julian the Apostate constantly terms Christ the *son of Mary*, in his invective against Christianity. This expression is a strong inferential testimony to the divinity of Christ, as he would have said *Son of Joseph* if his miraculous birth were not a leading tenet of the early Christians. Another such passage occurs in a poem of the British bard Golydhan, in the eighth century. Now it is remarkable, that among the Welsh the male is always styled son of his father, as *Jevan ap Iolo*, or John son of Edward, and *Marged arch Elen*, or Margaret daughter of Ellen. So that *Son of Mary* is a solecism in Welsh, and could only have been used in an extraordinary case.

CYDWELLI.

FINE ARTS.

In pursuance of the repairs at the Holy Trinity church, Hull, the tracery of the great east window has been restored, and it will be filled with stained glass. In order to effect this improvement, it became necessary to remove a very large painting, which occupied the whole of the back of the altar, and obscured a part of the window. The design was the Last Supper, and it was executed by Parmentier, an artist of some celebrity at the beginning of the last century; but, from an accumulation of dirt and bad varnish, it presented so dingy an appearance, that it was thought its loss would never be regretted. Moreover, it was found to have been painted upon stucco. However, J. R. Pease, Esq. of Heslewood House, having obtained permission to rescue what portion he could from destruction, succeeded in removing nearly the whole of the picture, measuring about 16 feet by 10, and having had it cleaned, was gratified by its proving, when the dirt of a century was thoroughly removed, a very handsome and brilliant piece. He has since presented it to the neighbouring church of Hesle. On reference to the old church books, it was found that Parmentier was paid fifty pounds for this performance on the 14th of May, 1712. Walpole says his best work was a staircase at Worksop.

Part xi. of Sir W. GELL's *Pompeiana*, contains ten highly-finished engravings of interesting subjects. The liberal publishers having resolved that the work shall not exceed

the proposed number of parts, the twelfth and last portion will contain double the usual number of plates and letter-press at the same price.

Since our last notice of *The English School*, we have received Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23, of that very cheap and elegant little guide to the merits of our modern artists. Among the four and twenty plates they contain are, Wilkie's picture of *Blindman's-buff*, admi-

rably preserving the expression of countenances, although on so small a scale; four of Barry's talented pictures at the Society of Arts; and, of the bijouterie of painting, Reynolds's *Venus*, Owen's *Cupid*, and many others which may be continually contemplated with undiminished pleasure. Of statuary, we have here Flaxman's *bas-reliefs* of the Ancient Drama, and Chantrey's fine statue of General *Gillespie* in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 17. At the first meeting for the season, Thomas Amyot, Esq. Treas. in the chair, Mr. Chapman Milner exhibited some Roman remains, consisting of part of a very large earthen vessel, a copper coin of Domitian, a hatchet, a gilt steelyard, &c. found with a large stone coffin and a skeleton, near Ware in Hertfordshire.

Mr. Stark communicated an account of the lordship of Thonock, in the parish of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and an encampment there, presumed to be Danish. It is conjectured that Sweny King of Denmark, who died in Lincolnshire, was interred in one of the neighbouring tumuli.

Nov. 24. H. Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the Chair. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Richard Almack, Esq. of Long Melford, Suffolk; the Rev. Bulkeley Baudinell, D.D. Keeper of the Bodleian Library in the University of Oxford; and the Rev. Charles Longley, D. D. Head Master of Harrow School.

Nicholas Carlile, Esq. Sec. presented a drawing of a Roman altar recently found.

Francis Palgrave, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. communicated a dissertation on Cædmon, the Anglo-Saxon versifier of the Holy Scriptures. His name is dissimilar to any in use among the Anglo-Saxons, but closely resembles the word with which the first chapter of Genesis commences in the Chaldaean version. It is therefore presumed, that the name may have been given to the poet as an honourable appellation, in consequence of his great work; or else, as the same word also signifies from the East, or Oriental, it may have been applied to him from having visited that part of the world.

A portion was also read of an interesting memoir on Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and his conduct regarding Elizabeth Barking, the prophesying Maid of Kent, by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Clarkson's concluding lecture at Stanmore, the series of which was noticed in p. 266, embraces the subject of Egyptian Hi-

roglyphics. The Demotic, or common written character of Egypt, had been deciphered by Akerblad, and might be translated. It had been shewn to be alphabetical by the same sure tests of decyphering, as had lately proved the Persepolitan arrow-headed characters (associated with the name of Xerxes in phonetic symbols at Thebes), to constitute an alphabet.* Mr. C. stated, that the hieroglyphical language consisted of three divisions;—1. ANAGLYPHICAL; which was a species of improved picture-writing, shrouding religious rites, records, and mysteries, under compound symbols beautifully combined. It was this branch of the language which, illustrated by the cycles of astronomical chronology, contained the most extraordinary corroborations of the Book of Genesis;—2. IDEOLOGICAL; constructed of pure hieroglyphics, representing ideas by characters imitative (*i. e.* resembling the object), or figurative (*i. e.* describing it by an emblem);—and 3. PHONETIC; designating proper names by characters representing sounds. The last revealed the step from symbolical to alphabetic writing. The lecture detailed the various stages of the progress of language in ascending to this point—from the first records scratched on trees and rocks by the American savages, to the picture-writing of the demi-civilized Mexican, and from that to the perfect hieroglyphics of the ancient people of Palanque-Tulteques, as they may be called in default of knowing their real designation, though probably coeval with the Pharaohs. Mr. C. compared these Tultecan hieroglyphics with the Chinese and Egyptian, demonstrating by numerous illustrations, that the same process of analysis and synthesis was resorted to by the framers of the three systems of hieroglyphics (Egyptian, Chinese, and Tultecan), in forming compound words, primitives, derivatives, and grammatical *affixes* and *postfixes*, as Horne Tooke employs in dissecting the elements of the English

* A German professor of decyphering is now engaged in translating all the three orders of cuneiform inscriptions.

language. This fact would go far to solve the noted problem of the feasibility of a universal character and language; and Mr. C. expresses his conviction that any body of literati might readily construct such a language, taking the theory of the Egyptian and Chinese systems for the basis, and erecting on it a structure, in conformity, as to general arrangement and individual combination, with our improved science and philosophy.

Among the numerous illustrations he brought forward to throw a light on the march of language, from its first rude expedients towards this its possibly future consummation, was a curious specimen of Mexican picture-writing, representing the arrival of Cortes (a portrait), and the transfer of the throne of Montezuma to the Spanish monarch.

The Lecturer next proceeded to shew the absolute necessity by which the framers of an Ideological expressive of *ideas* merely, were compelled to resort to phonetic characters expressing sound merely. The Chinese had been driven to employ this expedient from times immemorial. The Palancians of Central America had employed it, as was evident from the tablets placed over the heads of their deities and heroes, like those of Egypt. The Hebrew alphabet consisted of Phonetic symbols, strikingly similar to the Egyptian, as well as of alphabetic characters. Even the semi-barbarous Mexicans depicted names phonetically, curiously proceeding on the principles of heraldry—which designates the *Lyons* by a *lion*; *Lucies* by a *pike* (*lucu*); the *Bullers* and *Metcalfs* by a *bull* and *a calf*; the *Mount-eagles* by an *eagle*; the *Faxes* by a *fox*; the *Lockharts* by a *hart* and *padlock*. The Mexicans painted similar crests over the helmets or heads of the persons they wished to designate by name; and Mr. Clarkson shewed, by copies of extant paintings in Egyptian tombs and temples, that the Egyptians, in the infancy of the Phonetic alphabet, resorted to a syllabic representation of names founded on similar heraldic principles. Heraldry was, in fact, a fragment of the ancient hieroglyphical language.

The lecturer proceeded to illustrate, by interpretation, each of the three divisions of that language, according to the analysis he had pursued. The sacred anaglyph of the *eye*, *tongue*, and *scroll*, in a *circle* placed on a *sceptre*, obviously employed by the *Cyclopean** architects to represent the final vision and chief secret of their Masonic mysteries, and expressive phonetically of the name “Osiris,” came first. He next read the Phonetic symbols of the names of a long succession of Pharaohs (exhibiting at the same time their portraits), whose titles appear depicted in successive shields on

the tablet of Abydos. On the principle of the quarterings of heraldry, the right hand shield contained the title; the left the Phonetic name of the King; and the two shields were often surmounted by the royal *crest* of two feathers, having two winged angels, Dragons, dogs, or sphinxes, for *supporters*.

The *Idiogical*, or purely hieroglyphical language, came last. In this Mr. C. read the inscription of a votive altar-piece, dedicated by King Ramesses Meamun to Osiris. It was fair to infer, from the extant translation of Hermaphion of the Flaminian Obelisk, and from the evidences of decyphering as far as that art went, that the Obelisks (and he had the satisfaction of saying that he now exhibited copies of all that were extant) contained little beside similar laudatory and votive inscriptions. The names of the Pharaohs, Thothmoothis, and Misarthen, were found on that of Matares (Heliopolis); of Ramesses Meamun, on Cleopatra's Needle.

Mr. Clarkson said he would not delude his audience by any visionary speculations, or by a quackish pretence to more familiarity with the Ideological language than is or can be obtained. The door to it was open, and all that was requisite to its entire interpretation was tact, research, and comparison. But in interpreting it, he would not proceed one step beyond the precincts of experimental argument, and the practical, unfailing tests of the decyphering art. M. Champollion had lately renounced Ideological interpretation; but, in the words of the Westminster Review, he had changed and retracted his assertions so often, as to bring disbelief and disrepute on all pretence to interpretation whatever. He now asserted that he could translate the whole hieroglyphical language phonetically; in other words, that the whole system, after all, was merely alphabetic; and he had been sent out to Egypt by Charles the Tenth, to pursue this alleged discovery. Mr. C. said that he was convinced,—especially by the numerous proofs he had adduced of a purely *ideal* combination of symbolic words—that the object of pursuit would turn out to be a *chimera*. That such would be the case, was, indeed, already in part proved by the *farrago* of absurdities, which had been given by way of specimen of the “wisdom of the Egyptians,” to the public, as the first fruits of this new test.

In conclusion, and in taking leave of his highly respectable audience, Mr. Clarkson took occasion to say that he felt it incumbent on him not to quit this subject without publicly making a claim which he had often anonymously made in respectable periodicals. Amidst the political excitement of this country, it would be considered of little moment; but at no time would it be considered unimportant by the literati of the Continent. It was this—that he preceded Young and Champollion several years (viz.

* Cyclops. Eye and Circle.

in a public lecture in 1811) in pointing out the Phonetic power of the characters inscribed on what he (Mr. C.) termed oval shields—what they since have termed *rings* and *cartouches*. Facts are stubborn things; but dates are equally so. He at that time undertook to indicate the names of deities and kings on the planispheres, zodiacs, and friezes, as well as on those shields—taking the Phonetic symbols of the Hebrew alphabet, of the Chinese, and of Heraldry, converted into sound by the Egyptian-Coptic Lexicon, as the means of explication.

There were not less than 800 persons at the lecture in question; and he had great satisfaction in referring to a gentleman now resident in Stanmore, and in the room, who was present on the former occasion. To complete this case of prior claim, advertisements and reports in several periodicals, in 1811 and since, recorded both the fact of the lectures, and the purpose and process of the Phonetic interpretation.

ROMAN COINS.

At least five thousand Roman coins, of various periods, weighing six-and-thirty-pounds, have been lately found at Silly, in France, near Argentan, in the department of the Orne. The mode of their discovery was singular. Two or three pieces of silver were observed by some labourers to have been turned up to the surface of the earth by the moles. This induced them to dig, and at the depth of only a foot they came to a broken vase of red clay, filled with the treasure.

DRUIDICAL REMAINS.

Mr. Cole, of Scarborough, lately discovered, in the vicinity of the village of Cloughton, a Druidical Circle. It is about 12 yards in diameter, having the altar-stone remaining, and is in the direction bearing N.N.E. from the Wharton Circle. Its site is in a vale, called Hulley's Slack, and near it flows a clear spring of water. It is bounded by the plantation denominated Lind Ridge or Rigs, on the opposite elevation.

A discovery of ancient stone coffins has lately been made in the interior of some cairns

on the farm of Mountberiot, parish of Moneyde. They are supposed to be the remains of some Druidical priests, as ruins of many of their places of worship are in this neighbourhood, or the ashes of some of their victims sacrificed at their feasts.

ANCIENT RING.

A massive silver ring, with remains of gilding, has been lately found at the Priory of St. Radigund, near Dover. It is set with a blood-stone; is ornamented on each side of the stone with a flower growing from a heart; and at the back is inscribed,  in god is all. It is preserved in a large collection of Kentish antiquities, possessed by Mr. Chaplin, of the Clarendon Hotel.

ANCIENT COFFIN.

A stone coffin was lately found in Heslington gravel pit, and presented by N. Yarburgh, Esq. to the Yorkshire Museum. The contents have been carefully examined by several of the members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. It appears the body was that of a female. It was wrapped in cloth—the arms and legs being crossed; and covered with a liquid composition of plaster or lime. In this composition a cast of the body has been preserved, which is placed in a case in the Museum. In the coffin were found a pair of gold ear-rings, two necklaces, one of glass and amber placed alternately, the other of chronoide; a jet finger-ring, quite perfect, a large jet ring or bracelet, which is broken; with several metal rings, which are thickly encrusted with oxide of copper. A sandal appears to have been thrust into the coffin whilst the composition was in a liquid state; as there is a perfect cast of it in the plaster. The body was in a complete state of decomposition; the bones are crumbling into dust, but the teeth are sound. The position in which the body was interred—due north and south—proves that it was the corpse of a pagan; but whether British or Roman cannot be ascertained. Ornaments of a similar description were used by the Britons, as well as by the Romans, and have been frequently found in their places of sepulture.

SELECT POETRY.

SONG.

By HENRY BRANDRETH, JUN. Author of
"Minstrel Melodies," &c.

LADY, frown not,—'tis the hour,
Sweetest hour of twilight sweet,
When beneath the forest bower,
Lights of heart, young lovers meet.
'Tis the time for smiles and sighs,
Intermingling these with those;
'Tis the time for love-lit eyes,
Coral lips, and cheeks of rose.

Wandering by the pebbly shore,
As the sunset tints the wave,
When the summer-storm is o'er,
And the winds have ceased to rave;
Is it not, dear lady, sweet
Thus beneath the forest bower,
Heart and hand awhile to meet
Where the dewdrop gems the flower?
Blest, how blest that sunny isle
Where, around the sea-queen's throne,
Every frown becomes a smile,
Every sigh breathes rapture's tone;

Where the meanest flower that blows
Looks as if it never wept—
Where the wave its calm repose
Keeps as it has ever kept.
Lady, wouldst thou Love assail,
Frown as frowns the storm-clad morn ;
For, if frown of beauty fail,
Sure all else he'll laugh to scorn.
But, if rather thou wouldst seek
Cupid's wreath thy brow to crown ;
Trust me, 'tis the dimpled cheek
Wins it, Lady,—not the frown.

June 14, 1831.

INSCRIPTION
FOR THE ROCKS AT GULVAL.
THESE rocks were once the sportive hour's
retreat [gaze
Of DAVY's boyhood. Here his youthful
Fix'd in rapt musing on the shores, the sea,
And on the "Fabled Mount," which lifts its
tow'r [dulg'd,
Crowning the waters.—Low'd, but not in-
The dreams of Fancy fled : for strong awoke
Those inborn sympathies, which bade him
Philosophy, a helpmate to explore [woo
The depths of Nature, and with chemic skill
To trace the secret powers, which mould her
forms.
Of human knowledge to enlarge the bounds,
To win new empire for the mind of man,
Ev'n in Thy chambers,* Death,—to Him
was given. [wards,
How few achieve such triumphs ! whose re-
Unlike the trophies rais'd by other toils,
By Time are cherish'd, and by Time in-
creas'd.†
Preserve His name, ye rocks : and on your
brow,
As with a mother's fond and fostering hand,
Let Nature still her mossy garlands wreath.
A monument, beyond man's utmost art
To rear ; fit object of his tend'rest care
To guard and save.

Nov. 6th, 1831. C. V. LE GRICE.

—♦—
FAREWELL TO A LONG-LOVED
RESIDENCE.

WHY, then, farewell,
Fate may not be withstood :—
Farewell the long-frequented dell
And solemn waving wood,
And velvet slope and shaded stream,
So long their Poet's darling theme.
The dews yet show
My footstep's latest trace,

* By his Safety Lamp.
† See his own thoughts in his Consola-
tions.

GENT. MAG. Nov. 1831.

10

But soon the Sun's meridian glow
Shall even that efface,
But there is vestig'd on my heart
What will not thence so soon depart.
Imprinted there
Are forms familiar grown,
All 'twas my hope thro' many a year,
Time might have made my own,
'Tis past ;—but yet I love not less
The scenes of by-gone happiness.
But I must try,
Ill vers'd in worldly guile,
To meet the stranger's haughty eye,
And cold, uncordial smile ;—
'Tis well ;—with heart prepar'd I go,
Reckless alike towards friend or foe.
I cannot tell,
Fortune may wait me yet ;
Friends I may learn to love as well
As those I now regret :
And I on ev'ry spot shall find,
Nature congenial to my mind.
But well I know
No spot like that can be,
Which saw me all impassion'd glow
With love's young ecstasy,
And on my fair-one's lips impress
The first pure pledge of tenderness.
No place on earth
Can blend a sweeter shade
Than where in happy artless mirth
My children earliest play'd,
Spring shall its loveliness restore,
But they shall seek that shade no more.
Each tree around
Some mem'ry could impart,
And there was not a span of ground
Unhallow'd in my heart ;
And was the nest I lov'd so well,
Fyrded but on a pinnacle !
Oh ! earth and heaven
Have witness'd oft my sigh,
Ere from my breast the hope was driv'n,
Here but to live and die :
I would have barter'd all beside
For that one boon—but fate denied.
Yet once again,
Tho' my proud heart rebel,
And madd'ning pulses fire my brain,
E'en till it turn, farewell ;—
Farewell !—twere madness more to say,
Ere my heart break—away—away !

G. M. JOHNSON.

—♦—
EPITAPH ON AN AGED WOMAN
*Who expired at the Altar after taking the
Sacred Elements.*
OPPRESS'D with years, and bow'd beneath
their load,
The Christian sought the Altar of her God ;
The sacred chalice to her lips applied,
Drank life, immortal life, and, grateful, died.
G. M. JOHNSON.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 20th Nov. contains a list of the newly created non-hereditary Peerage. It comprises some of the most distinguished leaders of the old Euonapartean army, *viz.* Generals Pajol, Drouot, D'Erlon (Drouet), Bonnet, Gazan, Flabaut, Exelmans, Langrave, Daubouard, Rogniat, Caffarelli, &c.; two Admirals, Jacob and Emeriau; Maret (Due de Bassano), Philip de Segur (the historian of the Russian Campaign), Alexander de la Rochefoucauld, &c. The list includes also several scientific and literary men: Cuvier, Cassini, and Gilbert des Voisins. There are a few of the old Noblesse of France, *viz.* the Prince de Beauveau, the Comte de Turenne, the Marquis de Buzemont, &c. The main object seems to have been to divest the measure of any collateral feature that might be deemed objectionable; and to conciliate all except the Republican party. An ordinance confers the dignity of Marshal of France on General Grouchy; and another deprives General Bertrand of the governorship of the Polytechnic School.

A report from M. Montalivet, Minister of Public Instruction in France, on the state of the public schools in France, is accompanied by a circumstantial table of the number of communes in which schools are established. The number of young persons of the age of 20 to 21 years, inscribed in the tables of population, is 282,985, of whom 13,152 are able to read, 112,363 both to read and write, and 149,824 can neither read nor write. 7,639 are uncertain.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th Nov. contains a royal ordinance for regulating the intercourse with Great Britain during the existence of the cholera. All vessels from the north of England and Scotland (from ports on the North Sea), down to and including Yarmouth, are to perform quarantine at specified ports; and all packet-boats and other vessels from Great Britain and Ireland are to bring clean bills of health.

GERMANY.

The spirit of dissatisfaction with existing political arrangements, and a strong desire of amelioration, are spreading in Germany. An order of the day has been issued by the King of Wurtemberg, stating, that the events of last year, which had created disturbances in so many states, had not been without their effect in his dominions,—that the licentiousness of the press had employed them to

act on the passions and imaginations of German youth,—and that the officers of the army had been infected. He, in consequence, commands the Generals to restrain young officers from meddling with politics, or from frequenting societies where political events are discussed, or political opinions canvassed.

Public instruction in Bavaria costs the Government annually 735,000 florins equal to one sixth of the whole expenses of the Interior Department. There are 5,400 primary schools out of 5,530 establishments devoted to education. The whole population of the country amounts to 3,960,000 souls, and the number who receive instructions from the public institutions is estimated at 500,000.

GREECE.

Capo d'Istrias, the late President of Greece, was assassinated at Napoli, on the 9th of Oct. as he was going, according to custom, to attend the service at the Church, by two men who were at the door, one of whom fired a pistol at his head, and the other stabbed him in the body with a Turkish dagger. He fell dead upon the place. One of the assassins was killed on the spot by the guards; the younger fled for protection to the house of the French Consul, who afterwards delivered him up to the authorities. A Provisional Government has been established, at the head of which is the brother of Capo d'Istrias.

WEST INDIES.

Particulars have been received of the discovery of a conspiracy among the negroes of Tortola. The object of the conspirators was to obtain their liberty, and become masters of the soil; and for its better accomplishment, to put all the whites to death, and burn their principal habitations, and all the public buildings. On the night of the 4th of Sept. the work of destruction was to commence. After having got rid of their white rulers, the negroes were to have established a republic, and all communication with the island was to be prohibited for a sufficient length of time. Financial arrangements had been made for the first year of their political existence. No sugar estate on the island was to be dismantled, and the ripening crops were to have been taken great care of. Information was obtained of all these intended proceedings in consequence of a quarrel among the conspirators relative to the distribution of some rum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Riots at Bristol.—This great commercial city has been the theatre of the most disgraceful and diabolical outrages that have been perpetrated in this country since the riots of London in 1780. The destruction of life and property is most lamentable; and Bristol will doubtless feel the terrible effects for some time to come. The mob who perpetrated these devastations were the lowest of the low,—fellows who knew no distinction, their hands uplifted against all parties,—who had no other end in view than to gratify their natural thirst for plunder, violence, and bloodshed. It appears that Sir Charles Wetherell, the Recorder of Bristol, having announced it to be his intention to arrive in that city on Saturday the 29th Oct. last in his judicial capacity, great fears of disturbance were entertained, in consequence of his conduct on the Reform question being regarded by the populace with a feeling of perfect abhorrence. At the time appointed, dense masses of the lower orders poured out from St. Philip's, Lawford's Gate, &c. to meet the unpopular Recorder, and several persons assembled at Totterdown, awaiting his approach. At half-past ten his arrival was announced; he was attended by 4 or 500 special constables, with bludgeons or staves. The moment he came within sight of the populace, execrations, yells, and groans were uttered. Several volleys of stones were thrown. This was continued all the way to Broad-street. The Recorder reached the Guildhall, and proceeded to open the Commission, but, from the groans and yells, not a word could be heard. Afterwards Sir Charles proceeded to the Mansion-house, amidst continued groans. Several thousand persons were collected round the Mansion house. A slight scuffle ensued between the mob and the special constables. A general rush was then made by the people to the Quay, where they armed themselves with bludgeons. They were met on their return by the special constables, who completely routed them. The crowd, however, still increased, and several windows were soon broken. At five o'clock the Riot Act was read, immediately after which, every window, frames and all, in the Mansion-house was smashed to pieces. The 14th Dragoons now arrived, and saved the Mansion house from destruction. At eight o'clock the crowd was still increasing in numbers and fury, and the special constables were quite overcome. At this critical moment, Sir Charles Wetherell made his escape in disguise. Spite of the troops, the mob continued to increase, and they cheered the soldiers with

great enthusiasm. Things continued thus until twelve o'clock at night, about which time, a party of rioters proceeded to the Council Chamber, the windows of which were broken. The cavalry were here ordered to charge, and the people were pursued to a considerable distance, several of them receiving severe sabre wounds. The military prevented the re-assembling of the populace during the night. On Sunday morning the mob again assembled in Queen-square; but every thing remained quiet; and it being hoped that the danger had subsided, the troops withdrew, in order to take some refreshment, having been on duty more than twenty-four hours. The moment they disappeared, the mob recommenced their outrages. The upper rooms of the Mansion-house were now entered, and the valuable furniture, &c. was either plundered or destroyed in the most wanton manner. The cellars were broken open, and a vast quantity of wine was carried off, and drunk or destroyed by the mob. People of all ages, and of both sexes, were to be seen greedily swallowing the intoxicating liquors, while the ground was strewed with persons in the last and most beastly state of intoxication. The troops (the 14th Light Dragoons) speedily re-appeared; but the mob attacked them with a shower of stones and brick-bats, which the men were unable to resist, and, no magistrate being present to direct their proceedings, the commanding officer withdrew them, and they were replaced by the 3d Dragon Guards. At about two o'clock in the day, a party of the mob went to the Bridewell, rescued the prisoners, and set the building on fire. About the same time a stronger party went to the New Gaol, when, having procured hammers from an adjoining ship-yard, they broke the various locks to pieces, and liberated the criminals, to the amount of more than a hundred. This done, the building was fired, and the conflagration was awful in the extreme. The work of destruction here completed, the various toll houses were next consumed—after which the Gloucester County Prison, Lawford's Gate, the Bishop's Palace, Canons' Marsh, and the Mansion-house, were all set on fire and destroyed! By twelve o'clock at night, the whole mass of houses, from the Mansion-house to the middle avenue of the Square, including the Custom-house and all the back-buildings in Little King-street, were one immense mass of fire. In this manner the mob swept away one whole side of the Square, and then proceeded to another, commencing with the Excise-office at the corner. From hence the flames extended to the houses of the parallel streets, including many of the pri-

cipal wine and spirit stores. Forty-two offices, dwelling-houses, and warehouses, were completely destroyed, exclusive of public buildings. The scene throughout was appalling in the extreme. Having got entire possession of the Custom-house, the populace drank to excess, and many parts of the road near that building were inundated with rum, &c. Ten or twelve persons, in a state of drunkenness, were burnt in the houses and buildings which they had themselves set fire to. The whole city appeared to be panic-stricken. On Monday morning, the shops remained unopened, and the military were ordered to clear the streets, in doing which, several individuals were wounded, and some were killed. The military were shortly afterwards withdrawn, and the inhabitants, armed with staves, took upon themselves the maintenance of the public peace. The number killed and wounded does not exceed 100. Of the dead, as far as could be ascertained, 6 were burnt, 2 shot, 2 died of sword cuts, and two of excessive drinking; —of the wounded, 10 were injured by shots, 48 by sword cuts, 2 by drinking, and 34 from other causes. Most of these were residents of Bristol or the neighbourhood. The number committed is 180, 50 of whom are capitally charged with rioting and burning. A subscription has been raised for the immediate relief of the sufferers by fire, many of whom have lost their all. At a subsequent meeting, a series of resolutions were passed, praying Government to inquire into the conduct of the Magistrates and the Commanding Officer of the district.

Partial disturbances have existed in different parts of the country. At Bath, the mob made an attempt to prevent the Yeomanry cavalry leaving the city for the purpose of assisting in the suppression of the riots at Bristol. The inn where the captain of the corps stayed was almost pulled down. —At Worcester, on the 2d Nov., it was found necessary to call in the military to preserve the public peace, the mob having taken advantage of a fire which broke out in a back street, to congregate for purposes of mischief. Twenty-nine of the rioters were apprehended.—On the 7th some rioting took place at Coventry. One factory was burnt down, and the military and special constables were called out to suppress the disturbances.

Nov. 2. A Supplement to the London Gazette was issued, containing a vigorous and impressive Proclamation by his Majesty, which recites the illegal excesses committed at Bristol, Derby, Nottingham, &c.; and announces the Royal determination to preserve by all lawful means the public peace, and to protect the rights and liberties of Englishmen.

Sherburn Free Grammar School and Hospital.—A commission, appointed by the High Court of Chancery, was lately opened at

Sherburn, county of York, to enquire into abuses alleged to have existed for a series of years in this fine old institution. It appears that the munificent founder of this charity, Robert Hungate, Esq. in 1619, liberally endowed it with a large estate for the education, clothing, and maintenance of 24 orphans, and for the free and gratuitous education of the children of the parish, also leaving four exhibitions to college, and other privileges; but so completely had the whole institution fallen into decay and neglect, that a few years ago there was only one boy on the foundation, who was employed as a common farm servant, and the buildings were in a state of great dilapidation.

Nov. 8. A numerous and very respectable meeting of the landed proprietors and other friends of the *Southampton and London Railway*, residing in Winchester and neighbourhood, took place at the Grand Jury Chamber of the County Hall, to hear the details of the undertaking, as well as the report relative to the levels and the intended line of road. Sir Thos. Baring was called to the chair. It was stated, that Mr. Giles, the engineer to the Company, had already examined three lines, in order to ascertain the most desirable point. The one selected appeared to be subject to the fewest objections, as it passed chiefly over land of little value; and a series of resolutions, proposed by the Rev. Robt. Wright, were unanimously agreed to. Upwards of 10,000*l.* were subscribed in the room, and the chairman put down his name for 50 shares. It is intended that the Railroad shall commence at the Gloucester Bathing-house, Southampton, and pass along Staple Garden till it crosses the Whitechurch Road; then, keeping straight forward, leaving Hyde-street and the Worthies to the east, it will pass through Micheldever, North Waltham, and so on to Basingstoke, and thence through Hartley Row, Frimley, Walton-on-Thames, and Kingston, to London.—The following day, a numerous and respectable meeting was held in the Town Hall, in Basingstoke, to receive a deputation from the Directors of the Railway Company. The resolutions which were passed at Winchester, were approved of and adopted, and a subscription of 40,000*l.* was raised in the room. Universal approbation in the county of Hants stamps the character of this great national and local work.

The roof of the church or chapel of Cloughton, near Scarborough, has lately fallen in, and the remaining portion appears in such a ruinous state, that it is thought it will be found necessary to build a new place of worship there. The fall of the roof has effected a disclosure respecting the architecture of this small church. Three tall Norman pillars, and one semi-pillar, with large square capitals, have supported four circular arches on the north side of the nave; from which we may reasonably infer

that the dimensions of this sacred edifice have been at some period greater than they are at present. A square locker is also disclosed on the south side of the nave.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Political Unions.—Some of the London Journals have been lately recommending to the middle and working classes the establishment of Political Unions, and the formation of a Conservative or National Guard, like that of France.—Great alarm was excited in the metropolis by the announcement of a political meeting, to be held on Monday, Nov. 7th, at White Conduit Fields, to petition for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. The persons by whom it was summoned advised the populace to bring clubs with them, in order to keep the police civil. Government sent circulars to the different parishes, inviting the respectable part of the community to come forward as special constables, to prevent any attempt at violating the peace, which was compiled with. Though the intended meeting was put off, in consequence of an interview between its projectors and the Home Secretary, wherein the latter designated the intended resolutions as seditious, if not treasonable, a considerable number of vagabonds assembled in the neighbourhood; but the extensive preparations made for securing the public peace prevented any disastrous consequences.—On the 10th Nov. the first general meeting of the Grand Central National Political Union, which had been formed on the 31st of Oct., took place at the Crown and Anchor, S. F. Burdett in the chair. The first resolution appointed a council of seventy-two, half of "the working classes," and half of the middle and upper classes, "to support the Reform Bill as part payment of the people's rights."—On the 22d Nov. the Government issued a proclamation against organized associations, which concludes by declaring them "to be unconstitutional and illegal, and earnestly warning and enjoining all our subjects to abstain from entering into such unauthorized combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties attending a violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered." In consequence of this proclamation the Political Union of Birmingham has relinquished its proposed system of officers; Tythingmen, of ten; Constables, of 160; Marshalmen, of 1000; and Aldermen, of districts.

Burking.—It is horrible to reflect that the system of *Burking*, as it is now called, seems to have prevailed in the Metropolis to an unknown extent; and we apprehend that nothing short of legislative interference, for the supply of anatomical subjects (as suggested in our last Number), will effectually prevent this horrible crime. Two persons, of the names of Edw. and Eliza Cock, re-

siding in Goodman's-Yard, Minories, have been fully committed from Lambeth-street, charged, on the testimony of their own son, twelve years old, and other evidence, with having *Burked* an old woman of the name of Elizabeth Welsh, 84 years of age. The 19th of August last, the day on which she had taken up her residence with them, after having partaken of some coffee for supper, she became drowsy, and fell asleep, when the female prisoner strangled her. The body, it was stated, was then concealed in the cellar, and the following night conveyed by the woman in a sack, and sold at one of the hospitals.—An Italian boy, about 14 years of age, who used to go about the streets of London, with a tortoise, has also been put to death, for the purpose of being sold to the surgeons for dissection. On the 5th of Nov. four fellows, named James May, Michael Shields, Thomas Williams, and John Bishop, were brought up to Bow-street, charged with having offred the body for sale at the surgical department of King's College. The body looked too fresh for a disinterred subject. The upper part of the breast-bone had the appearance as if it had been driven in, and there was a wound on the left temple about an inch in length. Suspicion being excited, the police were sent for, and the prisoners were secured after a desperate resistance. The account they gave of the way in which they became possessed of the body proved to be wholly false. During the inquest holden on the body, Mr. Thomas said, that since the deceased had been brought to the station-house, he had had no less than eight applications to see the body, by parents who had, within a very short space of time, lost their sons, who were generally described as boys about the age of thirteen or fourteen. The parents could in no way account for their absence. After a lengthened examination at Bow-street office, the prisoners were committed for trial.

New Churches and Chapels.—The Commissioners appointed to superintend the arrangements consequent on the building of new Churches and Chapels, in their last Report state, that since the commencement of their labours 168 Churches and Chapels have been completed, whereby provision has been made for the accommodation of 231,367 persons, including 128,082 free seats, to be appropriated to the use of the poor. In addition to these, 27 Churches and Chapels are now building; plans for 16 others have been approved of; grants in aid of building places of worship have been proposed to be given to 14 places; facilities have been afforded to six parishes for the attainment of additional burying-grounds, and to eight parishes for sites whereon to build new Churches and Chapels.

Buckingham House.—The report of the Committee gives the following account and

estimate of the cost of this expensive edifice :	
Money actually paid for building, &c.	500,741 0 0
Due for work completed.	54,964 8 9
Due for work in progress	42,177 0 0
Required to finish works in progress.	15,414 0 0
Total cost of the palace, if completed according to its present plan.	618,296 8 9
To complete the palace according to Mr. Nash's intention, exclusive of ornamental painting (25,000 <i>l.</i>), gilding (28,000 <i>l.</i>), and finishing the conservatories & court-yards (4,600 <i>l.</i>), will require.	81,177 0 0
Grand Total.	£644,473 8 9

St. Dunstan's New Church, Fleet-street.—The new Church now building in Fleet-street, partly at the expense of the parish of St. Dunstan, and partly by a gratuity from the Corporation of London, is advancing rapidly to a state of completion. In taking down the old Church, the remains of many thousand individuals were unavoidably removed; to be deposited in the new vaults as soon as they are completed. Among the remains of mortality thus dealt with, some singular phenomena presented themselves. The body of a man was found, without a coffin (which time had destroyed), to all appearance as perfect as if it had recently been buried. One of the workmen took up the corpse and placed it against a wall, when it was discovered that the flesh had

wholly disappeared, but the skin was quite perfect, forming a hard case, apparently as strong as leather, from which it may be presumed that some process of embalming had been resorted to, and successfully, as far as the skin was affected. Another body was also discovered, without a coffin, in a perfect state, but having the appearance and consistency of putty. On the workmen lifting up the body, a quantity of quicksilver ran out of it, about two ounces of which were collected, and is now preserved. This probably had been injected into the blood-vessels, either for some anatomical purpose, or in some process of embalming.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 14.—A new interlude called the *Days of Athens* was brought forward. The scenes and dresses were very splendid and picturesque; but the exhibition was coolly received; and only repeated on the following night.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 29.—A new drama, in two acts, from the pen of Mr. Planché, entitled *The Army of the North, or the Spaniard's Secret*, was produced. The scenery was good, and the performance was received without opposition, though it excited no enthusiasm.

Nov. 17.—A farce, from the pen of Mr. Kenny, called the *Irish Ambassador*, was introduced. It is evidently intended to satirize the intricacies of political diplomacy; and was tolerably well received.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 24. Alex. Donovan, of Framfield Park, Sussex, Esq. to be a Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Oct. 28. 25th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Campbell, to be Col.—80th Foot, Major-Gen. Wallace to be Col.—Brevet Col. Sir S. R. Chapman, to have rank of Major-Gen. at Bermuda only.

Oct. 28. Cha. Hayne, of Fuge, co. Devon, esq. to use the surname of Hayne, in addition to and after that of Seale; in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Charles Hayne, of Lupton and Fuge, esq.

Oct. 29. Royal Art. Brevet Major Arthur Hunt, to be Lieut.-Col.

Oct. 29. The Rev. Ch. Mytton, of Thornycroft, co. Chester, to use the surname, and also bear the arms of Thornycroft.

Oct. 31. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, of Glenbervie, co. Kincardine, Bart. in memory of his late maternal uncle, Sir Alex. Douglas, to take the surname and bear the arms of Douglas of Glenbervie.

Nov. 1. Sir Wathen Waller, Bart. G.C.H. Extra Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Nov. 7. Earl Howe to be Lieut.-Col. of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Nov. 9. Rev. Geo. Sharland, of Cruwys Mochardhouse, Devon, to use the surname and bear the arms of Cruwys.

Nov. 11. 27th Foot, Capt. W. Maclean to be Major.—Unattached, Major J. Geddes, 27th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

Nov. 15. Ralph Bigland, Esq. to be Garter Principal King of Arms, vice Sir George Nayler, dec.—Wm. Woods, Esq. to be Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the South-east and West parts of England.—Geo.-Harrison Rogers-Harrison, to be Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms.

Nov. 21. James Hudson, Esq. to be Resident Gentleman Usher to her Majesty.

Naval Appointments.—Capt. P. Rainier, C.B. to the *Britannia*, 120; Capt. Colby, to the *Thunderer*, 84; Capt. Thos. Brown, to the *Talavera* 74; Capt. Polkinghorne, to the *Iris* 50; Capt. J. Hillyar, C.B. to the *Cale-*

donia 120; Capt. D. H. Mackay, to the Revenge 76.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.
Cambridge (co.)—R. G. Townley, esq.
Liverpool—Lord Viscount Sandon.
Tavistock—Lieut.-Col. F. Russell.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.
Rev. J. Hughes, Preb. in Becon Col. Ch.
Rev. J. Morton, Preb. in Lincoln Cath.
Rev. H. J. Bowden, Chilton P. C. Somerset.
Rev. W. Bowen, Hay V. Brecon.
Rev. W. G. Bricknell, Hartley Wintney V. Hants.

Rev. J. A. G. Colpoys, Droxford R. Hants.
Rev. J. J. Cory, Orton V. co. Leicester.
Rev. W. M. Dudley, St. James P. C. Poole.
Rev. T. Edmonds, Ashley R. co. Cambridge.
Rev. C. Harbin, Wheathill R. co. Glouc.
Rev. J. W. Hatherell, Eastington R. co. Gloucester.
Rev. W. Jones, Lingen P. C. co. Hereford.
Rev. E. R. Mantell, Louth V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. C. Mayberry, Penderin R. co. Brecon.
Rev. J. Morton, Holbeach V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. J. A. Partridge, Wretham R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. J. Philpotts, Lezant V. Cornwall.
Rev. E. J. Phipps, St. John's R. Devizes.
Rev. T. A. Powys, Sawtry St. Andrew's R.
Rev. R. Rabett, Thornton V. co. Leicester.
Rev. D. G. Stacy, Hornchurch V. Essex.
Rev. C. S. Stewart, Aberdolgie Ch. co. Perth.
Rev. Mr. Thelwall, Oving V. Bucks.
Rev. E. Thomas, Llancarvon V. Glamorgan.
Rev. M. Thompson, Brightwell R. Berks.
Rev. T. Wynn, Colwall R. co. Hereford.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. F. Churton, to Earl of Portmore
Rev. G. M. Cooper, to Earl of Burlington.
Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, to the King.
Rev. T. Moore, to the Duke of Sussex.
Rev. H. P. Jones, to Lord Segrave
Rev. J. Williams, to Lord Dinorben.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir John Key, to be the second time Lord Mayor of London, having been three times elected by the Liverymen.
Clinton James Fynes Clinton, Esq. to be Recorder of Newark.
Henry Cockburn, esq. (the Solicitor-Gen.) to be Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 20. At the Manor House, Potterne, Wilts, the wife of Major Olivier, a son.—
20. At the Vicarage, Meiford, Montgomeryshire, the wife of the Rev. Rowland Williams, a dau.—23. At Maidstone, the Hon. Lady Noel Hill, a dau.—2. At Cleve Dale, near Bristol, the wife of Col. Sealy, E I C. a son.—27. The wife of R. King Meade King, esq. a son and heir.—2. At Trowbridge, the wife of Capt. Hubert Gould, a son.—31. At Nottington, near Weymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Steward, a son.

Lately. At Bickleigh, the wife of the Rev. R. Luney, a son.—At Withiel Rectory, the wife of the Rev. F. Vyvyan, a dau.—At Devonport, the wife of Capt. Cole, 85th Light Infantry, a son.—At the Duke of Beaufort's, Grosvenor-square, Lady Georgina Ryder, a dau.—At the Royal Military Asylum, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Evatt, a daughter.

Nov. 6. The wife of Capt. Lucas, a dau.—10. At Radway, Warwickshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Miller, C. B. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 4. At Churchtown, Lancashire, H. Hall Joy, esq. of Hartham Park, Wilts, to Mary Charlotte, only child of James Green-agh, esq. of Myerscough-hall, Lancashire.—5. At Weymouth, Philip Richardson, esq. to Georgiana, third daughter of the late J. Ford, of Finhaven-castle, Forfarshire, esq.—At Aldingbourne, Sussex, J. W. Buller, esq. of Downes, M.P. to

Charlotte Juliana Jane, third dau. of the late Lord Henry Howard, and niece to the Duke of Norfolk.—At Rodmarton, the Rev. John Haygarth, Rector of Upham, Hants, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Daniel Lyons, Rector of Rodmarton.—6. At Isleworth, the Rev. G. Thompson, to Mary Aune, second dau. of Capt. J. L. White, of Richmond, Surrey.—At St. Mary's, R. North Collie Hamilton, esq. eldest son of Sir Fred. Hamilton, Bart. to Constance, dau. of Gen. Sir Geo. Anson, M.P.—At Southampton, Samuel Le Feuvre, esq. to Anna Maria, second dau. of the Hon. B. P. Le Blaquier.—11. At Wakefield, the Rev. E. C. Tyson, of Hampton, Middlesex, to Martha, dau. of the late Edward Ridsdale, esq.—At Darlington, the Rev. H. J. Duncombe, Rector of Sigston, co. York, to Georgiana, dau. of J. D. Neshain, esq. of Blackwell, co. Durham.—12. At Galway, J. Gunning Plunkett, esq. of Cloone, cousin to the Duke of Argyle, to Jane, third dau. of the late F. Kelly, esq. of Liss Kelly, and niece to the late John Baron Clanmorris.—13. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. R. Blunt, son of Lieut.-Gen. Blunt, to Mary, only dau. of the late J. Clay, esq. of Bloomsbury-place.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. Hawley, brother of the late Sir H. Hawley, to Henrietta Margetta, dau. of the late Peter Pegus, esq.—At Knutsford, the Rev. J. Hordern, Vicar of Rotherne, Cheshire, to Miss Maria Frances Cotton, dau. of H. Calveley Cotton, esq.—At Swine, G. H. Thompson, esq. of Lockington, to Miss Maister, eldest dau. of Col.

Maister, of Wood-Hall, in Holderness.—At the residence of Mrs. Drewe, Exeter, Wm. Miles, esq. of 2d life guards, to Dorothea Rose, dau. of the late J. Rose Drewe, esq. of the Grange, Devon.—15. At Heighington, Durham, M. Fallon, esq., a counsellor at the Irish bar, to Miss F. H. Kelly, the celebrated actress.—At Cheshunt, John Morton, esq. of Grove House, to Hannah, second dau. of the Rev. J. Barrett, Theobalds, Herts.—At Loughton, Essex, Gen. Grosvenor, to Anna, dau. of the late G. Wilbraham, of Delamere-house, Cheshire, esq.—16. At Huntingdon, Hugh Morton, M.D. of Newark, to Maria, dau. of W. Herbert, esq. of Huntingdon.—17. At Paris, George Dering, esq. of Barham Court, Kent, to Louisa Grace, dau. of the late W. P. Hammond, esq. of Haling Park, Surrey.—18. C. L. Crafer, esq. to Margaret Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Vicar of St. Margaret next Rochester.—At Great Bursted, S. Bazalgette, esq. to Marin, only dau. of the Rev. J. S. Hand, Rector of Dunton, Essex.—At Romsey, the Rev. H. Fox Atherley, of Stoodley, Devon, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Gilbert Heathcote, esq. Capt. R. N.—At Sandbach, Cheshire, the Rev. H. Spencer Markham, of Clifton Rectory, Notts, to Sophia Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir J. L. Kaye, Bart. of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.—At North Cray, Kent, T. H. Usborne, esq. of Gilham-house, co. Cambridge, to Emma, youngest dau. of Thos. Starling Benson, esq. of North Cray-place.—19. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Peter McQuhae, esq. Capt. R. N. to Caroline, widow of the late S. Blos Topping, esq. Harleston, Norfolk.—At Langton, Sir John Pingle, Bart. of Stichel-house, Roxburghshire, to Lady Eliz. - Maitland Campbell, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Breadalbane.—At Ashbourn, H. Corles Bingham, esq. of Wartebury, Leicestershire, to Fanny, dau. of the Rev. Paul Belcher.—At Nettlebed, co. Oxford, the Rev. W. T. Hopkins, Rector of Nuffield, to Jane, only dau. of Thos. Toovey, esq. of Joyce Grove.—At Devizes, J. Powell, esq. of Bucklersbury, London, to Lydia-Charlotte, third dau. of W. Williams, M. D.—20. At All Souls, Mary-la-bone, Adam Ashew, of Redheugh, Durham, esq. to Eliz. 6th dau. of the late Sir R. Rycroft, Bart. of Everlands, Kent.—22. At Oxford, A. Armstrong, esq. Surgeon to the Forces, to Joanna, eldest dau. of late Henry-Edward Hitchings, esq. and granddau. of late Sir Edw. Hitchings.—At Kencott, co. Oxford, S. T. Partridge, esq. M. D. of Barbadoes, to Fanny, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Langford, Berks.—24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rev. Fred. Baring, son of Alex. Baring, esq. to Frederica-Mary-Catherine, third dau. of the late J. Ashton, esq. of the Grange, co. Chester.—At Denston, Suffolk, Capt. Pigott, of the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Sir G. Pigott, Bart. to Georgiana-Ann, youngest dau. of Wm. Brummell, esq. of Wivenhoe.—25. At Torquay, the Hon. Chas. Trevisis, brother of Lord Clinton, to the Lady Elizabeth-Georgiana Kerr, daughter of the late Marquess of Lothian.—At Bramford Speke, Capt. Peirce, 3d Drag. Guards, to Eliza, relict of the late J. Highatt, esq.—At Brixton, Joseph Curling, esq. of Herne-hill, to Charlotte Holbert, dau. of the late Capt. J. Wilson, of Denmark-hill.—At Hampstead, S. May, esq. of Brynsworth-house, North Devon, to Sarah, dau. of D. Willoughby, esq.—26. At Bath, Edw. Horlock Mortimer, esq. of Studley, Wilts, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Col. Williams, and niece of the late Gen. Sir T. Picton.—7. At Downton, W. Temple, esq. of Bishopstrow, Wilts, to Fanny, third dau. of the late Rev. T. Stonhouse Vigor, of Clifton.—At Hackney, Francis Fletcher, esq. to Marriott, youngest dau. of John Martineau, esq. of Stamford-hill.—At Shillinglee-park, Sussex, the seat of the Earl of Winterton, Wm. Linton, esq. of London, to Julia-Adelina, only dau. of the Rev. T. Swettenham, of Swettenham, and niece to the Countess of Winterton.—9. At Liverpool, Henry Roscoe, esq. Barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late William Roscoe, esq. to Maria, second dau. of T. Fletcher, esq. of Liverpool.—At Ramsgate, Wm.-Fred. Gostling, esq. of Sussex-place, Regent's-park, to Annie-Sarah, eldest dau. of Major J. H. Campbell. *Lately.* At Clontarf, the Rev. Walter Bishop Mant, eldest son of the Bishop of Down and Connor, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the Hon. Hans Blackwood, and niece to Lord Dufferin.—At Kidderminster, the Rev. R. Tomes, Vicar of Coughton, to Sarah, dau. of Thos. Perry, esq.

Nov. 1. At Hackney, Geo. Gascoyen, esq. of Stanwick, Northamptonshire, to Frances Trenham, eld. dau. of the Rev. Edw. Irise.—At Ifly, near Oxford, Rev. H. Salmon, Rector of Swaraton, Hants, to Emily-Charlotte, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Nowell.—3. At Rugby, Richard Twining, jun. esq. of the Strand, to Frances-Eunice, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Springfellow Radcliffe, of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire.—5. At Clifton, co. Glouc. R. W. Elton, esq. E. I. C. 16th Reg. N. I. nephew of the late Adm. Sir Wm. Young, to Ashley, eldest dau. of H. Evans Holder, esq. M. D. deceased.—8. At Langford, Wilts, David Halhet, esq. to Mary, second dau. of Rich. Webb, esq. of Melchit-park.—At Brighton, Commander H. T. Austin, R. N. to Ann-Eliza, widow of the late Rev. J. Rawlinson.—At Tenterden, Kent, W. J. Dixon, esq. of Summer-hill, to Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. T. Roberts, of Tottenham.

OBITUARY.

LORD LE DESPENCER.

Oct. 1. In London, aged 64, the Right Hon. Thomas Stapleton, Lord le Despencer (by writ 1764), and a Baronet (1787).

The family of Stapleton were settled in Ireland until Sir William Stapleton, who was Governor of the Leeward Islands, and was created a Baronet in 1679, left his descendants considerable estates in the island of Nevis. His grandson Sir William, the 4th Baronet, returning to England, acquired by marriage, the estate of Rotherfield Greys in Oxfordshire, and for some time sat in Parliament for that county. It was from his marriage also that the family derived its claim to the barony of Despencer.

The Baron now deceased was the grandson of Sir William, and was born Nov. 10, 1766, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Stapleton, the fifth Baronet, by Mary, daughter of Henry Fane, of Wormesley in Oxfordshire, esq. brother to Thomas eighth Earl of Westmoreland. At the age of fourteen he succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, Nov. 1, 1781; and shortly after arriving at full age, became entitled to the Barony of le Despencer.

This very ancient title, which is only preceded in point of antiquity by that of de Ros, having passed through female heirs to the families of Nevill and Fane, had remained for a century and a half vested in the latter name, and merged in the Earldom of Westmoreland, until the death of John the seventh Earl without issue, in 1762. It then fell into abeyance between the heirs of his sisters, Mary wife of Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. and Catherine, who married William Paul, esq. but in the following year, 1763, the Crown terminated the abeyance in favour of Sir Francis Dashwood, the son of the elder sister. He died without issue in 1781, when the Barony again fell into abeyance between his sister Rachael the widow of Sir Robert Austen, Bart. and the heir of Lady Catherine Paul before mentioned. Lady Austen's death, May 18, 1788, terminated this abeyance; when the re-united title to the Barony devolved entire on Sir Thomas Stapleton, his grandmother having been Catherine Paul, the only daughter and heiress of the said Lady Catherine.

His Lordship always led a private life, steering clear of all political divisions.

GENT. MAG. November, 1831.

He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Samuel Eliot, of Antigua, esq., and had four sons and six daughters: 1. the Hon. Thomas Stapleton, who died June 1, 1829 (see our vol. xcix. i. 572), leaving by Maria, daughter of Henry Bankes, esq. (who died in 1823) an only surviving child, the Right Hon. Mary-Frances-Elizabeth, now Baroness le Despencer, born in 1822; 2. the Hon. Elizabeth-Mary, who died Dec. 20, 1823, aged 30; 3. the Right Hon. Maria-Frances-Catherine, Countess of Roden; she was married in 1813 to Robert the third and present Earl of Roden, K.P., and has several children; 4. the Hon. Emma, married in 1825 to Charles Brodrick, esq., eldest son of the late Archbishop of Cashel, and nephew to Viscount Middleton, and has issue; 5. the Hon. William Stapleton, who died at Barrackpore in India, where he was aid-de-camp to Lord Combermere, the commander-in-chief, Sept. 20, 1826, aged 28; 6. the Hon. Emily, married in 1817 to Col. the Hon. Hercules-Robert Pakenham, C.B., brother to the Earl of Longford, K. P., and has several children; 7. the Hon. and Rev. Miles-John Stapleton, Rector of Mereworth, Kent, who died June 11, 1830 (see our last volume, part i. p. 650), leaving four daughters; 8. the Hon. Frances; 9. the Hon. Anna-Theresa-Esther, married May 17, 1828, to Henry Maxwell, esq. nephew to Lord Farnham; and 10. the Hon. Sir Francis-Jervis Stapleton, who (provided his elder brother the clergyman died without male issue, which we believe was the case,) has succeeded to the title of Baronet; he was born in 1807, and married, May 17, 1830, Margaret, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, K.G.H.

RT. HON. JOHN CALCRAFT.

Sept. 11. In Whitehall-place, aged 65, the Right Hon. John Calcraft, Knight in Parliament for the county of Dorset.

He was the son and heir of John Calcraft, esq. an eminent army agent, who accumulated a great fortune, and became proprietor of large estates in Dorsetshire. He died in 1772, being then M.P. for Rochester.

The late Mr. Calcraft was first returned to Parliament in 1796 for the borough of Wareham, in which he possessed considerable property; and was re-chosen in 1802. He generally voted with the Opposition; but for a time at-

tached himself more particularly to the interests of the Prince of Wales; and in March 1803 was the mover for a Select Committee to inquire into the extent of his Royal Highness's embarrassments, with a view to his resuming the splendour and dignity attached to his exalted station. The motion was supported by 139 votes; but rejected by a majority of 45.

On the formation of the Grenville Administration, Mr. Calcraft was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, Feb. 15, 1806; and during the year that he continued in that office, he was considered to have rendered himself completely acquainted with the details of the British army.

In the same year he was returned to Parliament for Rochester, where he was re-elected in 1807 and 1812. In the debate on the Corn Bill in 1815, Mr. Calcraft moved that importation should be permitted when the price exceeded 72s. per quarter; but the motion was lost, and the importation permitted only when the price should exceed 4l. In the same year he endeavoured to procure a reduction of the army and garrisons; but without success.

In 1818 Mr. Calcraft lost his election for Rochester; and from that time until the present year he sat for the borough of Wareham. In June 1828 he accepted the office of Paymaster of the Forces, and was sworn of the Privy Council. He retired from office with the other members of the Wellington administration, with whose views he appeared to coincide until the great debate on the Reform Bill on the 22d of last March, when, to the astonishment of all his acquaintance, he voted with the 301, which formed the majority of one by which that measure first passed a second reading. On the credit of this vote, Mr. Calcraft became the Reform candidate for Dorsetshire, in opposition to the venerable Mr. Banks; and such was the spirit then prevalent in that once Tory county, that, after a severe contest, he was successful.

It has been said that his reception after this triumph, from his former friends in the House of Commons, was so pointedly cool as to have materially affected his health and spirits. Certain it is that, for the last three or four months of his life, he was observed to have been remarkably low and dejected, and to such a height had this mental disease advanced on the 11th of September last, that on the afternoon of that day, whilst his youngest daughter (the only member of his family in town), was absent at church, he terminated his existence by cutting his throat. A coroner's inquest

returned as their verdict, "Temporary mental derangement."

Mr. Calcraft married, March 5, 1790, Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, the fourth Baronet, of Beaksbourne in Kent; and by that lady, who died in 1817, has left two sons and three daughters: 1. John-Hales Calcraft, esq. who married in 1828 the Right Hon. Lady Caroline-Catherine Montagu, daughter of the Duke of Manchester; 2. Granby, a Captain in the army; 3. Mary-Elizabeth, married in 1819 to Sir John Burke, Bart. M.P. for the county of Galway; 4. a daughter; and 5. Arabella, both unmarried.

His remains were interred, Sept. 17, in the chancel vault of St. James's, Piccadilly, where two of his children have been buried; and were attended to the tomb by his two sons and son-in-law.

J. H. NORTH, Esq. M. P.

Sept. 29. At the house of his wife's sister the Countess de Salis, in Carlton Gardens, after a very few days' illness, aged 42, John Henry North, Esq. Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, and M. P. for Drogbeda.

Mr. North's father was a military officer, who died while his son was still an infant. The education of the orphan was, however, tenderly conducted by his mother's brother, the Rev. Mr. Gouldsbury, a wealthy and exemplary clergyman, who died during the present year at an advanced age. Mr. North was a member of Trinity college, Dublin, and obtained the first distinctions in that University; no one, indeed, for a century, had a collegiate reputation higher than he enjoyed. He was called to the bar at an unusually early period, in 1810, and stood in high estimation as an eloquent pleader.

He was brought into Parliament in 1825 (as a member for Milbourne Port), under the auspices of Mr. Canning, of whose policy he was an ardent supporter. He was first elected for Drogbeda at the general election in 1830; and was appointed Judge of the Irish Admiralty Court by the Duke of Wellington, on the removal of Sir Jonah Barrington.

Short and frequently interrupted by professional calls as his parliamentary career has been, he was still enough before the public during the last year, to give proof of what his splendid talents might have effected had he been longer spared.

From whatever cause, the administration of the Duke of Wellington was not favourable to the display of the powers of the subordinate supporters of the administration. Mr. Croker, now the facile

principes of that administration's party in Parliament, though known as an elegant poet, an accomplished critic, and a most able and diligent secretary, was scarcely heard in the House of Commons; the years 1829 and 1830, therefore, gave Mr. North few opportunities to distinguish himself. The last year, however, brought his talents into play, and gave to every lover of his country, in the evidence of their power, full cause to grieve that they have been so early lost.

His oratory was copious, brilliant, and, best of all, correct; his speeches resembled high-wrought academic effusions, stately, orderly, and chaste; with little of that ardour and impetuosity of passion characteristic of the Irish school. His intellect was singularly sound and clear; vigorous, cautious, and comprehensive. The power of attention was under his absolute control; and whatever was capable of demonstration, was within his grasp.

Great as these talents were, they were yet far less prized by the friends of this lamented gentleman than his private virtues. Amiable in all the relations of life, as relative, master, friend, husband, Mr. North was, it is scarcely necessary to add, a sincere and zealous Christian, for rarely are these virtues found separated from that character. Mr. North married at Dublin, Dec. 2, 1818, Dorothea, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. William Foster, Lord Bishop of Clogher, sister to the Hon. John Leslie Foster, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and cousin to Lord Viscount Ferrard. This lady survives him, we believe without children.

GEN. THE HON. CHARLES FITZROY.

Oct. 18. In Harley-street, in his 70th year, the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, a General in the army, Colonel of the 25th foot; uncle to Lord Southampton.

He was born Sept. 5, 1762, the second son of Charles the first Lord Southampton, by Anne, daughter and coheiress of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B. At the age of seventeen he entered the army as Cornet in the 11th dragoons. In 1782 he was appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Richard Whyte in Jersey, and Lieutenant in a newly-raised corps; in March, 1783, Captain-Lieutenant in the 96th foot; but at the peace in that year he was placed on half-pay.

In 1787 he was appointed Captain in the 66th, and in 1788 Lieut. and Captain in the 1st foot guards. He served the campaign of 1793 in Flanders, and was at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk. He obtained a company in his regiment, with the rank of Lieut.-

Colonel, in Feb. 1794, and returned to England in the following May. In Jan. 1797 he received the rank of Colonel. In 1799 he commanded the grenadier company of the 1st foot guards, in the expedition to Holland; he was afterwards appointed Aid-de-camp to the King, and in 1803 Major-General. He served on the staff on the Eastern, and in 1804 was removed to the Western district. He obtained the Colonely of the 25th foot in 1805, the rank of Lieut.-General in 1810, and that of General in 1821.

General Fitzroy married, Sept. 21, 1816, the widow of Clavering Savage, esq. but had no family.

GENERAL LOFTUS.

June 15. In Wimpole-street, aged 80, General William Loftus, Colonel of the second Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant Governor of the Tower of London.

General Loftus was the son of Henry Loftus, of Rainham in Norfolk, Esq. formerly a member of the Irish Parliament. He was appointed Cornet of the 17th Dragoons in 1770, and in 1775 accompanied that regiment to North America. He was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and during the action volunteered with a part of the dragoons dismounted, as a reinforcement to the troops engaged. On this occasion the Commander-in-chief was pleased to give him the rank of Lieutenant in North America. After the evacuation of Boston, he proceeded with his regiment to Halifax, and was employed as an Assistant Engineer in erecting the fort and works at Windsor in Nova Scotia. In 1776 he was actively engaged at the battle of Bedford; at the capture of the American Gen. Woodle at Long Island; and at the reduction of New York Islands. At the battle of White Plains he led the Hessian grenadiers across the river Brunn into action, and was wounded; as he was again in the lines of Kingsbridge, Jan. 18, 1777. He was in the expedition up the Hudson river, to destroy the enemy's magazines; and actively employed with the army in the Jerseys during the remainder of the campaign.

He was appointed Lieutenant of the 3d Foot Guards in 1777, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel 1784, and brevet Colonel 1794. In 1796 he was placed as Major-General on the staff of the Eastern District; and in 1797 was removed to the Irish staff, and appointed to the command at Cork. In 1798 he commanded a brigade at the battle of Vinegar Hill. In 1800 he was removed to the staff in England, where he continued

until 1803; in 1802 was appointed Colonel of the 24th light dragoons; and in 1803 advanced to the rank of Lieut.-General. In 1809 he was again placed on the staff; in 1810 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower of London; in 1813 attained the rank of General; and in 1821 was appointed Colonel of the 2d dragoon guards.

General Loftus sat for many years in Parliament, where he frequently spoke on military matters. He was first elected in 1796 for Yarmouth, through the interest of his father-in-law the Marquess Townshend. In 1802, 1806, and 1807, he was elected for Tamworth; in 1812 again for Yarmouth, and he represented that borough to the dissolution in 1818.

General Loftus was twice married, and had issue by both wives. His first alliance was with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Maccarel King, of Lission Hall, co. Dublin, Esq. by whom he had two sons and a daughter: 1. Henry, a Colonel in the army and Captain in the Coldstream Guards, who died s. p. 1823; 2. William-Francis-Bentinck Loftus, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, who by Margaret-Harriett, daughter of the Rev. James Langrishe, Archdeacon of Glandelagh, has two sons, William-James and Henry, and two daughters, Mary-Harriett-Anne and Elizabeth. Mary-Harriett-Anne, the General's daughter, was married in 1810 to her cousin Henry-Duke Loftus, Esq. The General married, secondly, May 7, 1790, Lady Elizabeth Townshend, aunt to the present Marquess Townshend, and sister to the Duchess of Leeds. Her Ladyship died March 21, 1811; leaving five sons and four daughters: 4. George-Colby Loftus, of Woodland-house, Dorsetshire; 5. Rev. Arthur Loftus, Rector of Fincham in Norfolk; 6. Charles Loftus, an officer in the army; 7. Ferrars, in the army; 8. Frederick, also a Captain in the army; 9. Charlotte, wife of Lord Charles-Vere-Ferrars Townshend; 10. Elizabeth-Georgia; 11. Anne-Anne-Harriett, died 1825; and 12. Jane-Percival-Compton Loftus.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

Sept. 28. In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 69, Lieut.-General Malcolm Grant, of the East India Company's service.

In 1776, at a very early age, this officer was appointed a Cadet on the Bombay establishment, and left England for India in Jan. 1777. His first commission as Ensign is dated Nov. 20 that year. In 1779 he served with a corps opposed to the Mahrattas during the war in support of Ragonati Rao, and in 1780 obtained the rank of Lieutenant. In that

year and the next, he served at the siege of Bassien, and with the Bengal army under General Goddard. From 1781 to the conclusion of the Mahratta war he was employed in the enemy's districts of Bassien, and at Terrapote, Maughaum, Mandeire, Danov, Omerghaum, Bellaghur, Underghur, &c. and afterwards under Gen. Macleod in Malabar. In 1788 he repaired on furlough to England.

On his return to India he obtained a company in 1790, and a Majority in 1796; he was employed from 1792 to 1798 in Malabar, at that period in a very disturbed and unsettled state. In 1799, on the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Sultan, he commanded the Bombay grenadier battalion, forming part of the force sent from Bombay, under Colonel Little, to co-operate with the Mahrattas. This force being ultimately obliged to retire from the Mahratta territories, Major Grant's corps embarked at Jayghur, and pushed forward by sea, by way of Cannanore and the Poodycherum Ghauts, to join the grand army under Gen. the late Lord, Harris; and having reached Sidapoor on the river Cavay in the Coorgah country, returned, on the capture of Seringapatam, to Malabar, with the army under Gen. James Stuart, and was immediately employed in taking possession of Mangalore, and the province of Kanarab, and at the siege of the fortress of Jemaulabad. In 1800 he returned to Malabar, then in rebellion. In the same year he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1804 he succeeded Col. John Montresor in the command of Malabar and Kanarab; the former province being still in open rebellion. In December 1804, Madras troops from Mysore were ordered to relieve the Bombay troops in Malabar and Kanarab. This relief having taken place, Col. Grant, on his passage to Bombay, having received reinforcements of a detachment of artillery, &c. from the Presidency, landed on the coast of Concan, with about three thousand men under his immediate command, and in pursuance to orders from Government, reduced the important fortress of Severndroog and its dependencies, then held, as Gen. Sir Barry Close expressed himself by "the wily and atrocious rebel Hurry Bellal." For this service General Grant had the entire approbation of Government, of Lieut.-Gen. Oliver Nicholls, Commander-in-Chief, of the late General Sir Barry Close, British Minister at the Court of Poonah, and of his Highness the Peishwa. In 1807 General Grant, being in extreme ill-health, and his constitution greatly impaired, returned to England. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel commandant of a regiment of

Native Infantry in 1809, Colonel 1810, Major-General 1813, and Lieut.-General 1825.

COLONEL WILKS.

Sept. 19. Of apoplexy, while on a visit to his son-in-law Gen. Sir John Buchan, K.C.B., Colonel Mark Wilks, of the Madras army ; of Portland-place, and Kirby in the Isle of Man.

This officer was appointed a cadet in 1782 ; in 1786 deputy secretary to the Military Board ; in 1787 secretary to a diplomatic mission under Sir Barry Close ; in 1788 Fort-Adjutant at Fort St. George ; in 1789 aid-de-camp to the Governor ; from 1790 to 1792 Brigade-Major and aid-de-camp to Gen. James Stuart ; and served in the campaigns of that period ; in 1793 assistant adjutant-general ; and in 1794 military secretary to Gen. James Stuart.

From 1795 to 1799 Major Wilks was on furlough from ill health ; and from the latter year to 1803 he served successively as military secretary and private secretary to the Governor and Town-Major of Fort St. George ; in 1803 as military secretary to the Commander-in-chief ; and from that year to 1808 as political resident at the Court of Mysore. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel April 4, 1808, and in that year was again obliged, by ill-health, to go on furlough. In Nov. 1812, he was appointed Governor of the island of St. Helena, whence he returned in 1816. He was nominated Colonel by brevet in 1814 ; and was placed on the retired list in 1818.

LIEUT.-COL. OKE.

Aug. 13. At Southampton, after a lingering illness, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. John Oke, late of 61st foot.

He entered the army in 1799 by purchasing an Ensigncy in the 35th foot, but was immediately promoted, without purchase, to a Lieutenancy. He served in the same year in Holland, and was in the battle of the 19th of September. In 1800 he served at the blockade of Malta. He purchased a company in 1802, and was appointed from the half-pay of the 35th to the 61st regiment, July 9, 1803. He served in the campaign in Italy, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Craig, in 1805-6, in Sicily and Calabria during 1806 and 1807, from thence went to Gibraltar, and subsequently to Portugal. He was present at the battles of Talavera and Busaco ; and was wounded in both legs at the battle of Salamanca. He was promoted to a Majority in 1812, and was afterwards engaged in the blockade of Pampeluna, the battles of the Pyrenees,

and other minor actions. He received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel in 1813 ; was present at the affair of the Nive, the blockade of Bayonne, and the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. At the last, in consequence of the death of his commanding officer, the command of the 61st devolved upon him ; and he was himself very severely wounded by a musket ball, which, entering his right thigh, passed through his groin, and lodging underneath the muscles of his left thigh, could never be extracted. This occasioned his retirement on half-pay. He received a medal for this last battle.

CAPT. R. B. VINCENT.

Aug. 18. At Deal, Richard Budd Vincent, Esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and C. B.

This officer was born at Newbury, where his father was a banker. He entered the navy under the protection of Vice-Adm. Barrington, whom he accompanied in the Britannia, a first-rate, to the relief of Gibraltar in 1782. He then served in the Salisbury 50, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Campbell at Newfoundland, the Trimmer sloop, Pégase and Carnatic third rates, and Prince 98, the flag-ship of Sir John Jervis. In Nov. 1790 he was appointed Lieutenant in the Wasp sloop of war, employed in the Channel. He subsequently served in the Terrible 74, commanded by Capt. Skeffington Lutwidge, which was one of the squadron employed at Toulon in 1793, and during the siege of Corsica ; and then for a short time joined the Victory, Lord Hood's flag-ship in the Mediterranean. In 1795 he was present in the Triumph 74, at the action off Belleisle ; and in 1797, when first Lieutenant of that ship, he was left in command of her on the North Sea station, during the mutiny at the Nore, and by his firm and judicious conduct, considerably repressed the spirit of insubordination that prevailed amongst her crew. A few days before the battle of Copenhagen, he was removed to the Zealand 74, at the particular request of his friend Adm. Lutwidge, under whose flag he served in the different ships to which it was removed between that period and the peace of Amiens, when he obtained the rank of Commander by commission dated April 29, 1802.

In the following month Capt. Vincent was appointed to the Arrow, a singularly constructed sloop of war mounting twenty-eight 32 pounders, with a complement of 121 men. In this vessel he cruised for some time against the smugglers on the Devonshire coast ; but the

Arrow being too easily recognised at a distance by those illicit traders, she was paid off in Feb. 1803. Capt. Vincent was, however, immediately re-appointed to her, and during the remainder of the year was employed in escorting the trade to Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, &c. In 1804 he visited most of the countries and capitals of the south of Europe; including Constantinople, where the Capitan Pacha, during an interchange of civilities and visits, presented him with an elegant sabre. At the close of that year he received orders to take charge of the homeward-bound trade collected at Malta; on which occasion Lord Nelson conveyed to him his Lordship's "full approbation" of his "zealous activity" in the various services performed by the sloop. Capt. Vincent was proceeding on his voyage with the Acheron bomb under his orders, when on the 4th Feb. 1805, the fleet was intercepted by two powerful French frigates; and after a severe action of an hour and twenty minutes, Capt. Vincent was reduced to strike his colours to l'Incorruptible of 42 guns, and 650 men, including troops. The Acheron, after having drawn the other frigate to a considerable distance, was also captured; but such were the good results of the prolonged contest, that only three vessels were captured out of a fleet of 32 sail. Captain Vincent and the crew of the Arrow were detained prisoners at Cartagena, for about three months, when they were allowed to embark in a cartel brig sent by Lord Nelson. A Court Martial, assembled at Portsmouth on the 7th of June following, recorded its opinion, "that the loss of his Majesty's sloop Arrow was occasioned by her falling in with a very superior force of the enemy, and being under the necessity of surrendering her, after a brave, determined, and well-fought action of nearly an hour and a half, soon after which she sunk from the injuries she received in the action." Capt. Vincent was in consequence "most honourably acquitted;" and immediately received his post commission; as did Capt. Fargubar, who commanded the Acheron. They were also each presented by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's with a sword of 100*l.* value; by the Committee of the Merchants trading to the Mediterranean, with a recompence for their losses, of which Capt. Vincent's share was 50*l.*; and some years after by the merchants resident at Malta with a service of plate valued at a hundred guineas.

For some months in 1806 Capt. Vincent commanded the Brilliant 28, on the Irish station; but at the close of the year was obliged to resign from ill-

health, which prevented his return to service until 1808. He was then commissioned to act as Captain of the Cambrian frigate, in convoying a fleet to the Mediterranean, and there to exchange to the Hind 28. After he had twice visited the Regency of Algiers in a diplomatic character, Captain Vincent was refitting his ship at Malta, when Sir Alexander Ball, the Governor and Port Admiral, induced him to assume the command of the Trident 64, then vacant by the death of Capt. Robt. Bell Campbell; and he continued to conduct the various duties of that port, under several successive Admirals, until the termination of hostilities in 1814, and afterwards as senior officer, until the commencement of 1816. He was then removed into the Aquilon 32, and proceeded to Naples and Leghorn to join the squadron under Lord Exmouth, by whom he was sent to England with despatches, and was paid off at Deptford in April of the same year. During a residence of nearly eight years at Malta, he preserved the greatest unanimity with the Governor, and invariably obtained their approbation. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath, on the foundation of that class of the order in June 1815.

A portrait of Capt. Vincent, accompanied by a memoir and several letters, will be found in the Naval Chronicle for 1807; and there is a long account of his services (from which the present is abridged) in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, vol. II. pp. 912-929.

CAPT. A. R. KERR, C.B.

Aug. 4. At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Alexander Robert Kerr, esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and C.B.

Captain Kerr was a son of Lieut. Robert Kerr, R. N. who died at Greenwich Hospital in 1805. He entered the navy as Midshipman on board the Endymion, Capt. (now Lord) Gambier, in Nov. 1781; and served in various ships, one of which was the Boreas frigate, Capt. Horatio Nelson, on the Leeward Islands, North American, Jamaica, and Channel stations, until his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant in 1790. From April to October 1791 he was senior Lieutenant of the Narcissus, Capt. Minchin; and he subsequently joined the Boston 32, Capt. George W. A. Courtenay, in the engagement of which ship with l'Ambuscade near New York, Aug. 1793, when Capt. Courtenay was slain, Mr. Kerr received a grape-shot wound in the shoulder, and lost the sight of his right eye by splinters. The action terminated as a drawn battle, and the Boston, after repairing

its extensive injuries at Newfoundland, returned to England in 1795.

Lieut. Kerr afterwards served in the Repulse 64; and about April 1796 was appointed First Lieutenant of the Clyde 46, commanded by the present Rear Admiral Cunningham, who, on reporting the capture of la Vestale frigate in 1799 declared that he had "received that support from Lieut. Kerr which he was prepared to expect by his animated conduct in former critical and more trying occasions."

After six years' active service in that frigate, Mr. Kerr was promoted to the rank of Commander, April 29, 1802. From that period to 1806 he commanded the Diligence and Combatant sloops, both employed in watching the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne; and in the latter vessel he assisted at the capture of a lugger privateer near Cape Grisnez. His post commission was dated Jan. 22, 1806.

Between Aug. 1808 and June 1809, Capt. Kerr was successively appointed, *pro temp.* to the Tigre, Valiant, and Revenge, third rates, employed off Brest, l'Orient, and Rochefort. At the memorable affair in Aix Roads, April 12, 1809, the Revenge was one of the advanced squadron under the orders of Capt. (afterwards Rear-Adm.) Bligh, who, on the trial of Lord Gambier, gave his opinion that it was "impossible a ship could be better placed than the Revenge; and indeed the general conduct of the Revenge on that day reflects the highest credit on, the zeal and bravery of her Captain." She sustained considerable loss from the batteries on the island.

Capt. Kerr was next appointed to the Ganymede 26, and then to the Unicorn 32, in which frigate he captured le Gascon French privateer of 16 guns and 113 men; and l'Esperance (formerly H. M. 22-gun ship Laurel) armed *en flûte*, with a valuable cargo of East India produce. In April 1811 he assumed the command of the Acosta 48, in which he captured the American privateer Curlew of 16 guns, and several other vessels of minor importance. On his return to England in July 1815, Capt. Kerr was nominated a C. B. for his long and arduous services.

He married in Jan. 1805, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Charles Maule, M. D. formerly a physician in India, and by that lady had seven children. His eldest son is an officer in the Navy.

REV. SAMUEL SEYER, M. A.

Aug. 25. At Bristol, after a very long illness, the Rev. Samuel Seyer, M.A. Rector of Felton, Gloucestershire, Vice-

President of the Bristol Library Society, &c.

Mr. Seyer was a native of Bristol, and for many years past bore a distinguished character amongst its learned and literary members. His father, the Rev. Samuel Seyer, was Rector of St. Michael, and Master of the Grammar School in that city.

The subject of this notice was entered as a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1774, and graduated B.A. 1778, and M.A. 1781. For many years afterwards he conducted a large school in the Fort on St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, and under his guidance the sons of some of the most respectable inhabitants of that city were instructed, as well as those of numerous families in the West of England, from whom, in after periods of his life, he received the most marked respect and testimonies of gratitude. He retired from that establishment in 1810, high in reputation, and with such a competent reward for his labours, as enabled him during the remainder of his life to enjoy that *otium cum dignitate*, which he had so ably and honourably earned. The only church preferment he enjoyed was the small living of Horfield, near Bristol, to which he was presented in 1813 by Bishop Mansel, holding also in the seven last years of his life the adjoining Rectory of Felton. In 1828, when his health began to decline, he resigned the former living; having, partly through Queen Anne's bounty and partly at his own expense, built a comfortable parsonage-house for its incumbents.

In classical and scholastic attainments there were few who stood higher; whose tastes were more refined; or who were more ready to communicate the knowledge they had acquired. His antiquarian talents and research were also no less deep, varied, and pre-eminent, whether as they regarded the laws and constitution of his country generally, or more particularly as they related to the history, institutions, and municipal government of his native city. In 1812, he published in a quarto volume, "The Charters and Letters Patent granted by the King and Queens of England to the town and city of Bristol, newly translated and accompanied by the original Latin," in the preface to which he first announced an "intended History of Bristol;" the publication of the latter he commenced in the year 1821, when appeared the first part of volume I. of what he entitled, "Memoirs Historical and Topographical of Bristol and its Neighbourhood, from the earliest period down to the present time." This portion of

his intended history be completed in three more parts, making two thick quarto volumes, illustrated with numerous plates, drawn and engraved by able artists. These volumes principally relate to the general history and antiquities of the city. He has left behind him a large mass of materials nearly ready for publication, containing what perhaps may be more interesting to the superficial reader, the topography and biography of the city, additions to which he was constantly making, and the printing whereof he always anxiously contemplated—but to the delay of which, there is reason to think, he was led by the apprehension of the probable expense; for, though the subscribers to “the Mémoirs” were numerous and liberal, the unavoidable cost of bringing out publications of this kind, left him barely repaid, and he was consequently reluctant again to incur the risk and anxiety he had before experienced. Mr. Seyer was the author also of a popular Latin Grammar, which has gone through several editions. He translated likewise into English verse the Latin Poem of *Vida on Chess*; and in 1808 he published “*Latinum Redivivum*; or a treatise on the modern use of the Latin language, and the prevalence of the French; to which is added a specimen of the Latin language, accommodated to modern use.” This curious treatise is as replete with the learning and research, as it is glowing with the *amor patriæ* of its author. One object of the tract was to expose the mischief which had befallen Europe by the dissemination of the revolutionary principles of France, which, in his opinion, were greatly increased by the universal prevalence of its language; in lieu of which, more particularly in diplomatic correspondence, he was anxious to substitute the Latin. Mr. Seyer also published, by request of the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol, an Assize Sermon, preached before Sir Robert Gifford, then Recorder. His other literary productions are, *A Traité sur le Syntaxe du Latin Verb*, 8vo, 1798; *Principles of Christianity*, 12mo, often re-printed; and “*Clerical Non-residence*.” He was one of the original members of the Bristol Library Society, and for thirty years was annually and unanimously elected its Vice-President. As a member of a well-known club of literary gentlemen, who for many years during the winter months assembled by the sound of the mail-horn at the Bush Tavern, he will not readily be forgotten, for the originality and extensiveness of his information, and the clearness and acuteness which he exhibi-

bited upon every subject which came under discussion. In his character there was a high-toned independence of mind, an upright demeanour, and a sincere attachment to his profession. In conclusion, in the common concerns of life, he was the able adviser, the instructive and entertaining companion, and the steady and sincere friend.

MATTHIAS HATHAWAY, Esq.

Aug. 12. At Cheltenham, aged 85, Matthias Hathaway, Esq.

Mr. Hathaway for many years occupied the important post of Steward in Christ's Hospital, with great advantage to the whole of that noble establishment. The duties of his office are not only to direct the internal economy of the institution, but to act as master over the boys during the time that they are not engaged with their studies in school. This placed under his superintendence six or seven hundred scholars, varying in age from seven to eighteen; and never did any man acquit himself in this difficult situation with more exquisite judgment and address. There was a mild dignity of manner about him, and a steady exercise of discipline, which checked insubordination; and often has he been known by his mere presence among them, to quiet the disturbed spirits of his youthful subjects, when they were ready to break out into commotion. Those who have seen him presiding in the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital, or making his domiciliary visits to the different chambers, will recollect the mingled feelings of respect and affection which he commanded while he administered justice among delinquents with an equal hand, and heard complaints and adjusted differences with the patience and discernment of one who was qualified to fill a much higher station of authority with equal distinction. Mr. Hathaway was a rare example of what temper and integrity can achieve by the very reputation of possessing those qualities; and when he retired from his official situation, he carried with him the regrets of every person, young and old, connected with an institution which is mainly indebted to him for some of its best regulations.

CLERGY DÉCEASED.

Oct. 7. At Abbotsbury, aged 51, the Rev. *William Alleyne Barker*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, Prebendary of Brecon, and a magistrate for Dorsetshire; and late Chaplain to the Duke of Atholl.

Oct. 23. At Thetford, aged 67, the Rev. *Joseph Wilkinson*, Rector of East and West Wretham, Norfolk. He was formerly Fel-

law of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as 4th Wrangler 1794, M.A. 1797, B.D. 1805; and was presented to Wretham in 1803, by Wyrley Birch, esq.

Oct. 16. At the house of W. B. Brodie, esq. Salisbury, the Rev. Richard Hanbury, Rector of Boxwell, Gloucester. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M.A. 1790, and was instituted to Boxwell in 1817, on his own presentation.

Oct. 26. At Coddington Vicarage, Hereford, the Rev. Thomas Pearce Hockin, Rector of that parish. He was the eldest son of the Rev. T. P. Hockin, formerly Vicar of Okehampton, and Rector of Ledford, and a magistrate for Devonshire. The son was of Exeter College, Oxford, M.A. 1801, and was collated to Coddington in 1810, by Dr. Luxmoore, when Bishop of Hereford.

Oct. 28. Aged 69, the Rev. Samuel Winship, Rector of Scopwick, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1800 by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loughborough.

Nov. 1. The Rev. James William Burford, D.D. Rector of Laver Magdalen, Essex, Vicar of Tottington, Norfolk, and late Master of Chigwell school. He was formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1803, B. and D.D. 1803, was instituted to Laver Magdalen in 1794 on his own petition, and presented to Tottington in 1800 by the Governors of Chigwell school.

Nov. 8. At York, aged 76, the Rev. William Jones, M.A. Rector of Holmpton, and Vicar of Welwick, to both which livings he was presented in 1826 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Nov. 8. At Henbury, Gloucester (where he had resided for 62 years), aged 85, the Rev. William Truman, Rector of Christon, Somersetshire, to which he was instituted in 1806.

Nov. 20. The Rev. Thomas Sandford, Curate of Publow, co. Somerset.

LONDON DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 4. In Duke-street, St. James's, William Crosbie Mair, M. D. of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Oct. 12. In Beaumont str. aged 83, Nathaniel Coffin, esq. elder brother of Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. 34 years Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Basseterre, St. Kitt's.

Oct. 22. Aged 53, A. Bowden, esq. late of the Navy Office.

Oct. 23. At William Willis's, esq. Montagu-sq. aged 53, P. Crowe, esq.

Oct. 24. In his 12th year, Bazett, only son of Bazett Doveton, esq. of Bombay.

Oct. 25. In Mabledon-place, the widow of J. Church, esq. of Bedford-place.

GENT. MAG. November, 1831.

Oct. 26. At the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. W. B. Champneys, London-st. Fitzroy-square, Mary, widow of Sir Daniel Williams, whose death is recorded in p. 187.

At Clapham, by the overturning of a stage-coach, aged 60, Edward Palmer, esq. of that place and Throgmorton-street.

Oct. 27. At Chelsea, T. F. Tegart, esq. of the Legacy Duty Office, youngest son of late Arthur Tegart, esq. of Pall-mall.

Oct. 28. Aged 78, Robert Preston, esq. First Secondary of the Pipe-office in the Exchequer.

H. Holmes, esq. of Whitefriars and Highgate.

Frederick Cox, esq. of Russell-square.

Oct. 30. Mary-Elizabeth-Hill, only child of late Wm. Woodrow, esq. of Moreton-house, Hants.

Oct. 31. Aged 68, Mr. J. Gordon, barrister, of the Middle Temple.

In Bedford-square, Eleanor, widow of H. Dealey, esq.

Lately. In Dorset-place, aged 75, Rich. Collins, esq.

At Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. Lieut.-Col. William Rankin, of the Bengal service.

Frederica, only surviving child of the Hon. P. Byng.

In Bolton-row, Richard Reece, M. D. author of the Medical Guide, &c.

Aged 37, John Morshead, esq. brother to Sir Frederick Morshead, Bart.

In Regent-sq. aged 70, T. Harrison, esq.

Nov. 1. Teresa, youngest dau. of C. J. Laisne, esq. Eaton-square.

In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 61, Mary, wife of Capt. J. Fordyce Maples, R.N. C.B. of Kilburn Priory.

In Montagu-sq. aged 85, W. Willis, esq. late of Lombard-st. banker.

Nov. 2. At the house of her father Mr. Thomas Waugh, of Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 18, Mary-Neill, eldest grandchild of the late Rev. A. Waugh, D.D.

Nov. 5. At Upper George-st. Portman-sq. Lilius, widow of Capt. W. G. Rutherford, R.N. C.B.

At Hackney, in her 20th year, Ann, youngest dau. of Mr. Tomes, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor.

At Islington, aged 32, Mr. William Greenfield, M.R.A.S. Superintendent of the Editorial Department of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His labours as an author are before the public; but he intended to present the world a Grammar in thirty languages.

Nov. 6. At Lambeth, Margaret, dau. of the late W. Agnew, esq.

Nov. 7. In Clifford-st. Lieut.-Col. Rich. Rochfort, of Brettwell-house, Oxon. late Consul-general of East Friesland. He was appointed Cornet 29th dragoons 1797, 10th dragoons 1798, Lieut. 8th dragoons 1799, 58th foot 1803, Capt. Newfoundland Fen-

cibles the same year, on the Staff of the Depot in the Isle of Wight 1813, brevet Major 1814.

Nov. 8. At Norwood, Emma, wife of the Rev. E. Harden.

W. Hodgson, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

Nov. 10. Aged 20, Miss Oxberry, dau. of the late comedian. Her father (at the time of whose death she was only 14) had the greatest expectations of her future excellence in his profession. She formed a member of the Manchester company; but her strength proved unequal to its duties.

At Newtonton-green, aged 60, W. B. Bawtree, esq.

In Bloomsbury-sq. Ashby Smith, M.D.

Nov. 13. At Upper Wimpole-st. the wid. of C. James, esq.

BEDS.—*Sept.* Near St. Leonard's Hill, aged 63, by being thrown from his horse, the Marquis d'Harcourt, a principal legatee of the late Earl Harcourt. He would have inherited the house and estates at St. Leonard's Hill, and the interest of 80,000*l.* for life, after the death of the dowager Countess. According to the provisions of the Earl's will, that sum, after the death of the Marquis and Marchioness, is to be invested in land, and entailed with the St. Leonard's estates on the sons of the Marquis d'Harcourt in his heirs male, provided that the party who shall succeed to the lands purchased with the 80,000*l.* shall not be absent from England more than six months at one time, unless he is in the civil or military service of Great Britain, or travelling for his education. The Marquis's funeral was attended by the carriages of the Countess Harcourt, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Maryborough, Lord Ashbrook, Sir Rob. Wigram, and most of the neighbouring gentlemen.

BERKS.—Nov. 8. At Reading, aged 80, Mrs. Adams, late of Camberwell.

BERWICK—*Sept.* 16. At Blaneme, near Dunse, Berwickshire, aged 112, Mr. Wm. Carlyle. He was born at Dundee, about the middle of 1719. During the rebellion in 1745 he served in the army of Sir John Cope, against the Pretender, and was present at the battle of Preston. At this time he was a private in Lee's regiment, in the troop of Capt. Brainer. Carlyle was then 26 years of age, and he was probably the very last of the heroes of forty-five.

BUCKS.—At Haddegham, aged 45, Mr. John Chapman, formerly Captain in the Buckinghamshire militia.

CAMBRIDGE.—Oct. 24. At Cambridge, aged 86, William Coe, esq. Alderman, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

Nov. 3. At Kneeworth-house, Catherine, wife of John Bandysh, esq. five hours after having given birth to her ninth child.

Nov. 5. At Abington Hall, Lieut.-Col. George Edward Graham-Foster Pigott, M.P. for Kinrosshire from 1826 to 1830.

CHESHIRE.—Oct. 27. Aged 37, Elizabeth, third dau. of late Rev. N. Scholefield, of Winsford.

At Birkenhead, in his 30th year, Richard, eldest son of James Boydell, esq. of Rosset, co. Denbigh.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Falmouth, aged 19, Joseph Aspull, an excellent performer on the harp, and brother to George Aspull.

DEVONSH.—Oct. 22. At Marlborough House, Honiton's Clist, aged 91, Philip Salter, esq.

Oct. 29. Aged 52, John Quantock, esq. of Langston, and of Norton, Somerset. for many years Captain in the Queen's Bays, one of the Magistrates, and lately High Sheriff of Somersetshire.

Oct. 31. At Tavistock, aged 69, Miss Bedford, dau. of late Rev. W. Bedford, Rector of St. Mary Tavy.

Lately. At the house of her son-in-law, Thomas Buckingham, esq. near Barnstaple, the widow of Walter Thorne, esq. of Harford.

Nov. 6. At Dawlish, Ann, wife of the Rev. W. F. Bayley, Prebendary of Canterbury.

Nov. 7. At Woolfardsworthy, Sophia, wife of Rev. John Hole, Rector, and 2d dau. of late Nathaniel Brassey, esq. of Roxford, Herts.

Nov. 11. At Exeter, aged 74, Major Dowell, of E. I. Company's Artillery.

DORSET—*Lately.* At Lyne, advanced in years, Thomas Andros, Esq. long resident in that town, but a native of Guernsey.

Nov. 8. At Osmington, aged 22, Lieut. Edward Jull, R.N.

DURHAM.—Oct. 31. At Sunderland, aged 31, Mr. Thomas Horner, of Hampstead, Middlesex, surgeon.

ESSEX.—Oct. 28. At Rivenhall place, the seat of Mrs. Hamilton, aged 75, Mrs. Hannah Harriott.

Lately. At Woodford, Sophia, wife of Lieut.-Col. Thornton.

Nov. 20. At West Ham, aged 74, Sarah, widow of James Anderson, LL.D., of Moninc, Aberdeenshire.

GLoucestershire.—Oct. 30. At Cheltenham, from being knocked down by a horse, Major Newenham.

Lately. At Gloucester, aged 87, Thomas Multon, esq.

At Gloucester, Lavinia, wife of Thomas-Bromfield Ferrers, esq.

At Cheltenham, Major R. S. Douglas, Royal Artillery, son of late Major-General Douglas.

Nov. 4. At Bristol, aged 41, Richard-Joniah Peat, esq. late Capt. 92d reg. Gordon Highlanders, eldest son of the late S. Peat, esq. of Calcutta.

Aged 81, Mary, relict of Thomas Gadd, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 12. At Cheltenham, aged 84, John

SAVERY, esq. formerly of Butcombe Court, Somerset, and for many years banker in Bristol.

HANTS.—*Sept. 8.* At Southampton, Miss Hughes.

Oct. 22. Charles-William Arnott, esq. B. A. eldest son of Charles Arnott, esq. of Kivermalls House, Milford, and of Exeter College, Oxford.

HEREFORD.—*Oct. 22.* At Gaines, aged 66, John Freeman, esq.

Lately. At Creden-hill, in her 60th year, Aune, widow of John Hardwick, esq. of the Wear.

HERTS.—*Oct. 4.* Aged 83, Edward Cooch, esq. of Baldock.

Nov. 1. At St. Alban's, G. Henslow, Lieut. R.N. 2nd son of J. P. Henslow, esq.

HUNTS.—*Oct. 21.* J. Newton, of Alconbury House, esq.

KENT.—*Oct. 22.* At Margate, aged 69, James Thompson, esq. of Notting Hill.

Oct. 24. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 43, Andrew Dickinson, esq. Assistant Clerk of the Journals in the House of Commons.

Oct. 29. At Tunbridge Wells, Mary, widow of C. Gill, esq. 7th Royal Veterans.

Nov. 1. At Milton next Gravesend, W. Slaughter, esq. formerly of Leicester-sq.

Nov. 5. At Margate, aged 28, John Savage, M.D. of Bernard-st. Russell-sq.

Nov. 7. At Greenwich, J. Williams, esq. of that place, and Boons Brasted.

Nov. 14. Aged 67, T. Pittman, esq. of Pittman-terrace, Milton next Gravesend.

At Lee, Sibylla-Phœbe, widow of Jacob Neufville, esq. of Jamaica, and of Lyngton.

LANCASTER.—*Oct. 24.* At Beaumont Cote, aged 65, Susan, widow of Thomas Butler, esq. mother of Thomas-Butler Cole, esq. of Kirkland-hall, and sister to the Recorder of Liverpool.

Oct. 25. Aged 68, Mr. Samuel Pawson, artist, of Liverpool.

Oct. 30. At Liverpool, aged 60, Mr. John Jones, librarian to the Atheneum, and formerly an eminent bookbinder in that town. He was a man of strong and active mind, which he directed with unceasing ardour to the duties of his situation.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct. 20.* Mildrid, wife of J. Hayman, esq. of Hillingdon.

NORFOLK.—*Oct. 31.* At Great Yarmouth, aged 71, Sarah, widow of T. Ridge, esq.

OXON.—*Oct. 19.* At Thame, Mary, widow of J. Hollier, esq.

Oct. 31. Aged 25, James Arthur Saundar, esq. eldest son of Samuel Saundar, esq. of Charlbury.

Aged 24, J. M. Butt, B. A. of Magdalen Hall, eldest son of the Rev. J. M. Butt, Vicar of East Garston, Berks.

SALOP.—*Aug. 3.* At Shrewsbury, aged 84, Mr. Robert Jones, music-master, and brother to the late Edward Jones, esq. Bard

to the late King (see our vol. xciv. li. 185). He was born at Henblas, co. Merioneth, and educated under Mr. James Burney, organist of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; on whose death, in 1789, Mr. Jones succeeded to that situation, and for more than 30 years attended with unremitting attention to his professional duties, and so highly was he respected in the families he attended as music-master, that their friendly attention to him continued to his death. He was buried at Llandderfel, the church of his native parish.

Lately. At Stottesdon, aged 22, Hannah, wife of the Rev. J. M. Wood, Vicar.

Sarah, wife of the Rev. C. Brown, Rector of Withington and Great Upton.

At the Grange, near Ellesmere, the Rt. Hon. Harriet Lady Tara. She was the 2d dau. of Thomas Jelf Powys, esq. of Berwick-house; was married Sept. 3, 1801, to the Right Hon. John Preston, Lord Tara; and was left his widow, without children, in 1821, when the Peerage (which had been conferred in 1800) became extinct.

SOMERSET.—*Oct. 19.* At Brockley, aged 82, Mr. William Cox, sen. the founder of that beautiful watering-place, Weston-super-Mare.

Oct. 20. At Grove-house, near Taunton, aged 71, Anne, widow of Rev. Joseph Eyre, Rector of St. Giles's, Reading.

Oct. 30. Mary, wife of W. Bryant, esq. eldest dau. of late Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. of Taunton.

Aged 18, George, only son of Mr. Bale, banker, of Taunton.

Nov. 7. At Bedminster, aged 97, John Greenaway, esq.

Nov. 8. At Bath, in her 23d year, Sarah-Alice, only surviving dau. of the late Hugh-Arbraith Johnston, esq. of Omagh, Tyrone.

Nov. 9. At Bathwick, aged 82, W. R. Donnallan, esq. of Mount Talbot, co. Roscommon.

Nov. 12. At Bath, aged 68, the widow of John Deane, esq. of Parrock's Lodge, Somerset.

Lately. At Bath, aged 66, Anne, wife of the Rev. H. G. Vernon, Rector of Great Bromley, Essex.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* Aged 20, G. S. E. Durant, esq. eldest son of G. Durant, esq. of Tong Castle.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct. 12.* At her sister, Mrs. Mortlock's, Woodbridge, Susanna, widow of Rev. Wm. Drury Skeels, late Rector of Polbrook, Northamptonshire.

Oct. 19. At Woolverston Park, aged 63, Charles Berners, esq., a magistrate for the county.

Oct. 22. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of late Rev. F. C. Negus, Rector of Broome and Oakley.

Nov. 11. In her 42nd year, Mary, wife of Dr. Wilson, of Oxford.

SURREY.—*Oct. 20.* Aged 58, George

Roots, esq., Recorder of Kingston-on-Thames, and for more than thirty years a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Oct. 22. Aged 79, D. Gordon, esq. of Abergeleidie, N. B., and Dulwich-hill.

Lately. At Kingston-upon-Thames, Sarah, wife of C. Luxmore, esq. of Red Lion-sq.

Nov. 2. Aged 60, at Barnes, Patrick Bernard Foley, esq. Major of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He was appointed Lieut. 68th foot 1797, Captain 4th W. I. regt. 1804, of 9th foot 1809, and brevet Major 1814.

SUSSEX.—Oct. 24. Aged 75, at Brighton, Roger Monk, esq. late of Wilton-place, Knightsbridge.

Oct. 28. At Brighton, Mary, widow of Major-Gen. Bourchier, of Ardclooney, co. Clare, Ireland.

Oct. 30. At Brighton, C. Mitford, esq. of Pitt's Hill.

WARWICK.—Oct. 18. At Leam, in the house of the Rev. W. Field, Mary, wife of Edwin W. Field, esq. of the Old Jewry.

WILTS.—Oct. 19. Aged 62, W. Hubbard, esq. at Crockerton, near Warminster.

Oct. 21. Aged 86, W. Bruges, of Sevington, esq.

WORCESTER.—Oct. 21. At Pershore, in her 80th year, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Mugridge, M.A. Vicar of Pershore, and of Avenbury, Herefordshire.

Lately. Samuel, 4th surviving son of the late Martin Barr, esq. of Worcester.

At Worcester, aged 26, Lieut. G. A. Goldingham, of the Madras Artillery.

At Upton-on-Severn, R. Harrison, esq. Capt. and Adj. of S. W. C. Militia, and in 1795 Senior Captain of the 29th Foot.

Nov. 14. In her 10th year, Mary Ann, only dau. of Wm. W. Essington, esq. of the Firs House, Great Malvern.

YORK.—Oct. 20. At the house of their grandfather, Orville Hall, near Howden, Frances Alice, youngest daughter, and Henry Eyton, eldest son, of the Rev. John King, Incumbent of Christ Church, Sculcoates.

Oct. 22. At Wath, the residence of his brother, R. Otter, Esq. in his 66th year, Henry Otter, Esq. late of Lincoln.

At Hull, aged 64, the wife of Major George Lind.

At Scarborough, aged 94, the Rev. W. Hague, founder of the Baptist chapel at that place.

Oct. 23. In her 69th year, Anne, wife of Thomas Swann, esq. of York.

Oct. 26. At Muston, near Scarbro', aged 50, William Darley, esq.

Oct. 29. At Beverley, the wife of John Lockwood, esq.

Oct. 30. At Newby Park, aged 13, Isabella-Eliza, second dau. of J. C. Ramsden, esq. M.P. the third child he has lost within nineteen months.

Lately. At Flaxton Lodge, near York, aged 45, Catherine, wife of Captain Dodsworth.

Nov. 1. Aged 88, Mrs. Jane Sally Pennington, eldest dau. of Sir Joseph Pennington, of Warter Hall, near Pocklington.

Nov. 20. At Airy Hill, near Whitby, in his 73d year, Richard Moorsom, esq. a justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the North Riding of the county of York. He was a man long and justly endeared to all classes, by a conscientious, able, and assiduous discharge of his important duties as senior magistrate of the district.

WALES.—Nov. 11. At Llangattock-court, Breconshire, David Davies, esq. several years agent of the Duke of Beaufort, and of several other large landed proprietors.

SCOTLAND.—Lately. At Edinburgh, T. Stone, M.D. distinguished by his opposition to phrenology.

At Keith House, near Edinburgh, Lady Margaret, wife of Alexander Maclean, esq. aunt to the Earl of Hopetoun. Her ladyship was the sixth dau. of John 2d Earl, by his third wife Lady Elizabeth Leslie, 2d dau. of Alex. Earl of Leven and Melville.

Nov. 6. At Dundee, Dr. Paterson, a Bishop of the Church of Rome. He died suddenly of apoplexy, having performed the services of the afternoon in the chapel.

IRELAND.—Nov. 2. Drowned, near Valentia harbour, Capt. Primrose, 73d Foot, nephew to Major-Gen. O'Connell, late in command of that regiment, and a relative of Daniel O'Connell, M.P. He had lately returned from Malta, where he had been quartered for many years.

Lately. Aged 94, Alexander Stewart, esq. uncle to the Marquess of Londonderry. He married in 1791 Lady Mary Moore, 3d dau. of Charles 1st and late Marquess of Drogheda, by whom he had a numerous family, of whom the only survivors are Alexander-Robert Stewart, esq. late M.P. for co. Londonderry (who by his late wife Lady Caroline, dau. of the Marquess Camden, has a son born in 1827), two other sons, and a dau. married to Robert Montgomery, esq.

Nov. 1. At Castle Townsend, Cork, aged 29, Alice-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. M. F. Townsend Stephens, Vicar of Thornbury, Glouc.

ABROAD.—March 8. At Sidney, New South Wales, aged 65, the Rev. Lawrence Hynes Halloran, D.D.—This gentleman, who was apparently native of Ireland, was formerly Master of Alpington academy near Exeter, where he educated Lord Gifford, the late Master of the Rolls. He published two volumes of poetry in 1790 and 1791; and an Ode on their Majesties' visit to that city in the latter year. In 1801 he printed "Lacrymae Hiberniae, or the Genius of Erin's Complaint, a ballad;" and, under the name of Philo-Nauticus, a drama entitled "The Female Volunteer." He was now a Chaplain in the Navy; and was in that capacity on board Lord Nelson's flagship the Britannia, at the battle of Trafalgar.

He published a sermon preached on board that ship, Nov. 3, 1805, and a Poem on the Battle. He afterwards held the appointments of Rector of the Public grammar-school at the Cape of Good Hope, and Chaplain to the Forces in South Africa; here he stepped so far out of his province as to interfere very warmly on occasion of a duel which took place between two officers about the beginning of 1810, and when the affair was brought before a court-martial, wrote the defence of the accused parties. His conduct was highly disapproved by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. J. Grey, who ordered his removal to an outpost called Simon's Town. The Doctor resigned his office of Chaplain, but gave vent to his anger in "Cap-Abilities, or South African characteristics, a Satire," for which a suit was commenced against him, and he was sentenced to be banished from the colony, and to pay costs. He afterwards published the "Proceedings, Correspondence," &c. 8vo. 1811. In 1812 he circulated "Stanzas of affectionate regard to the memory of Capt. Dawson of the Piedmontaise," 4to. In 1818 he again got in a difficulty at home. At the Old Bailey sessions he was convicted of forging a frank, by which he defrauded the revenue of 10d. and was sentenced to seven years transportation (see our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 462). It was surmised that the charge would not have been brought, had he not quarrelled with his correspondent, the Rector whose church he was serving. He pleaded guilty; and it may be presumed that he was not unwilling to resume his migratory and colonial habits. It is said that he established a very successful school in the flourishing Australasian town of Sydney.

EAST INDIES.—April 8. At Trichinopoly, a few hours after giving birth to a son, Frances, wife of Capt. Brown, 41st Regt. d. of Edward Ashley, esq. of Molescroft.

June 1. At Ootacamund, Samuel Smith, esq. Judge at Calicut, son of Samuel Smith, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

Aug. 21. On-board the *Claudine*, on his passage homewards from Madras, J. W. Russell, esq. of the Madras Civil service.

Lately. On his passage from India, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. William Wilson, 31st Bengal N. I. nephew of late Geo. Wilson, esq. of Walthamstow.

After a residence of sixteen years in India, at Sylibet, Bengal, aged 33, William James Turquand, esq. Chief Magistrate and Collector of that place, the only son of late Capt. W. J. Turquand, of H. M. S. *Hound*, which was lost with all her crew, in the North Sea, in 1800.

At Bombay, F. W. Jones, esq. of the Civil Service, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B.

WEST INDIES.—April .. At Berbice,

Henry, eldest son of the Rev. H. A. Lagden, of Balsham House, Cambridgeshire.

At Berbice, P. J. P. Sherburne, esq. late of the Royals, only son of Joseph S. esq. of Bengal Civil Service.

In Jamaica, in his 80th year, Peter Smith, esq. of Thornton, and of Ayrshire.

ABROAD.—June 24. At Ments, aged 64, Count Ferdinand de Hompesch, Lieut.-General in the British service. He was appointed Colonel in 1796, Major-General 1802, and Lieut.-General 1808. He was formerly attached to a regiment of mounted riflemen.

July 5. At Quebec, aged 29, Mr. Adam Kidd, a native of the county of Derry, author of the "Huron Chief," and several other fugitive poems.

Aug. 15. Murdered by the populace at Warsaw, Frederick Fanshawe, esq. Chamberlain to his late Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine.

Lately. Off the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage to England, Capt. E. G. Colpoys, eldest son of Vice-Adm. Sir E. G. Colpoys, K.C.B. and late Commander of H. M. S. Cruiser.

At Cairo, aged 27, W. G. Meredith, esq. only son of the late Geo. Meredith, esq. of Nottingham-place, London, and Berrington-court, Worcestershire.

In Ceylon, Lieut. Edw. Tindal, R.A.

At Cape Trio, aged 22, Mr. Samuel Hood Linzee, of H. M. ship *Waspire*, eldest son of late Vice-Adm. L.

At Merigomishe, Halifax, N. A. in his 80th year, George Roy, esq. one of the first settlers in Halifax, and for many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county. He was a native of Banffshire.

At an advanced age, Archibald Dodd, Chief Judge of Cape Breton, and brother to the late Mr. Dodd, surgeon, of Bath.

At Paris, Pamela, widow of the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald. She was the daughter of Madame de Genlis, by the Duke of Orleans, and, after the death of Lord Edward, married M. Piscaire, who survives her. She has left by Lord Edward a son, Edward Fox Fitzgerald, esq. who married in 1827 Jane, youngest daughter of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.; and two daughters, Pamela, married in 1820 to Lieut.-Col. Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., and Lucy-Louise, in 1825, to Capt. George-Francis Lyon, R.N.

At St. Petersburgh, of cholera, Madame Szymanowska, an amiable lady and accomplished pianoforte player. The old subscribers to the Philharmonic Society must well remember her as a tall and elegant woman, who played a concerto at one of the concerts.

Oct. 14. At Florence, the celebrated astronomer Louis Pons, who was the Keeper of the Cabinet of Natural History belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and who

was known in the scientific world by his numerous discoveries with regard to the comets and their orbits.

Nov. 1. At Wapahkonett, Blackhoof, aged 114, one of the chiefs of the Shawnee tribe of Indians. He was well known throughout the western country as a formidable enemy in war, although the latter part of his warfaring life was devoted to the American cause.

Nov. 7. At Antwerp, of apoplexy, aged 56, Abraham Ellermann, esq. K.G.H. his Britannic Majesty's Consul-general for Hanover, and Consul for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and agent for Lloyd's.

Nov. 13. At Boulogne, Charlotte, widow of Henry Hare Townsend, esq.

ADDITION TO OBITUARY.

A Correspondent remarks, that in the memoir of Lord Norbury, our biographer has adopted some of the highly coloured, and rather satirical, accounts with which the Dublin papers teemed at the time of his decease; among others, the descent of the family from "a Sergeant," whereas the ancestor, a Norfolk gentleman, bore the commission of Captain in the Parliament army; and his descendants in Ireland, where he established himself, have been highly respectable among the gentry of their country. The elder brother of Lord Norbury,

Daniel Toler, esq. of Beechwood, sat in Parliament for many years as Knight of the Shire for Tipperary; but his estate is now enjoyed by his son-in-law, Sir Henry Osborne, Bart. who married his eldest dau. and coheiress, Harriet Toler. He states that all the Peerages are in error as to the youngest daughter, Eliza (not Elizabeth), who married Thomas Taylor Rowley, esq. of Moperath, co. Meath, and died Nov. 6, 1827. The Peerages state her to have married "William Morley, esq."

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 19 to Nov. 22, 1831.

Christened.	Buried.					
Males - 1462	Males - 1106			2 and 5 235	50 and 60	204
Females - 1390	2852	2153		5 and 10 108	60 and 70	157
				10 and 20 86	70 and 80	124
Whereof have died under two years old		636	Between	30 and 30 156	80 and 90	64
				30 and 40 166	90 and 100	13
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound				40 and 50 204		105 1

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
60 10	38 3	22 10	37 3	40 8	44 6

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 21.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds).....	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex.....	4l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Essex.....	4l. 4s. to 6l. 0s.	Sussex.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 18s.
Farnham (fine).....	9l. 9s. to 12l. 0s.	Essex.....	4l. 4s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 21.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.	Straw 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.	Clover 4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.
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SMITHFIELD, Nov. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 21:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Beasts	2,900 Calves 132
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs 17,100 Pigs 170	

COAL MARKET, Nov. 21, 28s. 0d. to 35s. 6d.

— * TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 42s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled 68s. Curd, 72s. 0d.—CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, Nov. 21, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.	RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	£.75 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	£. —	£. 2 4
Ashton and Oldham	89 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	205 0	9 p.ct.
Barnsley	217 0	10 0	Stockton & Darlington	250 0	6 0
Birmingh. (1s-th sh.)	243 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	90 0	6 0	East London . . .	109 ½	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction . . .	48 0	2 10
Coventry	750 0	50 0	Kent	40 0	2 0
Cromford	—	17 0	Manchester & Salford	42 0	1 0
Croydon	14 0	—	South London . . .	80 0	4 p.ct.
Derby	120 0	6 0	West Middlesex . . .	69 0	3 0
Dudley	—	2½	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	69 ½	3 15	Albion	73 0	8 10
Forth and Clyde	625 0	27 0	Alliance	7½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire . .	290 0	13 12 8	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction . .	229 0	18 0	British Commercial .	44	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey . .	35 0	—	County Fire	37 0	2 10
Grand Union . . .	20 0	1 0	Eagle	5 0	0 5
Grand Western . .	82½ dis.	—	Globe	137 0	7 0
Grantham	195 0	10 0	Guardian	22½	1 0
Huddersfield . . .	17½	1 0	Hope Life	5½	65.6d.
Kennet and Avon . .	24 ½	1 5	Imperial Fire	100 0	5 5
Lancaster	18 ½	1 0	Ditto Life	8 0	0 9
Leeds and Liverpool .	410 0	20 0	Protector Fire	1 4 0	1s.6d.
Leicester	206 ½	16 ½	Provident Life	18 ½	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n . .	75 0	4 0	Rock Life	2 18 0	0 8
Loughborough . . .	2550 0	200 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	185 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell . .	600 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire . . .	209 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	13 0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—	Bolanos	115 0	—
Neath	—	18 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	48 0	3 12
Oxford	520 0	32 0	British Iron	8 0	—
Peak Forest	56 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	—	—
Regent's	17 0	0 13 6	Hibernian	8½	—
Rochdale	64 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^r	—	—
Severn and Wye . .	17 ½	16 0	Real Del Monte	12 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican	3 0	—
Staff. and Wor. . .	545 0	34 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	220 0	10 0	Westminster Chart ^d	48 0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon .	30 0	1 5	Ditto, New	9 0	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	—	10 0
Swansea	180 0	13 0	Ditto, New	120 0	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	29 0	1 10	Phoenix	½ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	24 0	1 10	British	4 dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (4 sh.)	620 0	37 10	Bath	81½	8½ p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	—	12 0	Birmingham	98½	5 0
Warwick and Napton	—	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford .	52 pm.	4 0
Wilts and Berks . .	4½	0 4	Brighton	9½	—
Worc. and Birming.	90 0	4 0	Bristol	89 0	10 p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's . . .	73 0	3 p. ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	60 0	3 0 do.	Liverpool	380 0	10 0
West India (Stock)	108 0	6 0 do.	Maidstone	—	6 p.ct.
East India (Stock)	—	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	70 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	120 0	5 3 2	Sheffield	60 0	10 p.ct.
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	—	1 0	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2½	—	Australian (Agricul ^t) .	14 dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	24 0	1 15	Auction Mart	17 0	15 0
Vauxhall	18 0	1 0	Annuity, British	16 0	8 p.ct.
Waterloo	2½	—	Bank, Irish Provincial .	264	5 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l. . . .	21 0	1 1 4	Carnat. Stock, 1st class .	93½	4 0
— Ann. of 7l. . . .	19 0	0 18 8	Ditto, 2d class	84 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26 to November 25, 1881, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	9 o'clock Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	9 o'clock Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	°
26	58	59	55	29, 60	showery	11	58	57	54	30, 20	do. & showery
27	54	56	51	, 70	do.	12	54	57	52	, 30	do.
28	54	60	50	30, 10	fair	13	49	51	37	29, 94	fair
29	51	59	47	, 26	cloudy	14	38	45	42	, 86	do. & rain
30	51	55	50	, 20	do. & fair	15	38	42	35	, 30	cloudy
31	54	60	55	, 17	do. do.	16	37	43	34	, 30	fair & now
N.1	56	57	58	29, 98	do. do.	17	34	36	31	, 52	foggy
2	58	54	48	, 74	do. rain & lis	18	31	37	35	, 68	fair
3	47	47	37	, 43	do. do.	19	43	47	37	, 40	cloudy
4	44	49	39	, 80	fair	20	37	42	46	, 84	do. & rain
5	49	54	42	, 43	cloudy	21	53	58	55	, 70	cloudy
6	47	59	58	, 80	rain & windy	22	55	59	57	, 80	do. & rain
7	48	50	46	, 44	fair & do.	23	55	59	53	, 90	do.
8	48	52	42	, 70	do. lightning	24	52	57	52	30, 00	fair
9	40	49	39	30, 19	do.	25	53	56	51	29, 87	cloudy
10	37	42	41	, 80	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From October 28, to November 26, 1831, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1896.	Long. Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000L.
28 192	81 ⁷ 81 ⁴	82 ¹ 82 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	90	89 ¹ 89 ¹	90 ¹ 90 ¹	99 ¹ 99 ¹	16 ¹ 16 ¹	3 1 dis. 1 2 dis.	8 6 pm. 6 8 pm.	8 6 pm. 6 8 pm.	
29 192	81 ⁴ 81 ⁴	82 ¹ 82 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	90	89 ¹ 89 ¹	90 ¹ 90 ¹	99 ¹ 99 ¹	16 ¹ 16 ¹	1 2 dis. 2 3 dis.	7 8 pm. 8 7 pm.	7 8 pm. 8 7 pm.	
31 192	82 ¹ 81 ¹	82 ¹ 81 ¹	82 ¹ 81 ¹	90	89 ¹ 89 ¹	91 ¹ 90 ¹	99 ¹ 99 ¹	16 ¹ 16 ¹	2 3 dis. 1 2 dis.	7 8 pm. 7 8 pm.	7 8 pm. 7 8 pm.	
1 192	81 ¹ 81 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	90	89 ¹ 89 ¹	90 ¹ 90 ¹	99 ¹ 99 ¹	16 ¹ 16 ¹	1 2 dis. 1 2 dis.	7 8 pm. 7 8 pm.	7 8 pm. 8 7 pm.	
2 192	81 ¹ 81 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	90	89 ¹ 89 ¹	90 ¹ 90 ¹	99 ¹ 99 ¹	16 ¹ 16 ¹	1 2 dis. 1 2 dis.	7 8 pm. 7 8 pm.	7 8 pm. 8 7 pm.	
4 192	81 ¹ 81 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	90	89 ¹ 89 ¹	90 ¹ 90 ¹	99 ¹ 99 ¹	16 ¹ 16 ¹	1 2 dis. 1 2 dis.	7 8 pm. 7 8 pm.	7 8 pm. 8 7 pm.	
5												
7												
8 191	81 ⁷ 81 ⁴	82 ¹ 82 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	89	88 ¹ 88 ¹	90 ¹ 90 ¹	99	16 ¹ 16 ¹	196 196	2 1 dis. 2 1 dis.	80 ¹ 77	7 8 pm. 9 pm.
9	81 ⁴	82 ¹	82 ¹	89	88 ¹	90 ¹	99	16 ¹	197	1 dis.		8 9 pm.
10 191	81 ⁴	82 ¹	82 ¹	89	88 ¹	90 ¹	98 ¹	16 ¹	195			8 9 pm.
11 190	81 ⁴ 81 ⁴	82 ¹ 82 ¹	82 ¹ 82 ¹	88	87 ² 88 ¹	90 ¹ 89 ¹	98 ¹ 98 ¹	16 ¹ 16 ¹	196 196	2 1 dis. 2 4 dis.	79 ¹ 4	6 7 pm. 5 5 pm.
12 190	81 ¹	82 ¹	82 ¹	88	88 ¹	89 ¹	98 ¹	16 ¹	196	2 1 dis.	5	7 pm.
14 191	81 ¹	82 ¹	82 ¹	88	88 ¹	89 ¹	98 ¹	16 ¹	196	2 dis.	5	6 pm.
15 190	81 ¹	82 ¹	82 ¹	88	88 ¹	90 ¹	98 ¹	16 ¹	196		5	6 pm.
16 190	81 ¹	82 ¹	82 ¹	88	88 ¹	90 ¹	98 ¹	16 ¹	196		5	6 pm.
17 189	81 ¹	82 ¹	82 ¹	89	88 ¹	89 ¹	98 ¹	16 ¹	196		5	6 pm.
18 189	81 ¹	82 ¹	82 ¹	88	88 ¹	90	98 ¹	16 ¹	196	3 dis.	79 ¹ 79 ¹	6 7 pm. 6 7 pm.
19 190	81 ¹	82 ¹	82 ¹	88	88 ¹	90	98 ¹	16 ¹	196	3 dis.	79 ¹	7 6 pm.
21 189	81 ¹	82 ¹	82 ¹	88	88 ¹	90	98 ¹	16 ¹	196	3 dis.	6 7 pm.	
22 190	82 ¹	82 ¹	82 ¹	89	88 ¹	90	98 ¹	16 ¹	197	3 dis.	8 6 pm.	
23 190	82	82	82	89	88 ¹	90	99	16 ¹	199 ¹	2 3 dis.	7 5 pm.	
24 191	82 ¹	83 ¹	83 ¹	89	88 ¹	91 ¹	99	16 ¹	200	4 3 dis.	80 ¹	7 pm.
26 190	82 ¹	83 ¹	83 ¹	90	88 ¹	91 ¹	99	16 ¹	200	5 3 dis.	8 6 pm.	
26 191	82 ¹	83 ¹	83 ¹	89	88 ¹	91 ¹	99	16 ¹	200	5 3 dis.	6 7 pm.	

South Sea Stock. Nov. 7, 917; 9, 92; 23, 927; 24, 924.

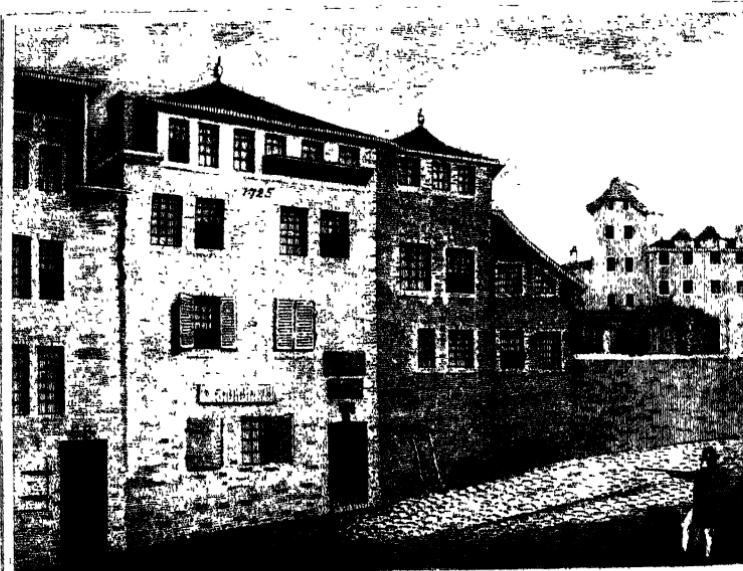
New South Sea Annuities: Nov. 28. 81½: 24. 81½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLICK, and Co.



Budler castello del

BIRTH PLACE OF RUBENS AT COLOGNE.



BIRTH PLACE OF ROUSSEAU AT GENEVA.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. CI. PART II.

Embellished with Views of the Birth-place of RUBENS at Cologne; and the Birth-place of ROUSSEAU at Geneva.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

AMONGST the many remarkable objects which abound in Cologne, I was attracted towards one that is probably not so well known as the rest. It is the house in which the immortal Rubens first saw the light, and in which also Mary de' Medici, the wife of Henri Quatre, and mother of Louis the Thirteenth, terminated her existence. By a curious coincidence, the same room witnessed both these events.* On each side of the portal is a marble slab, with the inscriptions which, together with a hasty sketch, I have subjoined. Each of these tablets is surmounted by a golden star. Their purport, as you will perceive, is to relate the above facts, as well as some further details. On the left hand one, which records the birth and death of the "German Apelles," and also the death of his father, is mentioned the magnificent picture of the Crucifixion of St. Peter, which Rubens painted expressly for the parish church of his native city. On the other tablet, erected in honour of Mary, it is said that her heart was buried in the chapel of the Three Kings in the Cathedral Church of Cologne, and her body afterwards transferred to St. Denis.

Inscription on the left-hand Tablet.

"In diesem Hause ward 1577 D. 29 Jüni: am Feste D. H. H. Apost. Petri ü. Pauli.

geboren ü. ind. Pfarrk. S. Petri, getauft, Peter Paul Rubens, Edwardus VIIth Kind seiner Eltern, welche 50 Jahre hier gewohnt haben. S. Vater Doct: Joan. Rubens war vor hier 6 Jahr lang Raths-schiffen zu Antwerp: flüchtete wegen Religions Unruhen nach Cöln. Starb hier 1587 und ward in S. Peters Fierlichkeit begraben. *Unser Peter Paul Rubens d'. Teutsche Apelles vermothen seine Geburt-Stadt Cöln vor seinem Tode noch einmal zu sehen ü. das von unsern berühmten Kunstenner dem Senator Eberhard. Iabach anbestellt vortreffliche. Gemälde d'. Kreuzigung Petri Seinem Tauf. Kirche durch a. eigne Hand zu werken. Aber ihm überreite am Tod zu Antwerpē in 64^{en} Jahre s'. Lebens. d. 30 Mai, 1640.*"

Inscription on the right hand Tablet.

In diesem Hause flüchtete auch Frank^r. Konigin Henr^a. D. Wittwe Maria von Medicis Ludwigs D. XIII. ü. iii Koniginnen Mutter. *Unserer Rubens berief sie aus seiner Wohnstadt Antwerpē um fur ihren Palast in Paris das Epos ihres Lebens und ihrer Schicksal zu schildern. Er vollführte es in xxii grossen Tafeln, aber sie gedrängt von Unfallen starb in Cöln 1642, der 3 Juli, 58 Jahr alt in eben dem Zimmer wo Rubens geboren war.*† Ihr Herz war in unserer Doms-Kirche von D. H. H. 3 Konige. Capelle beigesetzt. Ihre Leiche später in die Königl. Graft zu S. Denys war gebracht. Vor ihrem Ende dankte Sie noch dem Senat in der Stadt Cöln Fur die Freyheit ihres Aufenthalts mit ehrwürdigen Geschenken welche die ungestimmte Revolution mehrenthalts vernichtet hat."

Perhaps these circumstances, and

* We append to our Correspondent's description the remarks of a recent traveller: "I was obliged to content myself with an outside view of a building so remarkable for being the one in which a prosperous Painter drew his first breath, and an unfortunate Queen, the patroness of his fertile genius, and heroine of his pictorial allegories, uttered her last sigh. Peter Paul Rubens, born in the house No. 10, Rue de Tival, the exterior of which is devoid of consequence, died in a palace at Antwerp, full of years and honours. Mary of Medicis, who quitting the princely splendour of her native Italy for regal dignity in France, became the wife of Henry IV., and mother of Louis XIII., expired beneath this comparatively humble roof at Cologne; the exiled victim to her own ambitious weakness, and to Richelieu's ascendant subtlety. The only answer which I could obtain respecting the inside of this celebrated edifice was, that there remained 'nothing to be seen.' The present proprietor is a tradesman, and, it is said, has been Vandal enough to destroy some curious carvings which ornamented one of the rooms." Tour in 1825, by Seth William Stevenson.

† These pictures are now in the public gallery of the Louvre.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. VOL. CI. PART II.

the accompanying sketch, may not be altogether without interest; if so, I shall be gratified by their insertion in your valuable Magazine.

Yours, &c. DUDLEY COSTELLO.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

THE accompanying view of the house at Geneva, in which Jean Jacques Rousseau was born, is copied from the card of

“Gebel Benoit et Comp au 2^{me} étage de cette maison tiennent horlogerie et pièces à musique.”

Isaac Rousseau was also a watchmaker in this same house; where he had been settled only ten months before the birth of his celebrated son, having resided for some time previously in Constantinople, where he was employed for the seraglio.

It appears that the manufacture of watches was one of the principal trades of Geneva as early as 1681; for in “The Present State of Geneva,” a curious old guide-book published in that year in duodecimo, are the following passages :

“The people of Geneva are very industrious, and since they have not land enough to take up their time in agriculture and husbandry [sic], as other States of larger territories have, they apply themselves sedulously to the improvement of handy-craft trades.

“Clock and watch-making is a trade of great esteem, and of masters and servants there are above three hundred that follow that occupation; of whom there are some that drive a good trade by it, not only in all the countries of Europe, but also in Turkey, Persia, and other remote kingdoms. It is necessary that such as come hither to buy, have their eyes in their heads, if they would not be cheated, because there are bad as well as good artists among them.

* “This town has a considerable trade in gold chains and trinkets, and the purity of the gold in the minutest article is very superior to the gold employed in similar articles manufactured in England. This fact merits particular attention.

“The English standard of gold is, dividing a given weight, as of a lb. or oz., into twenty-four parts, twenty-two of those parts are of pure gold, and of the two remaining parts, one is of silver, and one of copper; and the mint price is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* In England, the *very finest* gold that is manufactured into chains, not assayed and stamped, is what the jewellers call eighteen carat gold, i. e. three parts gold, and a fourth part of alloy; but seals and trinkets in general, are so grossly alloyed, that the stint altogether depends upon the conscience of the trader or manufacturer; the consequence of which is that we are beat out of foreign markets, where the manufacture of Geneva can be brought into competition.

“To remedy this evil, the English Government should adopt regulations similar to those adopted at Geneva; while their standard gold coin is rather below ours, we, as a great commercial nation, ought not to be inferior to them, when the same material is a staple of manufacture.”—*Miscellaneous Observations and Opinions on the Continent* [by the late Richard Duppa, Esq.]. 1825, 8vo.

“There are many excellent and skilful goldsmiths here also; but above all things fire-arms are here made in perfection, such as harquebuses, pistols, musquets, and the like, and many gentlemen provide themselves from hence.”

At the present day, the goldsmiths eclipse the other artisans.*

To return to Rousseau’s house. The street itself has received its name from the memorable nativity in this mean-looking house, which is now No. 69 in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau. There is this inscription, on a small marble tablet over the door:

ICI EST NE' JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU
LE XXVIII JUIN M.DCC.XII.

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

NOTICE having been given by two of the City Members of bringing in a Bill immediately after the recess, containing some legislative provisions for regulating the speed of Steam Vessels in the Port of London, perhaps you will not consider a page of your valuable Magazine unworthily appropriated to a few remarks on the subject, from a constant yet disinterested observer of the Thames Navigation.

From the great convenience afforded to the inhabitants of London, more especially those whose means enable them to take trips to the sea-side for health or pleasure, people are too much inclined to consider the competition of rival Steam Companies as a public benefit, without taking into account the vast number of labourers who are thrown out of employ,—the loss of capital sustained by coachmasters,—or the loss of lives and property on the river, through the mis-

management or negligence of persons having the command of Steam Vessels.

Residing on the banks of the Thames, I have had abundant opportunities of witnessing some of the evils as well as the benefits of Steam Navigation. I am quite ready to admit the advantages contended for by the admirers of this elegant mode of travelling ;—that it is cheaper, more expeditious, and (under proper regulations) perhaps even safer than land carriage, where great competition prevails among rival Coach Masters. Yet it is not necessary, Mr. Urban, while admitting these facts, that we should turn a deaf ear to the numerous complaints that have been made, at the respective police offices, of the misconduct of Steam Boat conductors, arising in the majority of instances from the dangerous velocity at which these vessels are propelled between Greenwich and London Bridge.

The Committee appointed by the House of Commons has had quite sufficient evidence adduced before it, to show the propriety of some legislative measures to insure the lives of his Majesty's subjects from being at the mercy of men, who, under the present state of things, are not amenable to the laws for their negligence or misconduct. It might be answered that the persons who are accessory to the death of any individual, are amenable to justice, either under the charge of homicide, or manslaughter. But in the frightful collision which takes place when two Steam Vessels, or a Steam Boat and any other vessel, come in contact, it is in most cases extremely difficult, if not impossible, to affix the principal blame on the most culpable parties ; although a great number of lives may fall sacrifice to such criminal negligence. Indeed, the arbitrary rules, or rather the absence of any legislative regulations, in the management of Steam Vessels, have been the primary source of nearly all the serious accidents that have occurred.

The navigation of sailing vessels must ever be subject to circumstances over which the master or pilot can have no control ; such as a current, an eddy, or else a falling off in the wind, by which a vessel would not answer her helm, and thus come foul of another ship sailing in an opposite course. But a similar plea cannot be offered in

defence of the master of a Steam Vessel, who has the helm under his entire control, aided by the propelling or retrograding power of the engines, as the case may require.

The facility with which Steam Vessels may be directed under every possible circumstance, except that of a violent gale, or the destruction of its paddle-work and machinery, leaves no apology or excuse for the misconduct of individuals commanding such vessels. With regard to sea-going Steam Vessels, it is evident the slightest precaution would guard against the occurrence of such frightful accidents as that of the *Comet*, Glasgow Steam Boat, about two years back. If each Steam Vessel in dark nights carried a light in her bows, and (following the rule of driving on a public road) each steersman put the helm *a-starboard*, when two vessels are approaching in opposite directions, accidents from collision could not possibly occur.

The necessity for inflicting some such regulation, however, becomes infinitely greater in the navigation of the Thames between Blackwall and the Tower than below Gravesend or at sea ; and it might be questionable how far the City of London or the Legislature are justified in allowing Steam Vessels after dark, under *any circumstances*, to come above Blackwall or Greenwich. The objections to such regulation would be very slight, in comparison with the risk, inconvenience, and damage sustained through the present practice, by Steam Vessels passing through the pool at the rate of seven, eight, or even ten knots an hour. A very strong opposition to the new Bill will doubtless be raised both by the Steam Navigation Companies which are interested in maintaining a competition, with the view of ruining their competitors ; and also by those who consider competition of every kind a public benefit. To a given extent this is undoubtedly true. Yet no man can plead ignorant of the fact, that various Acts of Parliament have been found necessary to regulate stage coaches, and inflict penalties by fine or imprisonment on careless drivers, with a view to the safety of his Majesty's subjects, from the effects of competition among Coach Owners. Consequently, no valid argument can be adduced why similar precautions should not be taken, and

certain penalties incurred by persons having the management and control of Steam Vessels. On the contrary, the circumstances in the latter case are far more imperative than in the former; 1st, from the greater number of lives at issue in the event of disaster; 2d, the nature of the element offering a twofold hazard; 3d, from the more complete control of a Steam Vessel, under judicious or even ordinary management, beyond that of controlling four well-bred or spirited horses. Thereby rendering the liability to accident in Steam Boats almost nugatory, except through the defects of the machinery, or the ignorance or obstinacy of the commander in working the engines at that rate of speed which becomes equally dangerous to the passengers on board, and to watermen and others exposed to the swell produced by Steam Vessels of the larger class.

It has been too much the practice in this great manufacturing and trading nation, while admiring the perfection to which machinery has arrived for superseding manual labour,—to leave out of view the privations which such "improvements" have entailed upon the poor labourers who are thrown out of employ. Thus in Steam Navigation we are disposed to admire the beauty of the vessels, the great accommodation, and cheapness of the conveyance, without taking into account the poor watermen and sailors who formerly procured a decent maintenance on the river, but "whose occupation's gone," by the erection of splendid Bridges, and the construction of commodious Steam Vessels.

It has been stated with too much truth, that the conduct of the Thames watermen on many occasions has been little calculated to excite the sympathy of the public. It has been stated, that in addition to that competition which the very necessities of these poor men prompted, by making them contend for priority on the arrival of Steam Vessels, they have in most cases shown a disposition to extort something beyond their regular fare. Yet, under all the circumstances, it cannot excite our surprise, taking into account the increase of population, with the diminution of the shipping trade, and the diminution of demand for watermen, from the additional Bridges, additional Steam Vessels,

and the commodious places for embarkation and landing.

From the monopoly thus afforded to Steam Vessels, at the expense of the Thames watermen, it is therefore only fair that the public should derive every possible security for the good management of such vessels. Independent of the accidents which are continually occurring, through the heavy swell occasioned by these vessels, they are in the practice of carrying on many occasions a number of passengers quite incompatible with every idea of safety. It was stated by some of the gentlemen who were examined by the Commons' Committee "on Steam Navigation," that a Steam Vessel cannot afford accommodation on the average to more than one person per ton *measurement*, yet I have repeatedly seen vessels from 300 to 350 tons laden with from 600 to 700 persons; and Sir John Hall states, in his evidence before the Committee, that he has seen the Albion steamer with not less than 1000 persons on board! The bare possibility of any accident, either from the machinery, the negligence or blunders of pilots and engineers, or the unlooked-for accidents that are always liable on passing through the pool filled with shipping and boats, is calculated to alarm the most stoical or indifferent observer. In the event of accident, the consequences would be truly disastrous among such a multitude. It is therefore not less incumbent on the Legislature to place a limit on the number of persons in a Steam Vessel, than to prevent such vessel from being propelled at a speed incompatible with the navigation of the river. If it be advisable to prevent a stage coach from being laden with more than a certain number, to prevent accidents by overturning, why should not the same principle be adopted with regard to Steam Vessels, where the risk on account of numbers is as fifty to one?

The proprietors of Steam Boats raise an outcry at any proposition to place their conduct under Parliamentary control. It is pronounced to be an interference with the freedom of navigation, and as infringing their "just rights." Yet the very men who raise such clamour, are the most unblushing defenders of a system of imposition and insolence in the landing and embarkation of passengers at

Gravesend, as we perceive by the late resolution of the Gravesend and Milton Steam Company, refusing their sanction to the erection of a pier or landing wharf.

Should the system of competition by building light vessels fitted with engines of very great power, so as to run at sixteen or seventeen miles an hour, be still suffered to go unchecked by Parliamentary control, what security can the public have from such men, that they will not, when racing against each other, urge their steam engines to a most dangerous extent, rather than allow themselves to be beaten by rival boats; or that they will pay any regard whatever to the unfortunate wherrymen whose lives are so constantly endangered by the swell of Steam Vessels? It is a fact well known to persons residing on the banks of the river, that since the culpable extent to which Steam Vessels are propelled in the river, very few persons who can possibly avoid it, will trust themselves in a Thames wherry; and even the larger boats at Greenwich are constantly in danger of being swamped by the swell produced by the large steamers. It has been stated by some of the witnesses examined by the Committee, that most of the accidents happening to boats have arisen from the temerity or the obstinacy of the boatmen. But it should be borne in mind that these poor men are in the majority of cases compelled by their necessities to brave every danger, while approaching the Steamers in search of a fare from the passengers. Besides, it is too much to expect that men of rude habits, and having starving families to support by their labour, should show any courtesy towards those by whom they have been thrown out of employ.—The Thames waterman is in fact placed in a similar situation to the poor cotton-spinner or weaver, who feels that however advantageous the use of steam power may prove to the great capitalist, it has brought ruin on thousands of the industrious poor by superseding manual labour.

I must apologise, Mr. Urban, for the length of these remarks, and respectfully suggest to the Legislature, that in the event of the New Bill going into a Committee of the House, that, in addition to provisions for regulating the speed of Steam Vessels

above Blackwall, and for limiting the number of passengers according to the tonnage,—a trifling tax or toll of a penny or twopence per head ought to be levied on the passengers by Steam Vessels on the river Thames, in aid of a fund for sick or infirm watermen. Justice is the first attribute of legislation, and if compensation be always given to parties who are deprived of their local advantages for trade, by opening a new street for the public convenience,—why should not the same principle operate in affording some small compensation to the poor men who have lost three-fourths of their employment since the general introduction of Steam Navigation?

HUMANITAS.

◆◆◆◆◆

MR. URBAN, *Woolwich, Dec. 6.*

IN your vol. C. part ii. p. 7, these words appear:—"We borrowed our Steam-boats from the Americans." But letters patent under the great Seal bearing date 21st December, 1736, were granted to Jonathan Hulls, for his invention of "a machine for carrying ships and vessels out of, or into any harbour or river against wind and tide, or in a calm, which may be of great service to our Royal Navy and merchant ships," &c.

The inventor published the patent in black letter with a plate prefixed, exhibiting a man-of-war towed by a steam-boat, and also the several parts of the machinery detached. In addition, he gives propositions and demonstrations illustrative of his invention.

Now whether Government bought the patent right, and stowed it away in a pigeon-hole, or whether some workman employed in framing the machine, might have been conveyed across the Atlantic at the public expense, carrying the secret with him; it is clear that the steam-boat was not borrowed from the Americans. It appears indeed that the invention was forgotten; for the writer of this, when accidentally looking at the first steam-boat that was built in his Majesty's yard at Woolwich, while the engineer was fixing the machinery, expressed his surprise that such vessels had not been used many years earlier, and was answered by the then master-shipwright that they were but lately invented in America. Hull's patent

was then mentioned, but the builder questioned the existence of any such instrument, saying that he had been 50 years in the service, and never heard of it. Neither did the worthy successor of that officer ever hear of it until the day when it was shown him in the library of the Royal Artillery, where your Correspondent may inspect it, through the Rev. Librarian, if he does not meet with another copy.

Nor is it improbable that the late Lord Melville and his immediate successor at the Admiralty, were equally unacquainted with the patent, when they abandoned the project of a grand Dock Yard at Northfleet, after having purchased a large tract of land, and diverted their views and the public purse to the mouth of the Thames at Sheerness, contrary to the reasoning of the First Lord of the Admiralty in his published pamphlets.

Sic vos non vobis.

Yours, &c.

N.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

OFFA'S Dyke is known to have commenced at Tiddenham in Gloucestershire, near Chepstow; but its line from thence to Old Radnor is unknown, or undetermined. St. Briavel's in Gloucestershire is only a very few miles from Tiddenham, and I was greatly surprised, when on a visit there for change of air, I was asked whether I had seen the remains of Offa's Dyke in that parish. Upon my reply in the negative, I was informed that it ran through a wood called the *Fence* near Bigsweir Bridge. I was most anxious to visit the spot. The gout having, however, placed me in *Schedule A*, by disfranchising my locomotive members, and the brushwood rendering it impracticable to ride to it, I was obliged to forego the pleasure. But Charles Ransford Court, esq. of St. Briavel's, assured me that he had often crossed it, when shooting. The Dyke overhangs the Wye, and the *Fence Wood* forms one (the northern) horn of the crescent, in the centre of which stands the Castle of St. Briavel.

Hence arise two questions; (1) Did it cross the Wye to reach Monmouthshire or Herefordshire? or (2) did it take a circuitous route along the Gloucestershire side of the river?

Nicholson * says, "When the Romans made their inroads into this island, about the commencement of the Christian era, many of the Britons were said to have retreated into Wales, at which time the river Dee, in the neighbourhood of Chester, and the Severn divided the two countries. All to the east was England, and to the west Wales. This division continued about 600 years, when the ambitious Offa, coveting the fertile lands of his neighbours, easily raised a quarrel and an army. He then drove them west among the mountains, formed this vast Dyke, and ordained that neither English nor Welch should pass it."

I shall not attempt to decide which way it went, because such an attempt as exploration of the track, which would alone be satisfactory, is by me impracticable.

Nevertheless, without committing myself, for the reasons just given, it may be hypothetically and yet fairly stated, that it did not cross the river until it arrived at Monmouth, but followed the Gloucestershire bank of the Wye, as far as that town. In favour of this hypothesis it may be observed, that two-thirds of the Dyke from Mold in Flintshire to Old Radnor (nearly eighty miles by the scale on the map), have been clearly ascertained. From Mold to Llangollen it is a gentle curve, and from thence to Old Radnor nearly as straight as a Roman road. If we assume that the remaining third assimilated in form and direction the two others, it would proceed from Old Radnor to Clifford, thence to Llanthony, Crickhowell, Abergavenny, and Pontypool, and have entered the mouth of the Severn somewhere between Caerphilly and Newport; but, had it done so, it would have been twenty miles to the westward of either the Old or New Passages. Not to lose this connexion appears to have been the object of commencing the Dyke at Tiddenham, and of deviating from the preceding line. The direct line from Radnor to Tiddenham is through Trelech, Grosmount, and Bradwardine, in which direction it must have crossed the river twice. But as the remains of St. Briavel's show the line of continuation, it must have followed the river down to Monmouth, and perhaps have crossed the Wye at that

* Cambrian Traveller's Guide, p. 910.

place; for the deviation from the direct line between Tiddenham and Monmouth along the river, is very trifling, and from thence by Grosmont and Bradwardine to Old Radnor, according to the map, the line is straight.

Another circumstance is observable. Where the course of the Dyke is known, there are old Roman or British camps in contiguity, or in the vicinity, besides mounts or small forts upon the line itself. Offa seemingly imitated the valla of Hadrian or Severus; the mounts being substituted for towers, and the camps used for garrisons or reserves. A similar coincidence occurs in the line now under discussion. There is a camp in Caswell wood, not far from St. Briavel's, and the *Devil's pulpit*, (a rock visited by tourists, on account of the fine bird's-eye view of Tintern Abbey beneath it, on the Monmouthshire side of the river,) is within the entrenchment. There is a line or mound from this camp, which can be traced nearly to a tumulus on the west side of the road, and situated near the mansion occupied by Mr. Trotter. This line appears to have communicated with St. Briavel's. This information I received from a very intelligent gentleman engaged in the Ordnance survey; and I have visited the Devil's pulpit, passed Mr. Trotter's gate up a straight Roman-road-looking wide lane, and observed every indication of the accuracy of the account. The part of St. Briavel's under discussion is a lofty elevation, of a \square form, part of which the Greeks would have scooped out for a theatre. The straight side of the \square is the river towards the west; the adjacent lower area resembles the pit; and the ascending semi-circular sides the boxes and galleries. In the centre of what we should call in a play-house the upper gallery, is the castle. But the piece of Offa's Dyke lies in the *Fence-wood*, and has no communication with the castle; but runs across the extremity of the northern end of the semicircle. I have heard that there are still remains of a very ancient lane from Bigsweir, which pointed towards Monmouth.

From the castle and village an old road passes by a camp called Stow-green, towards Clearwell, a hamlet of Newland. This parish is adjacent to Staunton and Bury-hill, where, from inclusion in Bletislan hundred, the

Rocking-stone, and a Roman way, and other indicia not found at Monmouth, was to all appearance the Blestrum of Antoninus. About three miles further, on the same Gloucestershire side of the river, is a Roman encampment at Symond's Yat, and somewhat diverging to the east, the Roman camp on Ross Chase, and Ariboniu. On the known line of the Dyke commencing in Herefordshire, at or near Lentwardine, are the two famous camps of Coxsall Hill, and Brampton Brian, one of Caractacus, the other of Ostorius; and so fortresses continue to skirt it along the whole of its course. It is not, however, impossible but that, instead of crossing the Wye at or about Monmouth, it actually accompanied the circuit of the Wye by Ross and Hereford to Bradwardine; for the visible course of the Dyke runs in a straight line, and ceases to be discoverable at Old Radnor, which, according to the scale, is only as one ten miles, in a straight line N. to S. the uniform direction of the Dyke, from Bradwardine. Nicholson says, KNIGHTON, also called TREFY-CLAWD, i. e. the town upon the Dyke; for Offa's Dyke enters this parish on the north from the county of Salop, and after running for two miles in almost a straight line to the south, it is plainly to be traced through the parishes of Norton, Whitton, Discoed, and Old Radnor, into the county of Hereford, i. e. to Lentwardine, which is situated at the end of the ninth mile on the road from Ludlow to Knighton. It is also to be observed, that the Dyke running in a straight line N. to S. bisects Wales longitudinally, though not in equal proportions. It may, therefore, be assumed that it continued to proceed in the same straight line N. and S. from Old Radnor to Tiddenham. That straight line has been before noted, as going by Bradwardine, Crickhowel, Abergavenny, Pontypool, and Newport, which direction does not bring it to Tiddenham, as, if the map be correct, according to the straight line from N. to S. it ought to do. As no further remains have been discoverable beyond Old Radnor, it might, therefore, (I do not say that it did,) have accompanied the river from Tiddenham to Bradwardine, and thus made boundaries of both the Wye and the Severn; for otherwise the Wye could have been a

boundary only for a comparatively few miles, as will be plain from the positions of the places upon a map, both in straight line and round the river.

It might not be difficult for a sturdy pedestrian to start from Old Radnor in a N. and S. direction, by the places mentioned, and so try the straight line for remains, duly observing the bearings of aberrations (if any) from the straight line, and following such deviations to their extremity. If nothing be discovered, and there will be nothing in such a direction, as the Dyke passes through St. Briavel's,—let him make a second attempt by going from Monmouth by Grosmont, and from thence to Bradwardine in a N.W. or N.N.W. direction. If both these fail, it is possible, though not certain, that the Dyke accompanied the river as far as Bradwardine.

I have made these hypotheses from the map, because there being no other remains known than those specified, the map was my only resource. Having only a wish, as an antiquary, to have the real line discovered, I heed not the tenability of any of the hypotheses. I only in my own defence say, that, if the line does not go in one or other of the above directions, the map is either inaccurate, or the line from Old Radnor to Tiddenham is anomalous to the straight N. and S. direction of the known parts. By the Dyke going from Tiddenham to St. Briavel's, and probably to Monmouth, Grosmont, and Bradwardine, there is an aberration to the East, but it is the shortest line of any, according to the map, and on that account may be the exploratory direction most likely to succeed.

I shall end this account with another puzzle connected with the banks of the Wye, viz. GOODRICH CASTLE. Nobody knows who was the founder that gave name to the fortress and village. In the *Liber Niger Scaccar.* (by Hearne), i. 160, is a charter of the abbot of Winchcombe, saying, that William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, owed two knights' fees to the abbot for Castle Godric. I treated it as a return wrongly entered, until I found in the *Rot. Marescall.** 13 Ed. II.

m. 4, that the abbot of Winchcombe is certified as having two knights' fees, which I presumed to be those of Godrich, as above. I have abstracts made by myself of the two registers of Winchcombe Abbey (now or lately in the possession of Lord Sherborne), but neither in the extracts nor in the *Monasticon* (the old edition, i. 187), could I find any elucidation, because all their "antiqua testimonia" of the endowment of the abbey, were destroyed by fire in the reign of Stephen. I then gave up the inquiry, as being much like that of the lost course of Offa's Dyke. But I was again revived, by finding that the same *Offa*, who expelled the Britons from the track between the Severn and the Wye, of which Godrich was part, was founder of the nunnery at *Winchcombe*, which preceded the famous mitred abbey, and of course might have endowed that nunnery with part of the acquired British property. Now the Conqueror ejected a *Godric, abbot of Winchcombe*, from his monastery, and imprisoned him in Gloucester Castle. Whether this Godric founded the castle or not, let others decide; but it is certain that the Earls Marshall did succeed in the estate, and that the abbot of Winchcombe in the reign of Henry II. certifies that William Marshall Earl of Pembroke did not only hold of him the two fees of Godrich, but also *LXV* fees and a half of the honor of *Strigul*. If so, Offa might have given that immense estate to the monks, out of which the Conqueror might have ousted them, and transferred it to the Earls Marshall. It may be further observed that Godrich Castle had in more recent times a large extent of jurisdiction.

Yours, &c. T. D. FOSBROKE.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

IN a note to Collins's *Peerage*, vol. vii. p. 455, ed. 1812, is a confused account of the family of *Gunning*, some of the female branches of which (daughters of John Gunning, esq. and the Hon. Bridget Bourke, daughter of Theobald sixth Viscount Bourke of Mayo,) became so celebrated in the latter half of the last century, no less on account of their personal attractions, than alliances. Perhaps, there-

* *Palgrave's Parl. Writs*, vol. ii. Div. ii. p. 529.

fore, the annexed letter (which I consider a curiosity from its style and orthography,) written by a person who appears to have been the parish clerk of Hemingford Grey, in Huntingdonshire, in reply to some queries made on the subject by James Madden, esq. of Cole Hill house, Fulham, may be considered worth preserving. It is copied *verbatim et literatim* as follows:

“Sir,
I Take the Freedon in wrighting to you, from an Information of Mr. Warrinton, that you would be Glad to have the account of my Townswoman (*sic*) the Noteſed, the Famis, Beautifull Miss Gunnings, Born at Hemingford Grey, tho they left the parish before I had knolege Enough to Remember them, and I was Born in 32.* But I will Give you the Best account I Can, which I Believe is Better then any man in the Country besides myself, tho I have not the Birth Regeſter for so long a Date, and since Dr. Dickens is dead, I dont know where it is, but the Best account I Can Give you is, Elizth the Eldest† Married to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, after his Deceſſe, to the Duke of Arguile; the ſecond‡ mary[ed] to the Viscount of Coventree; the third§ I never knew Ritelie to home [whom], but I beleeve to ſome privett Gentleman. I Rember [remember] a many years ago, at least 30, ſeeing her picture in a print ſhop, I beleeve in St. Pouls Church yard, as follows :

the youngest of these Beauties here we have in vue,
so like in person to the other two,
ho Ever views her Features and her fame,
will ſee at once that Gunning is her Name.

Which is the Best account I Can Give you of them three; but then there was two more, which perhaps you dont know any thing about, which I will Give you the True Mortalick Regeſter off, from a Black mar-

vel [marble] which lies in our Chancel, as follows :

“Sophia Gunning, the youngest of 4 Daughters, all Born at Hemingford, in Huntingdonshire, to John Gunning, esq., Died an Infant, 1737. Lissy Gunning, his 5 Daughter, Born in Irel^d. Died Dec. 31, 1752. Aged 8 years, 10 m.

Suffer little Children and forbide them not, to Come unto me, for of ſuch is the Kingdome of Heaven.—Math. 19, 14.”

this, ſir, is the Trueſt and Best Information I Can Give, or you Can Get; and if this is of any use to you, I ſhould be much oblig'd to you to let me have a line or two from you, that I may be ſatisfid that it was not in vain.

And am, Sir, your most obedient and Humble Servant, Wm. CRISWELL.
Hemingford Grey, Aug. 14th, —96.

The writer of the above epiftle is wrong in calling Elizabeth the eldest daughter, ſince ſhe was the ſecond, and also wrong in styling the Earl of Coventry Viscount. With regard to the portrait referred to by him, I believe his memory deceived him, ſo far as the lines are concerned. The print in question is an oval, painted by Cotes, and engraved by Spooner. Beneath, is the name “Miss Gunning,” and a little lower the following lines : “This youngest Grace, ſo like her Sisters Frame !

Her kindred Features tell from whence She came,
“Tis needless once to mention Gunning's name.”

If this be the ſame, it is a curious instance how poetry may be changed by oral recitation, and may ſerve to explain the perpetual variations in our old ballads. Of the two elder ſisters there are numerous portraits, and in

* 1732.

† ELIZABETH, the ſecond (not the eldest) daughter, baptised at Hemingford Grey, 17 Dec. 1733; married 14 Feb. 1752, to James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who died 17 Jan. 1758; and 2dly, 3 March, 1759, to Colonel John Campbell, whose father became Duke of Argyle in 1761, and who afterwards ſucceeded to that title in 1776; ſhe died before his Grace, 20 Dec. 1790. ſhe was mother of three Dukes, the seventh and eighth Dukes of Hamilton, and the present Duke of Argyle; and as the heir presumptive to the latter is his brother, it may be hereaſter ſaid that ſhe was mother of four Dukes.

‡ MARY (called in the Peerages *Maria*), the eldest daughter, baptised at Hemingford Grey, 15 Aug. 1732; married 5 March, 1752, to George-William Earl of Coventry; ob. at Croome, co. Worcester, 30 Sept. 1760. ſhe was mother of the late and grandmother of the present Earl of Coventry.

§ CATHARINE, the third daughter, baptised at Hemingford Grey, 12 June, 1735, married 6 May, 1769, at Somerset House Chapel, to Robert Travis, esq. ſhe was upper house-keeper at that palace, and died there, 26 May, 1773. The name is often mis-spelt *Trevor* and *Travers*. The original Somerset Chapel Register is now in the poaſſion of Sir Tho. Phillips, Bart.

GENT. MAG. SUPPL. VOL. CI. PART II.

at scarce engraving by Houston, the heads of all three appear, with some verses in Latin and English beneath.

With regard to the *fourth* and *fifth* daughters, the following entries occur in the parish register of Hemingford Grey, for a copy of which, as well as for the other baptismal notices, inserted in the notes, I am indebted to the kindness of a gentleman resident in the parish :

" 1786. Nov. 24th, Sophia, y^e daughter of John Gunning, esq. and his wife," baptised.

" 1787. Jan. 11th, Sophia, an infant daughter of John Gunning, esq." buried.

" 1788. Jan. 5th, Lissy, the daughter of John Gunning, esq. and his wife," buried.

No other notices of this family occur in the registers; and it is probable they removed not long after to Bath, and thence to London, where we find them in 1769.

F. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 16.

I DO not know whether the following discrepancy of dates in the history of Printing has been observed or accounted for. If so, perhaps there may be something in the notice of the Chronicle from which it is taken, which may atone for bringing it before you.

It is said (by Astle) that Fust and Gutenberg who were said to have used *moveable wooden* types, and perhaps did so print a few pages, separated their partnership in 1455. Now under the date 1459, Philip de Lignamine, himself a printer of 1474, writes in the present tense,—“Jacob, by name Gutenberg, by birth an Argentine, and a certain other named Justus (Fustus?) both skilfull of printing letters on skins with metal types, are known to make each of them 300 sheets (‘cartas’) a day at Maguntia, a city of Germany. John also called Mentelin at Argentina, a city of the same province, and skilful in the same art, is known to print as many sheets a day.” I am not quite certain if he here speaks of them as partners or not. The year in question 1459 is said to have seen the first book printed with *cast metal* types, namely, “*Durandi Rituale*,” at Mentz. (Meer- man, cited by Astle, p. 218.) Fust and Schaeffer having used for the small letters of their *Psalter* of 1457, moveable metal types, but *cut*, not *cast*.

The above notice is from the Original and Contemporary part of the Chronicon of John Philip de Lignamine, a Messenian, a knight of Sicily, and typographer of Rome, and familiar friend of Pope Sixtus the Fourth (printed at Rome, and dedicated to Sixtus.) He hints that he had increased the work of some other author, but does not say whose. With the exception of whole periods, lines, and words omitted, whereby it is almost unintelligible, Eocard (the editor of the “*Corpus Historicum Medii Aevi*”) found it in all else the same with a Chronicle by a Ferrarese, seemingly Ricobaldi, as far down as the year 1312. Thenceforward it is continued down to 1473, the third of Pope Sixtus. In which year, after the spoiling of Spoletum, Indertum, and Castellum, it ends thus:—“Of this most worthy pontiff, in the third year of whose pontificate we know other famous things, we leave the feasts to be commemorated by others who can do that better. Let him be the end of this series of times.” Eocard has twice dated this Chronicle as down only to 1469. And yet 1471 follows in plain figures; and it comes down to 1473, and seems printed in the year 1474. Perhaps this may be considered as the first date of a work *originally* printed, and this Chronicle from 1312 to 1473 as one of the first specimens. Caxton’s first print in England, the “*Game at Chess*,” is stated to have been finished in the Abbey of Westminster, the last of March 1474, and was followed by the “*Book of Jason* in 1475. And Caxton’s “*Recueil des Histories de Troyes*,” printed at Bruges in 1468, continued at Ghent, and finished at Cologne in 1471, was a translation, not an original. Some block books executed before 1450, may rank as originals, but hardly as books in the modern sense of the word. C.W.C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

IN the Minor Correspondence for your June number (part i. p. 482), is inserted the explanation of Abraham’s swearing his servant by the hand under the thigh, as allusive to the rite of circumcision. That rite was, if not originally, at least to the Shemites, a lately instituted rite; at most of about 40 years standing. The case referred

to is the first mention, by Moses, who particularly wrote for a family of the Shemites, of this adjuration subsequently to his mention of the institution. (He has given us another instance of the adjuration in the case of Joseph on his death-bed, Gen. 47.) Now I cannot but think, if the adjuration had reference to the rite, that under such circumstances the adjurer would have added words to that effect, supposing it the first use of that form of oath;—and supposing it not so, that the writer still would have added an observation to the same effect, for his reader's sake.

Grotius has observed that this adjuration was in his time still used in the East. If so, still this point would admit of a satisfactory solution, by ascertaining the light in which it is held by the nations using it,—or at least whether it is usual otherwise than among those of the Jewish or Ishmaelite circumcision.

Vatablus remarks that Eben Ezra gives it as a form of homage to place the hand under one sitting; illustrating the form by the derivation of *possidere* from *sedendo*. One of Grotius's suppositions is, that it may be by the sword worn on the thigh.

In p. 499 of the same number, in Mr. Oliver's article on Funeral ceremonies, the passing bell in Lincolnshire appears for a male to toll four times, for a female three times at present. A variation on this point I think exists in part of Northamptonshire, where I myself lately resided. The pulsations were in each case three, and three times repeated, or oftener, according to the number of the bells. The distinction being, that for a male the first triad is tolled on the bell of lowest pitch, for a female on the highest bell; the following ones ascending or descending regularly. These rung out, the passing bell was tolled as usual about London for a

certain time; nor am I aware that there was any distinctive way of concluding, as in Lincolnshire.

Yours, &c.

C. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 5.

IN requesting your insertion of the following abstract of the Charter of Padstow* under Queen Elizabeth, with the accompanying observations, I will just premise that the town was some centuries previously in possession of chartered privileges first acquired under King Athelstan. Lysons incorrectly states, that "it does not appear that Athelstan ever had any connection with Padstow;" the converse however is clearly established by Whitaker. (See Gent. Mag. 1825, i. 320.) Among his authorities we have "Ec'l'a de Aldestowe," in the Valor of Pope Nicholas (1291), and "P'och' s'c'i Petroci Majoris in quæ est Burgus de Aldestowe," in a writ of 45 Edw. III. (1372) for a general subsidy. Leland also is unusually explicit in explaining the name, viz. called "in Englisch after the trew and old writings Adelstowe (latinè Athelstani locus), and the town there taketh King Athelstane for the chef gever of priviledges onto it." This circumstance quite accords with the character of the Sovereign and the events of his reign, which have been recently so faithfully and classically recorded by Mr. Turner in his Anglo-Saxon History: he remarks (ii. 305), "Athelstan was certainly a great and illustrious character. He appears to have been as amiable as great. To the clergy he was attentive and mild; to his people, affable and pleasant. With the great he was dignified, with others he lay aside his state, and was condescending and decently familiar. His people loved him for his bravery and humility, but his enemies felt his wrath." The name of Wealas was applied by the Saxons to the Britons

* For communications on the early history of Padstow, see Gent. Mag. 1825, i. 320, ii. 410; 1826, ii. 305; and 1827, ii. 17. The following engravings connected with this place have been published, viz. Place, inscribed to Humphrey Prideaux, esq. in Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall. Padstow, from the harbour, inscribed to the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune, in Hist. of Cornwall by Rev. R. Polwhele. Saunders Hill, and part of Padstow, inscribed to Thomas Rawlings, esq. in Gilbert's Cornwall. Font and Piscina in Padstow Church, in Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. iii. Saunders Hill, in Neale's Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, ser. ii. vol. i. Padstow Church, in Gent. Mag. 1827, ii. 17. Saunders' Hill, in Jones's Views of Seats in the Western Counties. Place, in Fisher's Cornwall and Devonshire Illustrated, 1881. Seal formerly used by the Padstow Corporation in Lewis's Top. Dict. 7. . .

generally; Mr. Turner has therefore been led into a slight error in making Howel King of Wales instead of Cornwall.

The following is an abstract of the Charter of Padstow, now lapsed by desuetude, extracted from the originals in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, 25 Eliz. (1583) part 3, Roll 59, viz.—

1. Incorporation under the name of the Mayor and Burgesses of the "Burrowes of Padstowe."

2. Burgesses to elect at Michaelmas, a Mayor, Steward, five Aldermen, and two Sergeants of Mace.

3. Burgesses discharged from attendance on Juries, Assizes, &c. &c. except within said Borough.

4. Pleas to be held every Monday in the Guildhall before the Mayor and Steward or their Deputies.

5. Weekly Market on Friday; Mayor to be clerk of said market.

6. Two Fairs annually; one on the Friday fortnight before Easter, and one on the 6th August.

7. Burgesses discharged from toll at bridge, wallage, pannage, payage, carriage, stallage, passage, anchorage, culage, kayage, wayvage, planceage, and lastage.

8. Mayor and Burgesses empowered to levy toll, pontage, lastage, anchorage, and culage within the borough, port, and haven of Padstow, and the creeks thereto appertaining.

9. Full reservation in favour of the rights of the Lord of the said Borough and his heirs.

The weekly market is now held on Saturday; and April 18 and Sept. 21, are the days fixed for the nominal fairs.

In the Royal letters patent to John Pope in the Remembrancer's Office, 36 Hen. VIII. (1545) parts 1. 8. Rolls 71. 23. the rights of the lord of the manor, alluded to and confirmed in the above charter, are specified. Among several manors and lands in different parts of England conveyed to that gentleman, we find the manor of Padstow situate in Padstow, St. Cadock, Lenlissick, Rewne, and Trethrapo, the advowson of the Vicarage, the oblations and emoluments of the chapels of St. Cadock and St. Sampson's, the fishery in the water of Gyll within the said manor, and the island of Gulland Rock, together with sundry other manorial rights in as full

and ample a manner as the late prior of Bodmin or his predecessors held or ought to have held and enjoyed. These rights evidently annul some of the privileges apparently conferred by the Charter. The copy of a lease from the manorial proprietor to the Corporation, was inserted in Gent. Mag. 1826, ii. 305.

The Pope family possessed considerable influence with the Crown, and filled many distinguished offices. Bp. Tanner remarks, with great truth, that several of the old persuasion were active promoters of the dissolution of religious houses, and succeeded in obtaining grants of the church lands on terms far below their real value. This was the case with the Roman Catholic family of Pope. John Pope, first of London, afterwards of Wroxton, co. Oxon, was the only brother, and eventually succeeded to the greater part of the estate, of Sir Thomas Pope, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, guardian of the Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Trinity College, Oxford. Warton published an interesting Life of this gentleman in 1760, with a pedigree tracing the descent from his brother (John Pope) to the noble families of Downe and Guilford.

By purchase from the last-mentioned gentleman, the manor of Padstow became the property of the Prideaux family. The following notice of their descent connects itself with the explanatory remarks which appeared on the same subject in Gent. Mag. 1827, ii. p. 18. Paganus de Prideaux, A.D. 1069, (temp. Will. Conq.) was the first of the family who resided at Prideaux Castle in Luxilon for fourteen descents, when the elder branch having ended in coheiresses, the property was carried by marriage about the year 1400 into the Arvas family, from whence it was similarly transferred to the Hearles of Northumberland. A younger son in the third descent from Paganus, settled at Orcharton near Modbury in Devonshire, having married an heiress of that name, and this branch gave birth to Roger and John Prideaux, both knights of the shire for Devon (temp. Edw. III). On the extinction of the elder, the descent was continued in a younger branch which had married the heiress of Adeston at Holbeton in the same county. In the third descent from John before men-

tioned, William of Adeston married the heiress of Giffard of Thuborough in the parish of Sutcombe, which then became the residence of his family, the elder branch of which, after marrying the heiresses of Edgecombe, Yeo, Arundell, Bevill, and Carminow, ultimately became extinct in the male line: by the last-mentioned heiress this branch was possessed of Resprin in St. Winnow, where Sir Richard Prideaux, knt. then Sheriff of Cornwall, was seated in the civil contests of 1746. Some generations previously to this period, Roger, the third son of Humphrey Prideaux of Thuborough, the founder of his own fortune, purchased Seldon in the parish of Holdsworthy, and made it the residence of his family; he became Sheriff of Devon in 1580. His eldest son Sir Nicholas purchased the manor of Padstow, and died in 1627, at an advanced age, having erected the mansion house at Place about the year 1600.* According to Lysons, the tithe fish and the oblations and emoluments of St. Cadock and St. Sampson's, were held on lease by his grandfather Humphrey in 1537, under the priory of Bodmin. Mr. Prideaux Brune, the present representative, obtained his Majesty's sign manual in 1797, for taking that name on succeeding to the estate of the ancient family of Brune of Plumber in Dorsetshire. The members of the Prideaux family have been so numerous, and have spread so extensively in the county of Devon, as to justify the probability that many families there, now bearing the same name, are descended from the younger branches of the house.

Within the nave of the Cathedral at Norwich, between the north pillars, is the following inscription to Dr. Prideaux, which may be added to the memorials of the Padstow Prideauxes which have appeared in your Magazine:

“ M.S. Sub hoc marmore depositae sunt mortales exuviae Humphridi Prideaux, S.T.P. Nascebatur Padstoviae in agro Cornubiensi

3^o die Maii, A.D. 1648^o, Edmundi Prideaux de Padstoviae, armigeri, filius natu tertius, honis literis a piis parentibus dicatus, in scholis regis Westmonasterii studi- sum tyrocinium posuit, que postea in sede Christi Oxonie ulterius proverxit, unde in hac ecclesia promotus, primò in prebendarium 15^o die Augusti, A.D. 1681^o; secundo in Archidiaconatu Suf- folcie 21^o die Decembris, A.D. 1688^o, et tertio demum in Decanum 8^o die Junii, A.D. 1702^o, installatus fuit. Obiit intra septum hujus ecclesiae 1^o die Novembris, A.D. 1794.”

It does not appear that the commercial interests of Padstow were benefited by the Charter; indeed, it is evident, that, unless supported and countenanced by the manorial proprietor, its provisions would with difficulty be carried into effect. The exercise, therefore, of these privileges probably ceased soon after the residence of the Prideaux family. About the middle of the last century, the trade of the port rapidly increased, and the spirit of commercial enterprise very much conduced to the prosperity of the town. There are now 74 vessels belonging to the port, chiefly under 100 tons burthen. This harbour is the only secure shelter for vessels between the Land's End and Hartland Point, a distance of 24 leagues; but the access is difficult, and sometimes dangerous. The character of the whole coast is marked by inaccessible cliffs, broken at intervals by sandy beaches, which are rendered equally fatal by the heavy ground sea from the Atlantic Ocean. 175 vessels have been wrecked or stranded, and upwards of 200 lives lost, in the last 33 years within the limits of the port. These melancholy facts have given rise to an excellent institution for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck established at this place in 1829, and liberally supported by Lloyds', the Trinity House, and gentlemen of influence connected with the county. The property of the association is vested in John Paynter, esq. the manorial proprietor of Ide, and

* The writer has seen a document purporting to be the copy of a conveyance of the manor of Padstow and its dependencies, from John Pope, gent. to Nicholas Prideaux, esq. dated 36 Hen. VIII. (1545) appointing Roger Prideaux and William Tyler his attorney, first to take seizin on his behalf as proprietor, and then to deliver up possession to the purchaser. But the said Nicholas Prideaux was not born until 1552; what therefore becomes of the authenticity of the document? In all probability the latter gentleman purchased the estate from Pope in the reign of Elizabeth.

the Rev. William Rawlings, Vicar of Padstow, as trustees. The erections and excavations at the entrance of the harbour are very extensive, and the apparatus, to which a lifeboat is attached, having been brought into operation in the winter of 1830-1, succeeded in rescuing six vessels from total wreck, and in all probability their crews from destruction.

Yours, &c.

Δ.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.

I perceive that Mr. Evans, of Worcester, (p. 290) considers that I am mistaken in assigning the 5th of July 1755 for the birth-day of Mrs. Siddons. His reason is that, "according to the register of her baptism she was born on the 14th of that month." He notices also the discrepancy in the said register as to the christian name of her father, who is styled George, whereas he was always known to be Roger Kemble.

Mr. Evans will find the 5th of July inscribed by her daughter upon her monument in the burial ground, and the mural tablet in Paddington church. This is authority enough—indeed the authority of Mrs. Siddons herself, for she directed the inscriptions to be placed on these memorials of her existence; and, with truly christian humility, marked nothing but the commencement and the close of life.

But I do not read the register as Mr. Evans has done; and as the worthy rector of St. Mary's, Brecon, sent me an extract from the Parish book, on the 24th April 1826, it may be worth while to preserve it *literatim*; for which purpose I transcribe it on the present occasion. To my eye July 14th is the day of baptism.

Register Book of Christenings and Marriages in St. Mary's, Brecon.

Baptisms in the year 1755.—July 14, Sarah, daughter of George Kemble, a comedian, and Sarah his wife, was baptized.

I certify that this is a correct copy, taken from the Register Book of Christenings of St. Mary's, Brecon.

(signed) THO. BEVAN.
Brecon, Curate.

24th April 1826.

—As I had the happiness to know Mr. Roger Kemble personally, I am quite sure that he had no share whatever in the nominal error pointed out; and at this distance of time, conjecture

alone can be exercised as to the cause of it. I, however, know that excellent person to have been a zealous catholic; and conceive it possible at least that Mrs. Kemble, a very firm protestant, took the sole direction of matters upon the entrance of her daughter into a christian community. Perhaps there might be difficulty at St. Mary's in this case of a catholic and protestant union, and a slight change might obviate the demur. I have nothing better to propose; for, as Mrs. Kemble was a lady of incomparable sense, it could be no hallucination of caprice. I must now close the subject, however fond of it.

"*Sed fugit interea, fugit irrevocable tempus,
Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore.*"

J. BOADEN.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 19.

THE following letter, though it may not furnish any new historical facts, will, I think, be thought worthy of publication, from its giving an account of a very important event in the annals of this country, penned on the very day of its occurrence. Although the writer does not mention the audible murmur of lamentation around the scaffold of the unfortunate Charles, which is recorded by some other writers; yet he uses an expression of equivalent import, that the execution "much discontented the citizens."

William Williams, the writer of this letter, was a younger son of a family which, as well as the Welbys, to the head of whom his letter is addressed, had been seated for some generations at Denton in Lincolnshire. He is thus described in the epitaph of his daughter Mrs. Susanna Gregory at Denton :

"William Williams was the youngest child of John Williams of Denton in the county of Lincoln, Esq. who [i. e. William] being a citizen of London, by his industry gained a moderate fortune, with which he, his executors, and his widow Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, purchased lands and tenements in the county of Nottingham, and in the town and county of the town of Nottingham; and also lands and tenements at Wivell and Hungerton in the county of Lincoln, which had been the estate of his eldest brother Richard Williams; and also lands and tenements at Harlaxton, in the county of Lincoln; who surviving his brother Richard, and his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth King, and George and John his two

brothers (wh^o never married), the estate at Denton descended to the aforesaid William Williams of Rempston, esq."

This flourishing and land-purchasing citizen was buried at Denton in the year 1700, fifty-two years after the death of Charles the First, at which period it may be presumed he was a very young man. His letter was addressed to William Welby, esq. the Lord of the superior manor at Denton, and who had married Williams's sister Eleanor (see the pedigrees of Welby and Williams, in Turnor's *Soke of Grantham*, pp. 124, 125). From that marriage Sir William Earle Welby, the present Baronet, is fourth in descent. He now enjoys the lordship of Denton, and with it the affectionate esteem of every man in the county. The name of Welby is there, and wherever known, a pledge for all that is kind, benevolent, independent, and honourable.

The original letter was found with others* in a box containing many old family deeds and documents at Denton.

Yours, &c.

W. A. A.

MOST LOVINGE BROTHER!

The experience I have of your greate kindnesses and favours, doth by ye often thinkinge on their deservings, deeply embosome themselves in my grateful affection, that neither tyme nor absence can extenuate; and though the requitall of such invaluable curtesies lye not in my poore power, yett ye willingesse of my desires this letter will testifie in promisinge my uttermost power in all serviceable endeavours. Sir, in answer to your letter, such books as you write for I cannot possibly gett in towne, I have beeene att divers shoppes and cannot gett ye ordinances for presibiteryan government, neither can —— helpe you to ym^m as yett.

All the newes I can sende you is yt ye Kinge was beheaded this daye before Whitehall gate; itt much discontents ye cityzens. Ye manner of his deportment was verey resovedly, wth some smiling countenances, intimating his willingesse to be out of his troubles; he made noe speech to ye people, but to those upon ye stage

with him, expressing yt they murdered him; ye Bishop of London was with him upon ye stage. When he made himselfe ready for the blocke, he first pulled of his hatt and gave itt to ye Bishop, yⁿ his cloack and his doublet to 2 others, and his George he gave to ye Bishop, wth ye parliament hath sent for; and after his death proclamation was made yt none shd be proclaimed Kinge butt with ye Parliament's consent.

Br, I desire you to excuse my rudenesse by reason of ye want of tyme, yt I cannot enlarge myselfe for expressions of my gratefullnesse. I pray give my humble duty wth many thanks to my mother, with my best love to youreselfe, with my Br and Sisters.

Y^r faithful Br

Jan. 30.

WILL. WILLIAMS.

To Mr. Wm. Welby, at his house of Denton, near Grantham. These presents.

Mr. URBAN.

Dec. 14.

ADVERTING to the Rev. Edmund Cartwright's "History of Bramber Rape," in his description of Edburton, I perceive he has omitted the following memorials in the Church, and other matters relating to the parish.

"In memory of the Rev. Charles-Vaughan Baker, A. M. the diligent Master of the Free Grammar-school at Steyning twenty-five years, and the faithful Rector of this parish near thirty years. He died the 2d day of August, MDCCCLXXIV. and his remains are deposited in the middle of this chancel. Near to them are interred those of his widow, Elizabeth Baker, who was the second daughter of the late Rev. Edward Wilson, A. M. Rector of Westmeston in this county, who departed this life 17th day of May, 1802, in the 77th year of her age."

On Slabs:

"Here lyeth interred the body of John Coulstock, Gent. late of Perching, in this parish, who departed this life the 2d day of October, 1708, in the 74th year of his age."

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Covert, who departed this life May y^e 80, 1729. aged 67. She was ye daughter of Mr. Edward and Mrs. Mary Covert, who were buried here."

Affixed to the pulpit is the iron frame where the hour-glass was placed, by which the Divines of old preached by regular rotation of time.

It appears by the *Testa de Nevil*, that William de Aguillon held one

* We hope we may be favoured with any other thoughts worthy of publication.—Edit.

knight's fee at Perching, in Edburton parish. In aftertimes, Robert de Hangleton owned this fee, then valued at 5*l.* At Fulking, William Beaumont held lands of the honour and barony of Lewes, by the service of half a knight's fee. The manor of Paisthorn was anciently held of the manor of Portslade, by one fifth of a knight's fee.

The Coverts who resided at Edburton, were a collateral branch of the very ancient and respectable family of that name, anciently seated at Sullington, afterwards at Slaugham. It has been asserted, with probability, that this family could travel through their own lands from Crawley to the sea. They were possessed of estates in Crawley, Slaugham, Bolney, Twineham, Albourne, Woodmancourt, Edburton, and Hangleton, which last parish extends nearly to the sea-shore.

William de Braose held at Abberton one knight's fee, by free service. (Somner on Gavelkind, p. 56.)

The following are the names of the inhabitants of Perching, as contained in the Rape of Lewes, and Hundred of Poynings, who were rated to the subsidy 18 James I. 1620.

William Merchant, in lands xx*l.* ijs. viij*d.*
Nicholas Faulenor, in lands xx*l.* ijs. viij*d.*
William Wakefield, in lands xx*l.* ijs. viij*d.*
William Scrase, in lands ... xx*l.* ijs. viij*d.*
Wm. Sappes, gent. in goods iiij*l.* vs.
Phillip More, gent. in lands x*l.* vs. iiiij*d.*

John Cheale, in lands iiij*l.* viij*d.*

Yours, &c.

H. S. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *Grimsby, Nov. 18.*

THE investigations connected with ecclesiastical topography possess a charm which has ever been deeply interesting to my mind; and they consequently form one of the principal sources of amusement, to which my few hours of leisure are devoted, amidst the incessant and arduous duties necessarily connected with the cure of souls in a populous market town. The fruits of these researches have been occasionally offered to the venerable pages of the Gentleman's Magazine,

that they may be referred to with confidence by the future topographer or historian, as a faithful transcript of the state of the respective churches and their monuments at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The village of Ashby-cum-Fenby is pleasantly situated in a romantic valley, at the foot of the wold hills in the north-east parts of Lindsey, on the old road from Grimsby to Louth, being about twelve miles from the latter place, and half the same distance from the former. I am unacquainted with the history of this village before the Norman conquest, but at the compilation of Domesday, we find Fenby, now only a small and unimportant hamlet, giving its name to a hundred; without, however, possessing any manorial jurisdiction, for it was in the soke of Waltham, and belonged to Earl Alan. The manor of Ashby was the property of Wido de Credon or Croun, which formerly belonged to Aslac the Saxon, but was now occupied by Alured the vassal of Wido. It had nine acres and a half of coppice wood, and was talled at forty shillings. Earl Alan had also a part of this lordship, which was in the soke of Waltham, and had five acres of coppice wood. No vestiges of these woods are now remaining.

Subsequently to this period, the following desultory notices appear in the State records. Thomas de Wodehays claimed and substantiated before a Jury, his right to a gallows, and infangthef, and assize of ale in Ashby-cum-Fenby, and several adjoining parishes, where he possessed estates;* and at his death in 1295, the property and privileges were confirmed to his heir.† Prince Henry held in Ashby and other places in the soke of Waltham, thirty-one librates of land, which were a royal donation, and he gave them to Henry the Chaplain, but the service by which they were held is not expressed in the record.‡ About the same time, Richard de Lindon had in Ashby, Brigsley, and Waith, one knight's fee of the Constable of Chester;§ and John de Santon held half

* Placit. quo warr.

† Inquis. post mort. 23 Ed. I.

‡ Testa de Nevil.

§ Alan Rufus, first Earl of Richmond, died without issue; and was succeeded by his brothers Alan Niger and Stephen, the latter of whom died in 1187. The property then became vested in Conan, whose son Conan inherited it at his death, and was succeeded by Guifred, the next in descent. He was slain at a tournament in 1186, and his widow Constance married Ranulph Earl of Chester; and he assumed by patent the title of Dux Britannum, Comes Cestrini et Richmondensis.

a knight's fee of the barony of Croun of the old feoffment.* Simon of Louth held a knight's fee and a half in the same village, of the Earl of Lincoln, who held of the king in chief.† The Hundred Rolls record an inquiry about purprestures, in which it was deposed that the Abbot of Louth Park had taken purprestures without any authority, on the king's highway, between the fields of Ashby-cum-Fenby and East Ravendale, in length ten perches, and two feet broad, by which the inhabitants of Ashby were injured to the amount of six shillings a year; and the Jury decided that the Abbot should make restitution.

The following charter, from the Originalia, relative to this parish, is worth transcribing.

“ Rex omnibz ad quos, &c. Sal't'm. Cum nos nup' petissem' p' bre' n'r'm in curia n'r'a coram justic' n'ris in Banco v'sus Will' Gerlaud unum messuagium octo aeras bosci et viginti libratras redditus cu' p'tin' in Beseby, Askeby juxta Fanneby, Hawardby, Alwoldeby, Briggessley, Wolde Newton, et Noith Cotes iufra sokam de Waltham in com' Lin'c et idein Will' in p'd'c'a curia coram p'fatis justic' recognavit p'd'c'a messuagium boscum et redditum cum p'tin' esse jus n'r'um et ea p' se et heredibz suis postq' inde seisiiti fuius^m remiserit, et quietum clamavit nob' et heredibz n'r'is imp'petuum, voluntes eidem Willo' gr'am in hac p'te facere sp'alem, dedim^s et concessim^s ei p' nob' et heredibz n'r'is p'd'c'a messuagium boscum et redditum cum p'tin', tenend' eidem Will'o ad totam vitam suam, &c. reddendo inde nob' p' an' quadraginta solidos, &c. Ita q'd post deceasum ejusdem Will'i p'd'c'a messuagium, &c. ad nos et her' n'ros integre rev'tant.”‡

It may be conjectured that the church was erected some time before the date of the above recited charter, but the mutilations are at present so extensive, and a motley patchwork so prevalent, that nothing can be pronounced with absolute certainty on the subject. The plan is, a nave and north aisle, the latter almost wholly blocked up with an unsightly partition wall of lath and plaster, adjoining an elegant monument in ruins; with a chancel and tower at the west end. The bell windows are circular-headed, and divided into lights by cylinders; and the parapet of the tower is embat-

ted. Here are three bells with the following inscriptions:—

1. Gloria in altissimo Deo. 1699.
2. The same. John Whaley, Churchwarden, 1725.
3. Voco, veni, precare. Ebor. 1725.

On the south front is a porch with a pointed arch, and three mutilated windows of as many lights, with trefoil heads, and quatrefoils in the recesses; and two others of a similar character in this face of the chancel. The east end contains the remains of another, which is flanked by graduated buttresses. On the north side, the aisle is in a state of perfect dilapidation, and being separated within from the body of the Church, the inside is filled with rubbish. In this receptacle of dirt and pollution is a large and beautiful slab of black marble, laid in the floor, which had been so long used by the bricklayers, as a basis on which to temper their mortar, that I had great difficulty by brushing and scrubbing to ascertain that it was purfled with a broad margin of white marble, and contained an inscription importing that this was the final resting place of Christopher Wray, esq. who represented the Borough of Grimsby in the Long Parliament, and died A. D. 1669.

The interior of the Church is not imposing, though it possesses some good monuments. The north aisle is supported by circular arches springing from clustered columns of four conjoined shafts, under which has been placed a monument in the Grecian style, which at its first erection must have been extremely splendid, and is a copy of that which I have already described as existing in Whaplode Church* to the memory of Sir Anthony Irby, the ancestor of Lord Boston, to which family the Wrays were related by marriage; and it is probable that the two monuments were executed by the same artist, as Sir Anthony Irby died in 1623, and the Lady Frances Wray, before 1647. The Whaplode monument is kept in excellent condition, while this at Ashby has been miserably neglected. Time and dilapidation unchecked, have made sad havoc with the ornamental details; even the iron palisades by which it is surrounded, have not escaped the ruinous af-

* Testa de Nevil.

† Rot. Hund.

‡ Rot. Origin. 28 E. I. Ro. 17.

* Vide Gent. Mag. vol. xcix. pt. ii. p. 585.

fects of long continued inattention; and it remains a striking proof of the vanity of all human calculations, and an evidence of the decay of the family by whose munificence it was erected, and who probably intended it as a trophy which would be able to resist the encroachments of time. It consists of an altar tomb, on which lie the effigies of a knight in complete armour, and a lady in rich drapery at his right hand. It is surmounted by a canopy supported on ten pillars of the Composite order, and crested with a shield containing fourteen quarterings, as follows:—1. Argent, on a chief Azure a tau between two mullets Or. 2. Azure, seven cross-crosslets Gules, a chief dancetté. 3. Sable, six cinquefoils Azure. 4. Chequée Gules and Azure, on a fess Or three escallops. 5. Gules, an eagle displayed regardant, a crescent Sable for difference. 6. Or, three fusils in fess Gules. 7. Or, a fess Azure between three lions rampant. 8. Azure, bendy of six Gules. 9. Gules, a fess between three saltires Azure. 10. Azure, a fess between three horse-shoes Gules. 11. Gules, barry wavy of six Sable, three lozenges Azure. 12. Sable, a bend between six escallops Or. 13. Or, barry of six Gules, over all a bend Sable. 14. Argent, on a chief Azure a tau between two mullets Or. On the back of the same shield:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a chief three martlets Gules. 2 and 3, Argent, on a chevron Sable between 3 birds' heads erased Proper, three cinquefoils of the Field. On an escutcheon of pretence the bloody hand. Motto—*Et Juste et Vray.*

On one of the pillars of the monument is this shield, with the arms of Wray and Drury:—Or, in chief three martlets; impaled with, Or, on a chief Azure, a tau between two mullets of the first. In these arms, the tinctures are probably in several instances erroneous, as it was difficult to distinguish between Or and Argent, Azure and Sable, from the very dilapidated state of the monument.

Round the frieze is a mutilated inscription, from which the following only can be gathered:

“The noble and religious Lady Frances Wray, eldest daughter and coheir to the honourable and worthy Sir William Drury Elizabeth Stafford, descended from the renowned and illustrious familie of the Staffords of Buckingham.”

The family of Drury came in with the Conqueror, and were of Norman extraction, as appears from the Roll of Battle Abbey, and settled at Thurs-ton in Suffolk; where becoming rich and prosperous, in the eighth descent, the three sons of Nicholas Drury, by partition, became the heads of three several families. Sir Roger the eldest settled at Rougham; Nicholas, the second, at Hawstead; and John, the third, at Wetherden. Frances, the wife of Sir William Wray, was the fourteenth in descent from the head of the family. She resided with her husband at Glentworth and Ashby in the county of Lincoln. Her sister Susanna being on a visit at Ashby during the hunting season (so runs the legend), felt an inclination to witness the sport; but not having been instructed in the art of horsemanship, she submitted to have her person fastened to the saddle with straps, to prevent the consequences of being dismounted. The animal, however, was spirited, and perceiving his superiority over the lovely burthen which he bore, from her want of dexterity in the management of the reins, he became restive, and ultimately ran off with fury across the country, outstripping all his pursuers, and regardless of the impediments which were opposed to his progress, till at length coming in contact with the branches of a tree, the brains of the unfortunate young lady were dashed out, and the promised enjoyments of the day were changed into mourning and lamentation. She was buried in Ashby Church, and a splendid monument erected to her memory in the chancel, which occupies the greater portion of the north wall. It consists of a Corinthian arch supported by pillars, the inner part divided into compartments, and decorated alternately with mullets and Stafford knots. Underneath is the effigies of a lady reclining on a tomb supported by two greyhounds seiant, collared; accompanied by a shield with the arms of Drury, and this inscription:

“Piae memoriae sacrum.
Hic sita est virgo clara, casta, pudica, antiquae eius nominis haer. Susanna Druris, filia clariss. Do. Gulielmi Drurii militis, de Havstead in comit. Suffolciensi, longā Druriorum serie, Sede, clara, et etiam praelaris. Do. Elizabethæ Stafford prenobili Buckinga. Ducum familia orta exemplar pietatis sanct. vixit amicis quam ne-

cessariae æque cara. De qua doluit nihil nisi mors eius. In beatarum choro himene irrupto, ab archangelo, in festo eius, Michaeli raptæ, anno CDDCVI. cum numerasset annos XX.II.

Hoc amoris ergo B.M. P.A..

Sir William Drury,* who is named in the above inscriptions, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir William Stafford of Grafton, knight, and was slain on the Continent in a duel with Sir John Borough, knt. A. D. 1589; and a noble monument by Nicholas Stone was erected to his memory in the chancel of Hawstead Church, consisting of a basement, upon which is a sarcophagus of black marble beneath a double arch, ornamented with warlike implements, and supported by Corinthian pillars. The whole surmounted by an oval frame with a bust the size of life, and a Latin inscription.

"The heirs of Sir Robert Drury † were his three sisters: Frances, married first to Sir Nicholas Clifford, afterwards to Sir W. Wray, and is interred in Ashby Church; Diana, second wife to Sir Edward Cecil, third son of the first Earl of Exeter; and Elizabeth, second wife of William second Earl of Exeter, by whom she had three daughters, and from them the noble families of Suffolk, Stamford, &c. are descended. Upon the partition of Sir Robert's estates, that at Hawstead and its environs was settled on the Lady Wray; the widow of whose only surviving son Sir Christopher, the honourable dame Albina

Wray, with her three sons, sold the estate in that place to Thomas Cullum, esq. for 17,697*l.* when the interest of the Drurys ceased at Hawstead after a continuance of a hundred and ninety years."‡

To return to Ashby Church. At the west end lies an ancient effigy in tolerable preservation, of a crusader in the mail armour of the time of Edward I. with a ponderous sword and shield; but, as it has neither inscription nor date, I am possessed of no clue to determine the identity of the warrior who is here represented.

The font (called by Chrysostom "the bridechamber of the spirit, and the port of grace,") is octagonal, placed on a clustered pedestal, and panelled with quatrefoils in niches; near which is a curious ancient implement, used before the establishment of the poor laws for the purpose of collecting alms. It consists of a clustered column of stone, on the capital of which is a box with antique locks, surrounded with this inscription :

Ἐφ' ὅστον εποιησατε ἐνι τοιτῶν τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου τῶν ἐλαχιστῶν εμοὶ εποιησατε.

On the front of the pulpit is a date carved in the oak, 1584; and on one of the pews near it is the following inscription sculptured in relief, in rude characters, accompanied by a badly executed shield of at least equal antiquity: "CHRISTOFERUS POYNTON DE FENBY."

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

* This Sir William Drury "had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth at his house at Hawstead in her progress in 1578, and her apartment there ever after retained her name. Tradition reports that she dropped a silver handled fan into the moat. It was at this time that the Royal guest bestowed the honour of knighthood upon the master of the mansion who had entertained her with such sumptuous liberality."—Cullum's History of Hawstead, in Bib. Top. Brit. vol. V. p. 130.

† There is an entry in the books of the Heralds' College, recording the funeral of Sir Robert Drury, who was the last of that branch of the family, as follows :

"Mem. That the Right Worshipful Sir Robert Drury of Hawstead in the county of Suffolk, knight, married Ann, daughter of the Worshipful Sir Nic. Bacon of Redgrave in the county of Suffolk, knight and baronet, and had issue two daughters, both which died young, sans issue.

"The said Sir Robert departed this present life the second day of April, anno Domini 1615, and was interred in the chancel of the parish church of Hawstead aforesaid. His funeral was worshipfully solemnized by his aforesaid right worshipful lady dame Anne Drury, Sir Henry Drury of Hewgeley in com. Buckingham, knight, being chief mourner, being assisted by the right worshipful Sir William Wray of Glentworth in com. Lincoln, knight baronet, Sir Robert Drury of Rougham in com. Suff. knight, Mr. Dru Drury, Ar. and Mr. Robert Drury, Ar. the said funeral being ordered by Richmond Herald, deputy to Mr. Clarenceux, King of Arms, and Chester Herald, the first of July, in the year aforesaid."—MS. in Heralds' Coll. T. 16, fol. 369, ut supra.

‡ Cullum, ut supra, p. 147.

CONTINENTAL SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES.—No. II.

The Street Organist.

I ONCE had occasion to spend a winter in the capital of one of the German states, and having but a very scanty knowledge of the language, and limited acquaintanceship, I naturally enough felt somewhat solitary and gloomy in my comparatively lonely situation. What a winter in the north of Germany really is, he only knows who has experienced it. Snow that lies for weeks,—frost, that makes the snow grate like gravel, and the windows crack as if little Johnny Frost himself were getting his own fingers pinched, and wanted to come in to warm them at the stoves—and wind whetted to piercing, by traversing a long expanse of flat country, which has been chilled to zero;—with all this I had but little inducement to leave my apartment, except to take a little exercise before dinner. I lived near the Post Office, so the arrival and departure of the *Schnell* and *Fahr* posts formed a subject of some interest, especially when I hoped that some one of them might be the bearer of a letter from *mine ain countrie*; when contrary winds, and impassable roads, delayed the arrival of my monthly *briefe*. As I observed above, I was apt to be gloomy, and, as I suspect is not unfrequently the case with melancholy men, rather unreasonably so. One day I rose from a desponding fit, threw on my cloak, and sallied out to the streets, to distract my mind by observing what was passing. It was during a snow storm, and sledges, from that of the prince to the common street hack, were to be seen whisking about in all directions; some, in all the pomp and circumstance of prancing steeds, and gay garniture, flew about like arrows, and others in less gorgeous array trundled along at a more sober pace. There is something cheerful and spirit-stirring in the sight of a sledge. Its silent, rapid, gliding motion, the ease with which the proud steed pulls it after him, the light music of the bells, impress the mind with the ideas of gaiety and activity. On happening to pass the Police Office, I was accosted in French by a poor looking fellow who had been applying about his *passport*. He begged some assistance. I inquired into his history.

He said he had belonged to a company of mountebanks, and had wandered with them as far as Konigsberg, but that in an unlucky equestrian feat he had fallen and broken both his legs; that the expense of his consequent confinement, and medical assistance, had ruined him, and that now he was making the best of his way, feeble, solitary, and friendless, to his native country. His story carried nothing beyond probability in it—he said he had been in Italy, and spoke the language fluently; but of German, though he had been a considerable time in the country, he knew hardly anything: indeed it appears to be a language peculiarly difficult to be acquired by a Frenchman; but what particularly struck me in this man, was his buoyancy of spirits under his accumulated distresses, of lameness, poverty, and solitude. He said he intended to leave the city that evening, though the snow fell fast, for he preferred lodging in the way-side hamlet, as the peasantry, though they laughed at his *gibberish*, willingly shared their homely fare with him. I gave him a trifle, and returned home; and when I saw my table-cloth laid for dinner, my little collection of English and foreign works, the window-curtains drawn down, my table placed snugly by the stove, from which a comfortable flow of heat was emanating, I thought of the poor Frenchman, of his melancholy condition and my own happy one, his cheerfulness, and my most unreasonable discontent, and determined no longer to make myself unhappy, merely because I was too comfortable, or yield to such base ingratitude towards a kind and bountiful Providence.

Among other subjects that interest the solitary stranger, that of music,—I do not mean merely that of the concert-room, but *street music*, horrible as the phrase may seem to the Dilettante, must not be omitted. Sometimes a simple and sweet air will prove a source of heartfelt enjoyment, long-lost emotions are awakened, the sympathies of the soul are touched, while "*the memory of joys that are past, pleasant and mournful*," springs up within. There was a little old man with a hand organ, who used to come and grind his music under my window, and as his melody, such as it was, particularly a beautiful German air, amused and enlivened me on many

a cold, dreary winter's night, when scarcely a sound was to be heard along the deserted streets, I used occasionally to throw him a *silber groschen*, and Francis Blatter, for that was his name, took care to keep up his acquaintanceship. One desperate evening, thinking the poor fellow must be half frozen, I called him in, gave him a glass of *brandie weine*; and requested to know something of his history. I was happy to find he spoke English tolerably.—“Times, Sir,” said he, “were once much better with me than they are now. I was born in the pretty little town of Meissen in Saxony; my father was a merchant on a small scale: his business used to call him frequently to the great fair at Leipsic; I used occasionally to accompany him, and was much struck with the motley assemblage of dealers. I there got acquainted with the son of a diamond merchant, whose father transacted business with a wealthy establishment of jewellers in London.—This young man entertained me with descriptions of places and scenes he had visited and witnessed in different parts of Europe, with his father; but his account of England struck me most. I began to imagine my own mode of life a very dull and stupid sort of one for a lad of spirit like myself, and longed much to see a little more of the world. My brothers and sisters were all young, and could give my father but little assistance in his business, whereas my services were of essential utility;—still I was anxious to go; mentioned the scheme to my father, that I wished to go to England, where I should certainly succeed, and where, according to my friend's account, money was to be had for the lifting. He heard me patiently, shook his head, and soberly discussed the merits of the case, proving its absurdity: but go I would, and he at last gave an unwilling assent, procured for me a letter to a house in Rotterdam, from which I got credentials for London, and embarked in March 179—in the brig *Charlotte* of that port. I cannot tell you, Sir, what my feelings were when we stood fairly out to sea. The ocean is a splendid sight to the man who has never seen any thing beyond an inland lake. A gale of wind drove us down upon the French coast; while it lasted I was, as you may suppose, not a little alarmed, and began to feel what many

a disobedient son has felt, deep compunctions of conscience for having neglected my parent's advice. The weather moderated, however, and one morning, while sitting in the cabin, and anticipating a speedy termination to the voyage, I was alarmed by the report of a gun, evidently from a strange vessel, followed by a crash on board. I rushed upon deck, and soon discovered, to my inexpressible dismay, that we were the prisoners of a French privateer. We were carried into Dieppe, and I, with five others, huddled into a small apartment in the castle. After some time we were allowed to breathe the fresh air on the esplanade. I had now ample time for reflection; my sanguine hopes were blighted; a gloomy prospect was before me, my youth would be wasted away in useless idleness, my parents left in bitter anxiety, and my own mind harassed with feelings of remorse and vexation. My sober reason told me that all I suffered was only what my disobedience merited. Several months passed in this listless wearisome manner. I determined at last in concert with two others upon an attempt at escape; so we contrived to get one night to the beach, laid hold of a boat, and pushed out to sea. Scarcely were we afloat, when we were discovered. The guard turned out, and the cry of *les Anglais, les Anglais, les chiens echappent*, was answered by a rattle of musketry, which fortunately took no effect. From some cause or another, they did not put off after us for some time; so, favoured by the darkness of the night, we contrived to elude them, and in the morning were picked up by an English cruiser, and landed at Portsmouth. I contrived to find my way to London, and applied to my mercantile patrons for employment. My haggard appearance, and shabby dress, did not prepossess them in my favour. They received me in the cold, sulky suspicious manner of your countrymen, when not inclined to befriend. They offered me a place which I thought beneath my acceptance. I now think I acted foolishly; for, had I recommended myself in an inferior office, I might have risen to a higher; instead of which, I proudly resented the offer as an insult, and thereby lost the interest of the house altogether. Pride is ever despicable, but a *poor* proud man is but a *poor* fool. So I found it;

for, being set adrift on my own scores, with a light purse and a heavy heart, I had enough to do to weather it: *the German lord*, as my fellow-workmen used to style me, being glad to bear a hand at unloading vessels, running messages, ringing bells, and such like gentlemanly employments. At a sea-port to which I had wandered, I met with some soldiers of the King's German Legion, in a tap-room. They asked me to enlist; so, in my present desolate condition, I thought I could not do better. You know all about the war, Sir; I shared in most of the actions, and got a gun-shot wound in the leg at Vittoria, which makes me a kind of cripple to this day. I have a small pension, which I eke out with the help of my organ. When I returned to Meissen, I found that both my parents were dead; my brothers and sisters scattered about Germany, and doing well. Unwilling to be burthensome to them, I took to music, and contrive to live very passably."

His story was not without its moral, and he mentioned a case in which the relation of it had been useful. The son of a merchant, of a rambling disposition, resolved upon leaving the dull routine of trade for the more stirring profession of arms; he intended going out to Greece to join the natives in their revolutionary war, and become *a hero* of course. The narration of Francis Blatter's adventures, however, cooled his ardour, and induced him to remain at home. "Did you never," said I, "go to Hanover, and try to get some little office or other?" "No," he replied, "but I may as well make the attempt."

Some time after, passing through the capital of our German territories, I was saluted by a little man, at the door of a government office. He wore an ample blue coat, with red facings, and a large cocked hat on his head. I did not at once recognize my friend the organist. "I took your hint, Sir," said he. He had represented his case in the proper quarter, and his Royal Highness *Der Herzog von Cambridge* had provided a comfortable shelter for the veteran.

Clifton, Dec. 30.

J.S.M.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

ANECDOTES of departed genius, although perhaps trivial in themselves,

sometimes impart a tone of feeling which renders them truly interesting to the near relative or the devoted friend.

When Mr. Northcote was about to publish his "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds," he was frequently waited upon in his "little painting room," to receive his instructions during the progress of that work. It was on one of those occasions that he was discovered sitting and absorbed in profound thought, contemplating the position into which he had placed the moveable composition figure usually standing beside his easel. The light to this room, which was properly subdued for the artist's studies, passing only through the upper panes of the window, gave an inexpressible gloom to the apartment, and yet exhibited the sketches, pictures, and gilt frames lying confusedly on the carpet, which bore the strongest indications of the tranquillity in which, perhaps for years together, they had rested. This was deemed by the visitor to be in the artist's eye what the *verde adoranda* is in that of the antiquary. The painter arose, enveloped in a long dark vesture; and, with pallid countenance and expressive eye, courteously presenting his spare form, announced "that his selection had at length been made for a portrait of Sir Joshua to adorn the Memoirs, and that it had fallen on the one (by the knight himself,) which represented his hand drawn horizontally over his eyebrows;" but it was not till after much procrastination and many interviews that he came to a decision, although we are drawn into a conclusion from his own Memoirs, that, from habit, he invariably decided rapidly; stating, in these words, that "he must begin at once, or he can do nothing;" very likely the subject of the Memoirs, then nearest his heart, made him "come tardy off." He disapproved of the portrait after all, inasmuch as it was not a strikingly good likeness—"it was drawn too full, too chubby for Sir Joshua"—but then the portrait was not so common as the others.

Nollekens decided with more promptitude; although he was for days together throwing the wet cloth, anxiously looking for a fortunate one, as a specimen for drapery requisite to give grace, elegance, and majesty, to his statue of Wellington.

ALPHA.

THE ABORIGINES OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.*

FROM the very earliest period of the Colony, there had always been, more or less, communications between the Aborigines, or the original inhabitants, and their visitors—it may be said, their invaders. Perhaps of all creatures that wear the human form, these natives, in point of barbarism, may justly be placed in the very lowest scale. Their complexion is quite black—their hair woolly—their features black and disagreeable—they go perfectly naked—live wholly in the woods, having no huts or other dwellings, unless the occasional placing of a little bark across a few upright sticks may be so termed—and although they are known to have distinct tribes, each with its chief or leader, they do not appear to have any rites or ceremonies, religious or otherwise, but live in a state of brute nature. Very soon after the Colony was first settled by the English, an unfortunate affair took place between a party of the 102d regiment, then quartered here, and some of the natives, which ended in the use of fire-arms, and by which some of the latter were severely wounded. To say that this was the origin of the ill-blood that has ever since subsisted at times between the two parties, would perhaps be hazarding too much; but it may be fairly asserted, that, until a very late day, too much of the spirit that gave rise to this wanton outrage has been continued towards them with impunity, their women having been forcibly taken away by stock-keepers and others, and treated with every species of indignity. Still, in most parts of the country, there was usually a show of friendly intercourse between the English and the natives; the latter coming fearlessly into the settled districts, and being often entertained with bread, and other articles of common use. Things went on this way for many years; but about 1814 the natives began to be troublesome, and to exercise their dexterity with spears and waddies, to the injury of the settlers and their servants; and from that period to the present, aggressions of this sort have been often repeated. It was only about the year 1826 or 7, however, that the evil began to assume a serious character. The friendly visits that had been common on the part of the blacks, particularly in the winter, had for some time been discontinued; accounts were constantly reaching head-quarters of some atrocity or another, committed on the person of whatever unhappy straggler was so unfortunate

as to fall in with them. They were doubtless incited to much of this sort of hostility, by the manner in which their women were treated by persons who, living in remote corners of the Colony, fancied they were beyond the reach of control or punishment; but an enmity, which has ever since been upon the increase, may still more, perhaps, be attributed at this time to the instigation of an Aborigine of New South Wales, who was known to be the immediate cause or instrument of several murders, and who, being taken in 1824, was tried, convicted, and afterwards executed.

Subsequently, numerous bodies of the blacks made their appearance in the winter, even in the streets of Hobart Town, but with no unfriendly disposition; and it may be granted, that, upon this occasion, every thing on the part of Colonel Arthur was attempted towards civilizing them, that humanity, or a desire to improve their condition, could dictate; but it was useless. Their savage state made them insensible to all that was endeavoured for their good, and the whole result of this and other similar efforts has been, to give them such a taste of what belongs to civil life, as to stimulate a desire of possessing themselves of sugar, blankets, and other articles in use with the settlers, that were previously unknown to them, and to procure which they have constantly committed cruel robberies.

Sufficient means had been presented by what had been observed of the Aborigines, to make the nature of their intellectual powers by no means questionable. They have frequently shewn themselves endowed with great quickness of perception, or an acuteness in many of the senses, which is not unfrequently bestowed by Providence, where such gifts are needed to supply other deficiencies. What their language is, is not much known, but they have been noticed to sound the letter R, with a rough deep emphasis, particularly when excited by anger or otherwise, and that upon these occasions also, they use the word *werr, werr*, very vehemently. Their usual food is kangaroo, opossums, or any other native animal they can catch. They broil the flesh, or rather just warm it on the coals, and then devour it with greediness. They likewise eat a root which they sometimes find in the earth, and which is not altogether unlike a yam in taste. They never kindle large fires, lest their haunts might be tracked, but choose retired situations, and generally where provisions are easily attainable. They are extremely dextrous in the use of the spear, which they can throw at a mark, at a considerable distance, with so much nicety as seldom to miss it. In managing the waddies also, they display great skill and

* From "The Van Dieman's Land Almanack, for 1831," published at Hobart Town, in foolscap 8vo. pp. 264—A work replete with much useful and curious information relative to that rising Colony.

prowess. When they fight among themselves, the chief weapon is the waddy, which they flourish in the air for some time, with boisterous threats and gestures, and then fall to in good earnest.

So far as means have been presented of judging of their numbers, they are very inconsiderable; probably not exceeding a couple of thousand in the whole island, and of these the greatest proportion by far are males. They are perpetually engaged in conflicts between rival tribes, and we are told that they are frequently attended by fatal issues. The settlers know, by experience, that some of these tribes are infinitely more savage and mischievous than others, more skilled in the arts of war, more treacherous, and more difficult to be wrought upon by any thing, save unrelenting severity.

Such, in few words, collected from the best and most authentic sources of information, are the Aboriginal natives of Van Dieman's Land.

By far the greater number of these native tribes have long continued in a state of daring hostility towards the whites, seizing every opportunity of annoyance; and in 1829, they proceeded even to set fire to the houses and corn ricks of the settlers, whenever an opportunity was presented. All this time, there was no alteration, either in the line of conduct, or in the sentiments of the Government towards them; but an order or two came out, as a guide to the settlers in their relations towards them. In September of 1830, however, affairs had reached such a crisis, as to render it imperative that some decisive steps should at once be taken;

and a plan was accordingly originated, the object of which was to force the whole of the Aboriginal population into one corner of the island that forms a peninsula, with a very narrow isthmus, and which was thought capable of being easily rendered impassable to the natives when once inclosed in it. By a Government order, the inhabitants were called upon to co-operate with the Government, towards accomplishing the design; and so well was the call answered, with so pure and disinterested a zeal was the whole population animated, that it is supposed a force of no less than four thousand civilians was assembled on the day appointed, ready to undertake whatever duties were assigned them.

What is to be the ultimate issue of the expedition, or of the present state of affairs between the white inhabitants and the Aborigines, (says the writer) time only can develop. It was part of the plan lately in progress, that when they were once cooped up within the boundaries of the peninsula, into which it was endeavoured to drive them, that every means should be used for their civilization, so as to reclaim them from their unsubdued wildness, and, if possible, fit them to become useful, rather than continue as heretofore a perpetual alarm to the settlers. The aid the Government has throughout received from all classes will tend, if any thing will, to ultimate success; and, should the result turn out as hoped (for men ever judge by events), Colonel Arthur will have raised for himself a claim to be regarded as an eminent benefactor to mankind.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. URBAN, *Greenwich, Dec. 28.*

I ENTIRELY concur with your Correspondent ΜΕΛΑΣ, in the sentiments he has expressed on the importance of a liberal investigation of the phraseology of the Holy Scriptures, and am convinced that the more accurately its language is understood, the more highly will the Word of God be appreciated by candid and liberal scholars. With a strong aversion to theological controversy, I have an ardent love of free and friendly discussion on subjects of both sacred and profane literature; and, as your Correspondent does not appear disposed to dogmatize, have no objection to enter into a brief examination of the true meaning of the passage, of which he has favoured you with an ingenious elucidation. (Acts xvii. 10—13.)

On the first perusal of his observa-

tions, I was inclined to think that the interpretation which ΜΕΛΑΣ has given of this passage, was the true one, and that the Bereans were about to be deprived of the honourable character for a candid and generous inquiry after the truth, which they have so long enjoyed. Subsequent consideration, however, has convinced me that his interpretation of the passage is erroneous, and that the reputation of these serious inquirers into Gospel truth, which has passed unquestioned through eighteen centuries, cannot justly be taken away. My opinion is founded on the following reasons.

1. Let any one who has not received a contrary impression upon the subject, carefully peruse the whole passage, and I am persuaded it will hardly fail to strike him, that the sacred penman intended to draw a contrast be-

tween the conduct of the persecuting Jews of Thessalonica, and of those of the Synagogue of Berea; the former, actuated by vulgar prejudice and a furious spirit of persecution, drove Paul and Silas from their city; the latter not only afforded them a hospitable reception, but "received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so." This, I am persuaded, is the first impression the narrative would make on an unprejudiced mind, and that it is borne out by the obvious and grammatical language of the sacred Historian, and that the aid of ingenious criticism is required to give it a contrary signification, the following observations will, I trust, make evident.

2. ΜΕΛΑΣ rightly remarks, that "the antecedent to the words οὗτοι δέ, which introduce the commendation (ver. 11), must be either Ιουδαῖοι (the Jews of Berea), according to Beza, or οἱ ἀδελφοὶ (the Thessalonican believers)." This is the hinge of the whole inquiry; for, if the antecedent can be satisfactorily determined, the question is settled. Now the general rule respecting the relative and its antecedent is this: "that the noun which is nearest to the relative in the preceding member of the sentence is to be considered its antecedent." If this be admitted, Ιουδαῖοι is manifestly the antecedent of οὗτοι δέ, and why we should go to a more remote member of the sentence for another, when this so obviously agrees with the general meaning of the writer, cannot easily be ascertained. To make ἀδελφοὶ the antecedent in this case, appears to me inconsistent with the grammatical structure of the sentence, and at the same time seems to charge the sacred Historian with a looseness and inaccuracy of style, which the general character of his writings by no means justifies.

3. On the word εὐγενεστέροι, I would remark that it makes but little difference, whether we take it in its literal or metaphorical sense;—whether it is intended to distinguish the persons to whom it is applied as elevated by their rank, or by the nobler qualities of the mind. As it is confessedly used by classic authors in both senses, why may not the same license be allowed to St. Luke? Why

GENT. MAG. Suppl. Cl. PART. II.

may he not employ the word in his gospel to designate a nobleman (Luke xix. 22), and here to characterize persons still more illustrious, the ingenuous inquirers after sacred truth? But whatever meaning we affix to this important word, it must evidently follow the relative as an inseparable attendant, and to whichever of the preceding nouns its leader adheres, the persons designated by that noun are the εὐγενεστέροι of the Historian. I would, however, ask ΜΕΛΑΣ one question on this point, viz. whether he can perceive no difference between the phrases οὗτοι δέ ησαν εὐγενεστέροι τῶν εν Θεσσαλονίκῃ, and οὗτοι δέ ησαν εὐγενεστέροι τῶν εν Θεσσαλονίκῃ; for, though I by no means consider the doctrine of the Greek article as satisfactorily established, yet it will be acknowledged, I believe, by most classical scholars, that, if ἀδελφοὶ were the antecedent in this case, the article must have been prefixed to the comparative, to show the previous mention of the antecedent. In this view it may also be worth while to notice the difference of this phrase εὐγενεστέροι τῶν εν Θεσσαλονίκῃ, and the following (ver. 13), οἱ απὸ Θεσσαλονίκης Ιουδαῖοι.

In regard to the word ἀλλω, if it be admitted to be the true reading, the question is decided at once in favour of your Correspondent's interpretation; but, as it is acknowledged to be supported by very few MSS., and by none of high antiquity, I cannot consider it as deserving of attention.

If the reasons I have stated for differing in opinion with your Correspondent be valid, there can be no necessity for following him through his other arguments; and we may with propriety adopt the language of the Schools, and say, "cadit questio."

In conclusion, I may be allowed to remark that ΜΕΛΑΣ appears to deserve the praise which his interpretation would withdraw from the Bereans; and I sincerely hope no opposition to his views will deter him from a further communication of his researches into the phraseology of the sacred Scriptures. He is manifestly a person of learning and talents; and, though high attainments cannot confer infallibility, the application of them to the elucidation of the Sacred

Writings cannot fail to be honourable to himself, and may be of important advantage to the Christian Church.

Yours, &c.

ΣΑΛΕΜ.

Mr. URBAN, Paris, Nov. 15.

OUR knowledge of the Etruscan language has not advanced a step since Lanzi's work. He was deficient in acquaintance with any other languages than the Greek, Latin, and Italian, and he saw no explanation but through the first of these in his valuable Dissertation. Of his native tongue he did not make that use which he might have done; for many Etruscan words, I am satisfied, may be traced in the Italian. Professor Niebuhr denies that Lanzi has explained any words, but *Avil Ril*, "vixit annos." And Müller in his recent work "Die Etrusker," maintains that *Avil* is *ætatis*, and *Ril* *vixit*. Müller supposes *Avil* and *ævum* as similar. With deference to him, he is mistaken. There are several Etruscan words that may be traced to the great Celtic language which came from the East, and of which we have branches in Lower Brittany, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. *Avel* in the Bas-Breton dialect is wind,—hence breath, life,—*Avilia* is a female prenomen on two or three Etruscan monuments. *Ril* has not been attempted to be explained. Varro approached the truth. In explaining the derivation of the months, he says April is the opening of the spring. "Magis puto dictum, quod Ver omnia aperit, Aprilē." The year of the Etruscans began at the vernal equinox. Now *Ap*, *Op*, *Ov*, is in many languages to open; in all the Gothic particularly so. *Ap* in the Welsh is origin, derivation, *Ap-ri* will be the opening of the year. Hence the Romans borrowed the name from the Etruscans. Of the word *Ril*, I can form no other conjecture, than that *Ri* is the Sun in Coptic, but wanting the radical *L*, it is of little value, unless this letter was a sign of the genitive. We may, however, remark, that the ancient Greek name for the year (to be found once only in Homer), was *λύκαβας*, from *Lukon*, the sun, and *Basis*, progress.

But there are other Etruscan words that may be explained from the Celtic dialects of Europe. Lanzi makes *clan*

in Etruscan monuments to mean "natus,"—but so does he explain *al* and *akisa*, and in one monument *al* termination is followed by *clan*. On a monument found at Perugia in 1822, we have, in Etruscan characters,

Aula Ratiines Thusenial Clan,
which I interpret,
To Aula Ratiines, born of Thusenia, and of
that tribe.

Here I take *clan* in the sense used among the Highlanders of Scotland—a body of people derived from one chief; and such distinctions were well known in the very early ages of Greece. On this ground, of many Celtic words being to be found in the Etruscan, I can nearly make out the inscription on the hem of the garment of the fine Etruscan bronze statue of the Haranguer, in the Gallery at Florence. The inscription, which I copied with care, is as follows :

Aulesi Metelis, ve . vesial . clensi . Cen .
Fleres . Tece . Sansl . Tenine . Tuthines .
ψινλις.

I translate it thus :

Aulesi Metelis, of the Vesials' College the head; dedicated and given for the Sacred temple of Jupiter, by the whole of the ψινλις (people).

If it were not that the Etruscans avoided in their inscriptions every appearance of vanity, I would interpret Aulesi—to the noble—for Aula its root is noble or revered, I find in many distinct languages. The College of Vesials were heralds, that declared war or made treaties, and whose persons were sacred in passing between contending nations. Cliensi I interpret College, or collection of men in a body; hence the Latin word Cliens, and which is derived from Clan. Cen is the same as the Celtic Kean, Ken in the Scots and Irish—as Ken-more—Greathead. Fleres occurs on two Etruscan statues of Juno; it is written on an altar; and also on a small statue of a boy with a bird in his hand. Tece is dedit, according to Lanzi; but on the above statue of the boy, the first letter has a double cross stroke † equivalent to X, as Lanzi thinks; but, perhaps, the hard Ce of the Italians, or tche in pronunciation, which I think was derived from the Etruscans. The inscription on the statue of the boy is, "Fleres xec sansl cuer," or "Fleres tchec sansl Cuer."

Baurguet above 100 years past (*Bibl. Ital.*) maintained that tchec was temple, and sansl sacred or holy. Tchec was the eastern word for a treasury, because placed in a Temple for security; hence the modern word Exchequer.

Tenini is probably an inflection of *Tinia* for Jupiter, as on a well-known *Patera*;—see Ingirami. *Tuthines Psisvelises*, Lanzi makes all the people of *Psisvelises*; but of such a tribe we have no evidence. Indeed the Etruscan letter ψ is very doubtful to be the psi of the Greeks.*

There is a word which occurs frequently over the entrance to Etruscan tombs at Castel d'Asso, five miles from Viterbo, that may be explained,—

Ecasuth; and *Ecasuth inesl*.

The learned admit that *Eca* is “behold,” and is still retained in the Italian and Latin, and *Ex* occurs in the Carthaginian dialogue in Plautus. In the same scene of this play, *Syth* is used, which Vallancey translates into Celtic by *Sith*, which is rest or peace. *In esel* is probably equivalent to within; hence “Behold rest within,” a form of monumental admonition still used in Great Britain. †

In the year 1822 was discovered, near Perugia, a stone on which was the largest Etruscan inscription yet found. It contains 24 lines, besides 21 short lines on the narrow face of the stone. The whole is in excellent preservation. Professor Vermigliosie has written a dissertation on it, but has not made out any words, except proper names. On a careful examination, I think we may venture to affix meaning to some words. This

* I have doubted the value of the Etruscan ψ letter to be the same as the psi of the Greeks. On the edge of a stone, on which is the figure of a man larger than life in the Museum at Volterra, we find $\psi\beta\psi\psi$. The β after ψ shows that the first was not a psi.

† On a bronze *patera*, given in Ingirami, vol. ii. plate 6, we have *ANIOV^M*.—*Suthina*. This name is probably that of some deity, and approaches nearly to the word over the tombs at Castel d'Asso. On a rock there, is the following in Etruscan characters, “*Ecsu : inesl : tetnīe*.” The Etruscan *O* or *th* is obliterated; and hence the words may be “*Eca. suthin esl. tetnīe*.” And *Suthina* of the *Patera* may be the god of Sleep, or Rest. In general, the word is written only *Ecasuth*.

inscription proves that the Etruscan language was not destitute of inflections; for example, we find,

Aphun, Aphuna, Aphunas, Aphusam.
Felthina, Felthinas, Felthinam.
Tesne, Tesnes; Rasne, Rasnes;
Phusle, Phusleri.

Also regular concords, as—

Tesnes, Teis, Rasnes, Chimthes,
Thuras, Aras, Peras.

Rasne, I consider to be the name the Etruscans gave themselves, for it comes to the same as Dion. Halycar. gives them, *Rhasenas*. They were called *Tuppnyvov*, according to Herodotus. *Tyr* is land in Celtic dialects, as *Tyrc*—*Tyr-connel*, the land of the Connels in Ireland; *Tyr-eagles* in Scotland; hence the land of the *Renos*, no great Greek deviation from *Rasnes*. The inscription appears to have been made on some solemn occasion; either fixing a boundary, or granting land; for we may discover in it a sacrifice, and an appeal to the nation to witness the transaction.—*Tesnes Teis Rasnes*, I translate, Be witness all the Rasenes.

Thuras—Aras—Peras. As Festus says that the Etruscans called the gods *As*, *Thur* may be the pronoun, hence “To the gods (*Thur-as*) altars burning.” Again, we have *Satine, Eca, Felthina, Thuras, Thaura, Helu*. *Satine*, be witness, behold; *Felthina* to the gods; *Thuras, Thaura*, a Bull (*Taure* is the old Celtic for a bull); *Helu* may be given, as “is sacrificed.”

Clen and *Cliensi* occur in this inscription; and in that on the rock at Saint Manno, we find,

Clencecha—Clensi—Clendarisi. I translate them,

Clencecha—College of the Temple.

Clensi cen—Head of the College.

Clen arasi—College of sacrificers (arasi, of the altars.)

The name of Lars, Larthia, &c. appears to me to have been taken from the Etruscan god of War, who is called Larun on the *pateræ*; hence it came to be the title for a military chief, Lars Porsenna; thence again to the family, in *Larthia*, for females; but the word *Leucomon*, or any approach to it, does not exist on any monumental inscription of the Etruscans. *Lautne*, which Lanzi conjectures to be the word, cannot be admitted.

The physiognomy of nations, as indicating race, begins to be taken into view as well as language. Without relying upon engravings, I have drawn conclusions from the examination of Etruscan figures in basso-relievo on the monuments themselves. These figures appear to me to have broad faces, wide jaws, strongly marked noses, large eyes, and high broad foreheads, quite distinct from the Italian or Celtic cast of features. Yet in the long-contested dispute of the original of the Etruscans, the Lydian origin prevails. In opening up more of the Tarquinian and Caninian tombs, the features of the figures painted on the walls should be carefully traced. Such as I have seen so executed, have the forehead inclining back, and nothing of Greek features. The figures on the vases are Greek, and the dress Asiatic; for chintz-figured muslins, shawls, square and triangular, with tassels, armlets, and anklets of pearls and jewels, prevail in every female figure. Even the males have shawls.†

The language of the Etruscans has been termed barbarous. Yet on what grounds? With the exception of the imperfect S. Manno inscription, another given by Count Caylus, and the great Perugian stone, all the rest of our knowledge is derived from brief funereal records and proper names on pateræ. No nation was so free of vanity as the Etruscans to the dead. The name of the deceased, his mother's name (to express to what family he belonged), and the years he lived, comprehend the whole of every funereal inscription. There is not a single instance of a record of the virtues or titles of the dead, that has yet occurred among all the monuments. Even after the Etruscan language and character was disused, the Latin inscriptions in Etruria are in the same simple form. This forms a striking contrast to those of the Romans. The most ancient of these, the sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus, records in rude hexameters his conquests and titles. I think I can discover in the inscription on a stone given by Caylus, since

by Lanzi, a short rude stanza, with an approach to rhyme, and bearing a strong resemblance to the short verses of the northern nations.

It has not been properly attended to, that the Etruscans did not write on their monuments the short vowels *i* and *e*. Thus, *Epli, Spancxl, Penexs, Cnl, Thunchulthl*, words that occur in the Perugian inscriptions, are with the inserted vowels—*Epclet, Spancexel, Penexes, Conel, Thuncheulethel*. We are yet ignorant whether there was an article in the Etruscan language. It has, however, been most judiciously observed, that language must keep pace in improvement with the fine arts; for as yet we know of no nation that possessed them without a language far advanced in refinement. The precise extent of knowledge and civilization to which a people attain is marked out in their language. Every modification of domestic life, of political and religious institutions, and of the arts, find in language their representatives. I know not a single advance in civilization, that the Romans did not copy and adopt from the Etruscans. But that the Etruscans were in language and literature barbarous, we may boldly deny, from their intimate knowledge of Homer and Euripides, so fully expressed on their tombs and pateræ. I do not mean on their urns, for these appear tame, as well as the similar urns found at Corinth and Athens. And the greater part of the subjects represented, with the numberless symbols on them, were as mysterious to the Greeks and Etruscans, as they are to us at this day. They were in shape elegant, and lively in painting, and appear to have been fashionable in carrying in processions for the dead, and to be deposited in their tombs, throughout Greece, Etruria, Graecia Major in Italy, and in Sicily. This I think is the only explanation that can be given of these urns, taking also into consideration the eastern dresses on the greater part of them.

I admit that there is much conjecture in this paper, but the object is to turn the attention of those who like such investigations, to the ancient Celtic and some Eastern languages for an explanation of Etruscan words.

Yours, &c.

G. L. M.

† One of the most curious of the urns in the Canino collection at Rome, is that representing the perfect bust of a true negro of the Coast of Guinea (Senegal), in features, woolly hair, and negro ornaments.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans, from the earliest times to the Conquest of England by William of Normandy.
By Henry Wheaton, Hon. Memb. of the Scandinavian and Icelandic Society at Copenhagen. 8vo, pp. 367.

(Resumed from p. 327.)

THE Algerines by sea, and the American Indians by land, represent at this day the habits of our northern ancestors. Pirates and robbers will not forego their profession, until by becoming rich they wish for settled habitations, a less precarious existence, and the protection of civilization and laws.* Climate and circumstances impeded the improvement of the north, and so late as the time of Valentinian, we find in Ammianus Marcellinus, a description of the Quadi and Sarmatæ perfectly applicable to our early Saxon and Danish invaders. The Historian calls the former nations very skilful in rapine and robbery (*ad raptus et latrociniæ*) who used to drive off plunderers (*sic*) of men and women, and cattle, exulting in the ashes of burnt towns, and the afflictions of the slaughtered inhabitants, whom they [came upon] unexpectedly [and] destroyed without mercy (*parcimoniā*).† Cowardice in people of such pursuits would be unprofessional and ruinous; because, as the historian says,‡ “idleness, so pleasurable (*voluptable*) to peaceable and quiet men,” would render them unable to act on the defensive or offensive. To prevent the fear of death, it was accordingly impressed upon these Northerns that he was happy who died in battle, because in Valhalla, one of the Paradises of Odin, the heroes who had so perished had nothing to do in their mornings but to arm themselves, pass in review, range themselves in order of battle, and cut one another to pieces. As soon as the hour of repast approached, they went on horseback, without any wound, to the hall of Odin, who sat by himself alone at a particular table, drinking wine, *par distinction*, while the others dined off boar’s flesh, and

got regularly drunk afterwards with beer and hydromel, which they quaffed out of the sculls of their enemies, young virgins waiting upon them, and filling the sculls as fast as they were emptied.§ How Odin succeeded, like Mahomet, in establishing his supremacy, was derived from the opinion of all these nations, “*Fatum vinci principis potestate vel fieri.*”§ He was a mighty master in war and imposture, and his followers were, like all barbarians, superstitious. It is said, moreover, of his *Valhalla*, that the hope of enjoying it rendered the northern nations so ardent for war, that they conquered all Europe. We come now to Mr. Wheaton.

“Odin and his followers migrated from the banks of the Tanais, as is supposed, in the first century before the Christian æra. The Yng-linga-Saga calls the river Tanas-quil, or Vanas-quil, and the country encircled by its branches Vanaland or Vanahaimr.....The country to the east of Tanasqua in Asia, was called Asaland or Assahaimr, and the capital of that country Asgard. There ruled Odin, and there too was a great place of sacrifice. Twelve pontiffs (hofgödar) presided in the temples, who were at the same time judges of the law. They were called Dian or Drottnar, and all the people were bound to show them reverence and obedience. Odin was a puissant chief, and conquered many kingdoms. He was successful in every combat: whence his warriors believed that victory hung on his arm. When he sent forth his people to war, or any other expedition, he laid his hands upon them, and blessed them; they then believed themselves invincible. In whatever perils they found themselves, they invoked his name, and found safety.”—pp. 111, 112.

Ultimately Odin fixed his abode near the Mäler sea in Sweden (p. 114).

He was always deemed a great seer and magician (pp. 113, 115), omnipotent over all nature, and the legend thus explains the cause, &c.

“When Odin and his fellows came to the North, he taught the people those arts and mysteries which have ever since been cultivated there. I will tell how it came to pass that he had such power and influence over other men. Now the case was this:

* See Thucydides.

† Hist. Ang. ii. 491.

‡ Id. 504.

§ Mallet, &c. &c.

|| Hist. Ang. ii. 352, ed. Sylb.

his person was comely, and his countenance mild and benignant to his friends, but to his enemies dreadful to behold; such was his wonderful power of changing at will his form and face. He knew also how to sing lays, and his pontiffs were called masters of the lay, because they first introduced this art into the North. He could look into futurity; could strike his enemies with blindness or deafness, or sudden panic, and dull the edge of their weapons, whilst he rendered his own warriors invincible with magic spells. He could transform himself at pleasure into any bird, beast, fish, or serpent, and fly in an instant to the uttermost parts of the earth, whilst his body remained all the time in a trance. He could with a single word extinguish fire, still the raging sea, direct the course of the winds, and raise the dead. He had a wonderful ship called Skidbladrin, in which he could sail over the great ocean, yet so small, that he could wrap it up as a piece of cloth. He understood the arts of divination, and carried about with him the embalmed head of Mimir, from whose responses he obtained a knowledge of what was passing in the remotest lands. He had also two ravens who could speak, and flew on his behests to the uttermost parts of the earth. All these arts he imparted to others by means of Runes, and lays, and magic songs, which he taught to the priests and priestesses; Odin and his twelve pontiffs were at last deified, and worshipped with divine honours."—p. 115.)

He evidently got part of his superstitions, such as giants, dwarfs, dragons, &c. from his native country Scythia Magna (see p. 111).

"The Runic alphabet" (says Mr. Wheaton) consists properly of sixteen letters, which are Phenician in their origin. The Northern traditions, sagas, and songs, attribute their introduction to Odin. They were probably brought by him into Scandinavia, but they have no resemblance to any of the alphabets of central Asia."—p. 61.

We have compared the most ancient Runic letters with the Cadmean and succeeding alphabets, but find only a resemblance of *Sun* or *Sol* (S. Z.), *Tyr* (T), *Biark* (B), and *Langur* (L), to any of them. The nearest assimilation to the Runic characters are those of the Welch stick alphabet, which also contained only sixteen letters, and the *Marcomannic Runes*, the latter word having the same origin as *Ogham*. Wormius says, it agreed with the Runic both in shape and names (Enc. of Antig. i. 357). According to the shapes of the letters in the Welch stick alphabets and Irish

Oghams, they ought all to be *Runes*. The letters are said to have primarily had magical or prophetic meanings, and Ezekiel (ch. xxxvii. v. 16-20) was directed to use sticks for such writings. The strait and angular forms appear to have grown out of the custom of inscribing wood and hard substances, which could not be stripped easily, with circular characters.

Mr. Wheaton's work contains matter very little known, often very curious. Of course, it is a valuable accession to the historical library.

History and Topography of the United States.
Edited by John Howard Hinton, A.M.
assisted by several Literary Gentlemen in
America and England. Illustrated with a
series of Views, drawn on the spot, and en-
graved on steel, expressly for this work.
Vol. I. 4to. pp. 476.

THIS work has been noticed in its progress (see our Mag. for July, p. 46), but the first volume was not then completed.

The early history of America has been written in his usual excellent manner, by Robertson, and the contents of all the preceding Histories have been abstracted by Solorzano. The history of savages, unconnected with foreign enlightened intercourse, is as stationary in reference to manners and customs, as that of the birds and beasts of the field. The work before us is a modern history of the country, in the style of the Annual Register.

That the secession of the Colonies had its origin in the oppression of the Mother Country, we do not believe. Profound political writers state that it grew out of the conquest of Canada by Wolfe. Previous to the expulsion of the French, we were obliged to keep a large force in America, which force was also a restraint upon the Colonists. Removal of this check enabled them to assert, and ultimately obtain, that independence which had been long before meditated. That a country, inhabited by a scanty population in a large territory, and that population possessing English skill and industry, should so elevate the price of labour as to make subsistence easy, and production copious, is matter of course; especially where by navigation an export trade can be obtained. The early History of Modern America becomes in consequence commonplace,

—(1) Robinson Crusoe; (2) Pitcairn's Island; and (3) Australia, exhibit the primary stages. We shall therefore have recourse to a more curious matter, viz. the discovery of human fossil remains, as described in the following passage, written by a Mr. Atwater:

"I am credibly informed, that in digging a well at Cincinnati, in this state, an arrow-head was found more than ninety feet below the surface. At Pickaway plains, while several persons were digging a well several years since, a human skeleton was found seventeen feet six inches below the surface. This skeleton was seen by several persons, and among others, by Dr. Daniel Turney, an eminent surgeon; they all concurred in the belief, that it belonged to a human being. Pickaway plains are, or rather were, a large prairie, before the land was improved by its present inhabitants. This tract is alluvial to a great depth; greater, probably, than the earth has ever been perforated, certainly than it has been here, by the hand of man. The surface of the plain is at least one hundred feet above the highest freshet of the Scioto River, near which it lies. On the surface is a black vegetable mould, from three to six and nine feet in depth; then we find pebbles and shells imbedded among them: the pebbles are evidently rounded and smoothed by attrition in water, exactly such as we now see at the bottom of rivers, ponds, and lakes. I have examined the spot where this skeleton was found, and am persuaded that it was not deposited there by the hand of man, for there are no marks of any grave, or of any of the works of man, but the earth and pebbles appear to lie in the very position in which they were deposited by the water. On the north side of a small stream, called Hargas creek, which at this place empties itself into the Scioto, in digging through a hill composed of such pebbles as I have described in Pickaway plains, at least nine feet below the surface, several human skeletons were discovered, perfect in every limb. These skeletons were promiscuously scattered about, and parts of skeletons were sometimes found at different depths below the surface. This hill is at least fifty feet above the highest freshets in the Scioto, and is a very ancient alluvion, where every stratum of sand, clay, and pebbles, has been deposited by the waters of some stream. Other skulls have been taken out of the same hill, by persons who, in order to make a road through it, were engaged in taking it away. These bones are very similar to those found in our mounds, and probably belong to the same race of men; a people short and thick, not exceeding generally five feet in height, and very possibly they were not more than four feet six inches. The skeletons, when first exposed to the atmosphere, are quite perfect,

but afterwards moulder and fall into pieces. Whether they were overwhelmed by the deluge of Noah, or by some other, I know not; but one thing appears certain, namely, —that water has deposited them here, together with the hill in which, for so many ages, they have reposed. Indeed, this whole country appears to have been once, and for a considerable period, covered with water, which has made it one vast cemetery of the beings of former ages.—Fragments of antique pottery, and even entire pots of coarse earthenware, have been found likewise in the excavations of the Illinois salt-works, at the depth of eighty feet and more from the surface. One of these was ascertained to hold from eight to ten gallons, and some were alleged to be of much greater capacity. This fossil pottery is stated not to differ materially from that which frequently occurs in the mounds supposed to have been formed by the aboriginal Indians."—p. 82.

If these human remains are deemed antediluvian, the position is not tenable. Mr. Lyell shows the fluctuations and inundations of the lakes and rivers in America, and the deposits which they in consequence leave behind them. As to the strata, the heavy rains in 1826, detached from the steep and lofty declivities which rise abruptly on both sides of the river Saco, innumerable rock stones, many of them of sufficient size to fill a common apartment, besides other *debris*, and nine persons were then destroyed; seven of their mangled bodies were afterwards found near the river, buried beneath drift wood and mountain ruins.* The American account says, that "parts of skeletons were sometimes found" (not a result of aqueous action), and that the hill "where they were found, is an ancient alluvion." For our parts, we believe that the remains only resulted from some battle of the Indians. Such enormous seas of fresh water as the North American lakes, the largest of which is elevated more than six hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and is in parts twelve hundred feet deep, is alone sufficient to assure us that the time will come, however distant, when a deluge will lay waste a considerable part of the American Continent. Equatorial America is subject to earthquakes. Lower Louisiana seems to be the recent formation of one of them, and such changes of level as have accompanied earthquakes since the present century, or such excavation of ravines as the receding cataract

* Lyell's Princip. of Geology, 193, 194.

of Niagara is now effecting, might breach the barriers.*

According to our author, the deluge of Noah might have had much to do with America. For there is a diluvion called the *ultimate diluvion* by Professor Eaton, which appears to be identical with the fine earth lying above the pebbles in the diluvial hollows of the rock of Gibraltar;† and at Lake Huron

“Granites, gneiss, mica slate, and porphyries prevail; of kinds which, says Dr. Bigsby, I never saw *in situ*, although I have skirted the North shore for two hundred miles, and have traversed the wildernesses to the east-north-east for six hundred miles.”—p. 75.

We also find, p. 77, *fish converted into coal*.

The plates are uncommonly interesting. We particularly mention the Castellated Penitentiary at Philadelphia, as peculiarly in keeping with the purpose.

A History, antiquarian and statistical, of the Parish of Great Totham, co. Essex. By Geo. W. Johnson, F.L.S. Z.S. and H.S.S. 8vo, pp. 62.

THIS little work is most elaborately compiled, and is entitled to particular distinction for the minuteness of its biographical accounts of the several landed proprietors. There are no remarkable matters as to history in the parish. There are however barrows supposed to belong to the Saxons and Danes, in which no remains were discovered,—a common event, because we suppose that they had been stolen out of them in times not far distant from their erection. Goats are mentioned in Domesday, as having been kept in the parish, because there were high-lying heathy grounds; and a field called the *goat-lodge* is presumed to have been the night pen and winter shelter of them. In the Church was an altar-piece, now boarded over,

“being a wretched representation of the Last Supper. In it, besides the old false accompaniment of a glory, our Saviour has the additional distinction of one more than the usual number of fingers upon his left hand.”—p. 9.

In the Church-yard is the following trite epitaph :

“Stop, Reader, here as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.”

* Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, 89, 191.

† *Topographical part*, ii. 74.

To which Mr. Luttrell replied,
“To follow you I'm not content,
Unless I knew which way you went.”—p. 10.

In pp. 48, 49, we have an extract from Mr. Coneybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, relating it is presumed to a battle here, in which Brithnoth fell in 991. It is said in p. 49, that the Anglo-Saxon battle-axes were carried in sheaths, and were broad and brown of edge; and that they carried two swords, or one and a dagger.

“At this moment his large hilted sword dropped to the earth; he could no longer hold his hand-glaive, nor wield his weapon.”

We find nothing of these in Strutt's plates of dresses; and only the weapons engraved by him (viz. long javelins, battle-axes, and swords) are mentioned by Dr. Meyrick (*Armour*, i. 6); nor does *hand-glaive* occur in *Lye*, in the dictionary part, although he gives us in the will of Prince *Æthelstan*, *hand, manubrium [ensis]*. The cause, as we presume, was, that *Glaive* is only a corruption of the Latin *Gladus*. The weapon meant is apparently the *hand-seax* or *sex* (*Manualis securis, sica,*) some of which were two-edged. See *Lye in voce*.

The History of Godmanchester, in the County of Huntingdon, comprising its ancient, modern, municipal, and ecclesiastical History.
By Robert Fox. Imp. 8vo.

WHEREVER we find the Saxon appellation of a station to be quite different from that of the Romans, we are inclined to think that the denomination given by the latter, was a Celtic name latinized. Accordingly, we agree with our author, that the Roman *Durolipons* was situated at Godmanchester, whether it be or be not the only British town in the district called now Huntingdonshire. There is another proof: many British roads, as well as Roman, passed through it in various directions (p. 15). It is also known, that *Godmundingham* in Yorkshire, is now called *Goodmanham*; and from this corruption of *Mund* (a mound, Lat. *tutela, septum*) into *man*, we are inclined to derive *Godmanchester*, from “good mounded camp,” or “well protected” camp; and so it appears to have been deemed from its subsequent occupation by Danes and Saxons. Its ancient memorials are however very scanty; and when this desideratum occurs in towns of established antiquity,

recourse should be had to the excavation and appearances of the ground, and deductions be made therefrom. Many British towns and villages have been thus elucidated with success. The encampment lay in a *lingula* or angle, formed by the river Ouse, and such *lingulae*, Cæsar says, were favourite sites of Celtic towns. In these desiderata, and “*Roman spurs*,” with rowels of twelve points (p. 27), we regret that we do not altogether coincide with our author; not from disrespect, but because we think it not only curious, but very illustrative of the national history, to have the best possible knowledge of Celtic antiquities. The work, however, full of records and deeds, has a forensic character, far more useful to the inhabitants; and the place is barren of Antiquities. We give Mr. Fox every credit for the great pains he has here taken, and extract the following paragraph from the charter of James I. A.D. 1604 :

“ And as we are credibly informed that our aforesaid borough of Gumecester, otherwise Godmanchester, consists altogether, or for the most part, of agriculture and husbandry, and also, that consequently the Bailiffs, Assistants, and Commonalty of the said borough, use horses, called *stone-horses*, for the ploughing and cultivation of their lands, which said horses, called *stone-horses*, are less proper and fit for journeys; and whereas a certain officer, called a *Standing Post*, constantly resides and abides in our town of Huntingdon, near the said borough of Gumecester, otherwise Godmanchester, which said officer, called the *Standing Post*, and many other of our subjects, inhabitants within the said town of Huntingdon, from time to time, and at all times, keep and have certain horses for travelling, called *hackneys*, to lett to hire, which said *hackneys* are sufficiently able to execute and perform any expeditions and journeys from time to time for our service—We, being unwilling that the aforesaid Bailiffs, Assistants, and Commonalty of the said borough of Gumecester, otherwise Godmanchester, should be hindered and molested in the aforesaid ploughing and cultivation of their lands, will, ordain, and grant, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, We will, ordain, and grant to the aforesaid Bailiffs, Assistants, and Commonalty of the aforesaid borough of Gumecester, otherwise Godmanchester, and their successors, that their horses, called *stone-horses*, from time to time used and

employed in the ploughing and cultivation of their lands, and also their other horses, mares, and geldings employed in agriculture, and occupied in ploughing and tillage, and which are less fit and proper for travelling, hereafter for ever shall not be taken, nor shall any one of them be taken from their ploughs or other work in or about agriculture or husbandry, for any service for us, our heirs or successors, in any journeys or expeditions of us, our heirs or successors, but from all such service of us, our heirs and successors, they shall be for ever exempt, exonerated, and freed, any statute, act, proclamation, ordinance, or provision, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in anywise notwithstanding.”—pp. 145, 146.

We ought to observe, that the book is very elegantly edited.

Tour in England, Ireland, and France, in the Years 1828 and 1829, with remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, and Anecdotes of distinguished Public Characters, in a Series of Letters. By a German Prince. 2 vols. post 8vo.

IT is most certain that he who knows nothing of the manufacture of a machine, cannot give an accurate account of the complicated causes which produce its modes of action. We form the same opinion of critical comments upon our national manners by foreigners. They estimate them by erroneous tests, by their own national habits, or personal feelings; not by those which actuate Englishmen, generate their peculiarities, and grow out of circumstances of which these foreigners are ignorant. Several of our manners and customs are to be traced back to the Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Normans; and as such, may be retentions, derived from barbarous ages, and of unknown origin. Others may be the results of climate, situation, government, religion, necessity, avocation, and interest. All therefore that we can expect from foreigners is trial of these by reason; and by this standard they may be improved, as Chinese chopsticks have been by European knives and forks. But should such comments teach us far more of the manners and thinking of the writer's own nation, than they do of ours, we discover more of them than they of us. This often happens, and does so in the *Travels* before us. We derive from them a

good exhibition of the reason, religion, and popular thinking of the continental Liberals.

The author (said to be Prince Pückler Muskau, a Prussian) is an amiable man of the world, who seems to have made his religion a mixture of the *Système de la Nature* and Christianity; his reason, a compound of French philosophy and German sentiment; and his habits and manners chivalrous and gentlemanly. With these he unites a love of society and travelling, and studies us as jockies do horses. Such, according to our analytical powers, is the real character of this accomplished Anacharsis. But we shall proceed to extracts.

Concerning a house, which a friend had built in Wales, in the old Saxon style of architecture, the Prince says,

“ The English falsely ascribe the introduction of this style to the Anglo-Saxons; it arose in time of the Emperors of Saxon line; and it is quite certain that none of the numerous Saxon remains are to be traced to an earlier date.”—i. 42. HUM!

In i. p. 77, he gives the following origin of the Prince of Wales’s motto. When the Nobles assented to the rule of a Prince, who was born in Wales, and could not speak a word of English, Edward the First

“ presented his new-born son, exclaiming, in broken Welch, ‘ Eich Dyn,’ i. e. ‘ This is your man,’ which has been corrupted into the present motto of ‘ Ich Dien.’ ”

Concerning the conveyance of the enormous stones of the Plas-Newyd cromlechs, he remembers reading that two Japanese junks, as big as frigates, were carried by thousands of men across a chain of hills (i. 99).

Among the anecdotes to which we do not annex implicit credit, where they are derived from information, are the following :

“ MR. BECKFORD.—I was told that he was seldom visible, but that when he rode out it was with the following retinue:—First rides a grey-headed old steward; behind him two grooms, with long hunting whips; then follows Mr. Beckford himself, surrounded by five or six dogs; two more grooms with whips close the procession. If in the course of the ride one of the dogs is refractory, the whole train halts, and castigation is immediately applied with the whips. This course of education is continued through the whole ride.”

“ When he was living at Fonthill, a neighbouring Lord was tormented by such an intense curiosity to see the place, that

he caused a high ladder to be set against the wall, and climbed over by night. He was soon discovered and taken before Mr. Beckford; who on hearing his name, contrary to his expectations, received him very courteously, conducted him all over his house and grounds, in the morning, and entertained him in a princely manner; after which he retired, taking the most polite leave of his Lordship. The latter, delighted at the successful issue of his enterprise, was hastening home, but found all the gates locked, and no one there to open them. He returned to the house to beg assistance, but was told that Mr. Beckford desired that he would return as he had come—that he would find the ladder standing where he had left it. His Lordship replied with great asperity, but it was of no use; he must even return to the place of his clandestine entrance, and climb the ladder. Cured for ever of his curiosity, he quitted the forbidden entrance.

“ After Fonthill was sold, Mr. Beckford lived for a while in great seclusion in one of the suburbs of London. In the immediate neighbourhood was a nursery garden, extremely celebrated for the beauty and rarity of its flowers. He walked in it daily, and paid fifty guineas a week to the owner of it for permission to gather whatever flowers he liked.”—ii. 211, 212.

We shall add one more, concerning a very unpopular Prince :

“ The General asserted, that Lucien [Buonaparte] was very intimate with the Queen of Portugal, who gave him a political rendezvous at Badajoz. He thought D—M— was the result of this meeting. Certain it is, as you may remember I wrote you from London, that that Prince is strikingly like Napoleon.”—ii. 286.

The book is entertaining, and if it occasionally lashes certain classes of foolish people, we do not know by what authority foolish people can expect better treatment, especially as many of their leaders are only knaves endeavouring to make others dupes; and such sarcasm may obstruct success in proselytism.

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Poland under the Dominion of Russia. By Harro Harring, late Cadet in the Lancier Regiment of the Grand Duke Constantine’s Imperial Russian Body Guard. From the German. post 8vo. pp. 276.

IN barbarous nations, the “ debellare superbos” is not followed by the “ parcere devictis.” The wise policy of sparing the conquered, that they may become united with the victors, and not desire a distinct independence, was not practised by savages, who re-

served to themselves the profession of arms, and, as did Joshua with the Gibeonites, made of the conquered "hewers of wood," and domestic drudges. Such was the policy of Russia towards Poland, but the inhabitants were too Europeanly enlightened to endure the yoke patiently, and the result was a resistance which has only been subdued by irresistible physical power. Poland itself, as a flat country, was besides unfavourable for defence. In a matter so obvious, further observation is unnecessary.

The Russian policy is subtilly supported by encouragement of profligate habits, because they are deemed a sure antidote to democratic ideas (p. 86); and so little is knowledge regarded, that an old sergeant, who had served 22½ years in the guards, was rewarded at his discharge "with the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in Cassan." p. 155.

The discipline to which our felons in the hulks are subject, is only that of a boy's school compared with the Russian military system; as the following anecdote of that Herod of martinetts, the late Grand Duke Constantine, will show. We are not to wonder at the frequent assassination of members of the imperial family, for they do not seem to study popularity, only to become devils, that people may be afraid and hold candles to them. But to the extract:—

"The officers as well as sub-officers of the Russian horse-guards are subjected to the most rigorous discipline, and are required to execute, on horseback, all the manœuvres of a theatrical equestrian.

"One day an officer of the lancer guard was going through his exercise before the Grand Duke. He had performed all the usual evolutions in the most satisfactory way; until, when at full gallop, he was suddenly ordered to turn—his horse proved restive, and refused to obey either bridle or spur.

The command was repeated in a thundering voice, and the officer renewed his efforts to make the horse obey him, but without effect; for the fiery animal continued to prance about in defiance of his rider, who was nevertheless an excellent horseman.

"The rage of the Grand Duke had vented itself in furious imprecations, and all present trembled for the consequences. 'Halt!' he exclaimed, and ordered a pyramid of twelve muskets with fixed bayonets, to be erected. The order was instantly obeyed.

"The officer, who had by this time sub-

dued the restiveness of his horse, was ordered to leap the pyramid; and the spirited horse bore his rider safely over it.

"Without an interval of delay, the officer was commanded to repeat the fearful leap; and, to the amazement of all present, the noble horse and his brave rider stood in safety on the other side of the pyramid.

"The Grand Duke, exasperated at finding himself thus thwarted in his barbarous purpose, repeated the order for the third time. A General, who happened to be present, now stepped forward, and interceded for the pardon of the officer; observing, that the horse was exhausted, and that the enforcement of the order would be to doom both horse and rider to a horrible death.

"This humane remonstrance was not only disregarded, but was punished by the immediate arrest of the General, who had thus presumed to rebel.

"The word of command was given, and horse and rider for the third time cleared the glittering bayonets.

"Rendered furious by these repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed for the fourth time 'To the left about! Forward!' The command was obeyed; and for the fourth time the horse leaped the pyramid, and then with his rider dropped down exhausted. The officer extricated himself from the saddle, and rose unhurt; but the horse had both his fore-legs broken.

"The countenance of the officer was deadly pale; his eyes stared wildly, and his knees shook under him.

"A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke, and laying his sword at his Highness's feet, he thanked him in a faltering voice for the honour he had enjoyed in the emperor's service. 'I take back your sword,' said the Grand Duke gloomily; 'and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this undutiful conduct towards me?'

"The officer was sent to the guard-house. He subsequently disappeared, and no trace of him could be discovered.

"This scene took place at St. Petersburg, and the facts are proved by the evidence of credible eye-witnesses."—p. 119.

The effect of the horrible, sublime, and pathetic, is best shown by the details. We shall therefore omit remarks upon this anecdote, because it would be only an attempt to improve the Laocoön. Certain, however, it is, that this savage discipline must produce such a desperate bravery as may make the greatest cowards fight; for we by no means think that all soldiers do so from elevated motives, no more than that all people take physic from other causes than necessity. We know, too, that if a boy chimney-sweep is made

by a ruffian of a master to encounter cruelties and dangers, it would require another barbarous ruler, or law, to make that master be a similar sufferer; and thus in barbarous countries terror and despotism are naturally created, as indispensable instruments of government.

Savageness ought to be exposed, because such exposure makes men respect the order and wisdom by which civilized states are regulated, and the well-being of citizens secured. In these, the great have not venison for themselves, and the rest of the people only water-gruel. We therefore recommend this work.

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Lives of the most eminent British Military Commanders. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Vol. I. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia).

BATTLE, in the heroic ages, consisted of duels, as between gladiators and prize-fighters; in which the most powerful men obtained the victory. The heroes fought; the subordinates only lent them necessary protection from overpowering numbers. The Greeks and Romans in after ages invented an admirable system of tactics, of which, so far as warfare can be made independent of gunpowder, the manœuvres are practised in the present day. The middle-age plan was the charge of cavalry; which again, under cover of walls and good positions, was opposed by missiles from archers and crossbow men. In more modern times, missiles and manœuvres are the tools employed; and the best calculator, who sees intuitively the most advantageous moves, will, if he attacks, disorganise the plans of the enemy, so as to improve circumstances; or, if attacked, get the enemy into a trap. This was the *forte* of Marlborough. He saw at a simple reconnoitre the weak points of the enemy's order of battle, and poured upon it with an irresistible force. If the order was even perfect, he compelled a change which would disorder it; if imperfect, he bore down upon the weak point; and, generally speaking, in both cases, sooner or later, penetrated the centre, the intention of which manœuvre is to bear upon one separated half, with a double force, and keep the other at bay. Particulars we of course cannot enter into, but

this we will venture to say, that the battles of Epaminondas exhibit more preconceived plan and general-like management, than any battles before the last century. The preceding were in the main games of chance. For instance, no intellect appears to have been exerted in *most* instances before the "hurly-burly" commenced. The battle of *Nieuport*, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has the best title to the name of a battle fought with intellectual aid; and accordingly the author, in his life of *Horace de Vere*, has given a detailed account of that battle.

The name of the author, Mr. Gleig, stands too high with the public to need eulogy.

Lives and Voyages of Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier; including an introductory view of the earlier discoveries in the South Sea, and the history of the Buccaneers. With portraits. 12mo. pp. 461.

WE have not room for a regular *digest of a digest* (which such works as this only are themselves), and will not substitute a dry catalogue, because it would say nothing for instruction or entertainment; and these are books of the utmost importance to philosophers and merchants, and of delightful reading to every body.

We shall therefore take other ground. It is that in such *undiscovered* countries (as they must have been, *geographically* speaking, to the ancients), we find the origin of many of the legends and fables, published by Pliny and others; e. g. the Molucca pilots mentioned a people whose ears were so long, that the one served for a matress, and the other for a coverlet. This was a description of their costume ennobled, a very usual practice. Our author says, p. 54:—

"The classic reader will be amused by the coincidence between the marvellous legends of the Molucca pilots, and the wonders related by a story-teller of remoter antiquity and higher authority, *Strabo*, who recounts this among other legends, brought from the east by the soldiers of *Alexander the Great*." —p. 54.

Nothing is more evidential of legendary antiquity than the discovery of gigantic bones in sepulchres:

"The crew of *Le Maire* and *Schouten*, when their fleet lay here, opened some of the graves; or more properly removed the heaps, which in elevated points, on the summits of

hills and rocks, were laid above the dead, according to the practice of burial among these tribes, and found human skeletons, as they allege, of ten and eleven feet in length. The skulls covered the Dutchmen's heads as helmets, so much larger were they in size than the skulls of Europeans."—p. 176.

In p. 185, we find the following accompaniments of our barrow-burial :

" When any one died, his bows and arrows, canoes, and all his personal property, were buried along with him ; as the English verified by opening a grave."—p. 185.

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Memoirs of celebrated Female Sovereigns. By Mrs. Jamieson. 2 vols. 8vo.

FEMALE Sovereigns are hermaphrodites ; and the substance of their history must be their behaviour under the double sex. Amazons they may be ; benefactors they may be ; patriots they may be ; but would Dido sacrifice *Aeneas* to *Narbas*? Have they the masterly skill of male sovereigns in dissimulation ? Can they be perfect diplomats ? Lie they certainly can, with ability enough ; but can they deceive the envy and jealousy of courtiers ? who, if they could not themselves detect the favourites, their wives would ? In short, their sexual feelings are incompatible with just and impartial government. Add to this, that a blue education, by eminent men, may make of them indescribable hybrids—such as was Christina of Sweden, by Voss and De Saumaise (Vossius and Salmarius).

" They, (says Mrs. Jamieson,) with bad intentions, first unsettled her religious opinions, and blunted her moral feelings by continually occupying her with idle metaphysical disputes, under pretence of studying philosophy."

The probable chance, in regard to female sovereigns, is, that they will be puppets moved by wires, or mischievous even through their good qualities. Mrs. Jamieson, speaking of Joanna of Sicily, says :

" It was the singular fate of this Queen, during the whole of her eventful reign, to suffer by the mistakes, the follies, or the crimes of her nearest connexions, and to be injured by her own virtues ; for the weaknesses of a man are sometimes the virtues of a woman : or, at least, if the indulgence in the gentle and kindly feelings proper to her sex, as pity, tenderness, and confidence, in despite of calculation and self interest, may become weak or criminal in a woman, when trusted with sovereign power."—i. 65.

In short, female sovereignty cannot, in most examples, be approved, unless exceptions be elevated above the general rule.

Mrs. Jamieson has written a good historical work in the political form. It would be improved by a greater introduction of "les choses piquantes," which exhibit character in one or two words, and of those anecdotes, which, " though dead, speak." In Elizabeth's history, for instance, there is, as conspicuous as a William and Mary on a half-crown, a "Propria quæ Maribus," as distinct from the "Fœmineo Generi sunt," as head and heart, as Burleigh and Essex, Queen and subject, mighty Cupids and weak Elizabeth.

" Excute virgineo conceptas pectore flamas,
Si potes, infelix. Si possis, sanior esses.
Sed trahit invitam nova vis; aliudque Cupido,
Mens aliud suadet."

Church Reform. A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. By a Layman. 8vo. pp. 68.

PRESBYTERIANISM was a Jesuitical stratagem of John Calvin, intended to place society completely under the domination of a republic of priests. For the effectuation of this pernicious scheme, John Knox infuriately advocated sacrilege, felony, persecution, and even assassination. For the proofs of these allegations, we refer to our notices of Mr. D'Israeli's *Commentaries*, and the *Life of Knox*. It is necessary to make these remarks, because the author before us recommends the substitution of Presbyterianism for the Establishment, which he most grossly libels ; and advocates the confiscation of church property. It would, he says (p. 62), be " pretty pickings for a distressed treasury." So thought John Knox, and when the Church property was alienated to the Laity, the people complained by memorials, that, through the exchange, they were compelled to pay thirty shillings where they had before only paid twenty. Such would also be the result here, if the tax-gatherer superseded the parson. We shall now proceed to show, that, without reference to the clergy, this writer has no regard for common honesty.

Laymen, who have purchased impropriations, advowsons, &c. have done so under the persuasion that this, like other property, was secure under

the protection of government. Upon the sponge principle of wiping out the national debt, our author, however, contends, that, because the tithe-tax *might* be abolished, the holders of it are entitled to *no* indemnification. Thus, if a legislature of rascals sponged out the national debt, the unfortunate fundholders ought to have no resource but the workhouse; or because a thing might be stolen, it ought to be stolen.

Sketch of the Reformation in England. By the Rev. I. J. Blunt, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 12mo. pp. 327.

THERE is no greater mistake than that of making Reformations the mere results of abuses. In petty concerns they are unpopular, through the dread of creating persecution or enmity; in those of higher character, there are no means of effecting them, without the aid of over-ruling power. Had it not been for the private objects of Henry the Eighth, and the lure of the monastic estates, there would have been no Reformation; for how little doctrinal errors influence the people at large, may be seen from the patronage which is bestowed upon sectaries of all kinds; and certainly toleration is favourable to liberalism: which again produces indifference as to any kind of religion unconnected with interested views. But to the work before us. Mr. Blunt very truly observes, that the fear of regorging the church lands formed a party in the reign of Mary which preserved Protestantism; and the following remarks will both illustrate the then existing and present state of circumstances.

“ This act of desecration (as it was considered) proved the safety, perhaps, of the yet tottering Protestant cause, under the reign of Queen Mary; for the great proprietors had violent scruples against returning to a form of faith which might entail upon them the surrender of their lands. And though it is probable that the religious establishment of this country, if it had stood at all, would have stood upon firmer ground at this moment, had the Reformation been completed (for it was left sadly imperfect), by the revision instead of the excessive alienation of the revenues of the church; yet, as affairs turned out, that very spoliation, perhaps, sustained the Church of England a second time, when the Puritan lay impro priators threw themselves in the way (whether consistently or not) of the abolition of tithes; and more unlikely things

have happened than that it should do the country the like good office again: for it would require a man of more intrepidity than even the disingenuous Neal (who walks over this incident more delicately than is his custom where there is room for a fling at the Church) to draw a distinction between the lay and ecclesiastical tithe-holder, in favour of the former; and to maintain that the right of the one is inviolable, because he does not observe the conditions upon which it was originally founded; whilst that of the other is nugatory, because he does. Certain it is, that the people were at first very reluctant to transfer the payment of tithes (which they had ever regarded, and which the law had ever taught them to regard, as inseparably connected with religious services), to laymen: and however it may be the fashion of our own times to spare the impro priator, and assail the clergyman, nothing is more true than that it was not so from the beginning; but, on the contrary, that it was then thought no less an anomaly to pay tenths to the landlord, than it would now be thought so to pay fees for burials and baptisms to the squire.”—pp. 147, 148.

Mr. Blunt could not give any new history of the leading points; but he has enlivened it with many curious anecdotes and scraps, which he has narrated in a very amusing manner, and quaint style.

Sermons preached in the Chapel of Lincoln's-Inn. By Edward Malthby, D.D. F.R.S. &c. Preacher to the learned and honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, now Bishop of Chichester.—8vo. pp. 402.

THE Bishop's excellent discourses exhibit the beauty of Reason. It has been the misfortune of that daughter of God to have in many dry works only her fine figure scarcely apparent, under an ungraceful dress, and her lovely countenance gloomily veiled; but Eloquence is a good lady's maid, and even a Bishop may be a fine portrait painter.

We shall point out passages which bear upon certain follies of the day:

“ Some religionists there are, who strongly disapprove and harshly condemn every participation in amusement, however harmless; every approach to pleasure, however distant. Now I say that, when the amusement is harmless; when it contributes to the innocent gratification of others as well as of ourselves; when it infringes no duty and is productive of no excess; I am not aware of any rule in our most holy and amiable religion, which interdicts it; and I am sure that the spirit which it uniformly breathes, as well as

the example of its founder, appear directly to authorize it.”—p. 40.

If this liberal acceptation of Scripture were not received, there would be no friends to Christianity among the rich and educated, and no charity as to opinions. There would ensue in society only the strange antithesis of its members becoming prisoners and gaolers to each other; prisoners by the law which they profess, and gaolers by the restrictions which they impose to prevent infringement.

The Bishop further shows the arrant mistake of the Calvinistic interpretations of the ninth chapter of Romans—the absurdity of men professing to teach the Bible who have no means of understanding it; and the *lie* that morals are not integral parts of Scripture. The Bishop warns deluded persons in the following words of Fox:—

“They do not sufficiently attend to that great doctrine of Tully, in questions of civil dissension, wherein he declares his preference of even an unfair peace to the most just war. Did they sufficiently weigh the dangers that might ensue, even from victory? dangers, in such cases, little less formidable to the cause, than those which might follow a defeat? Did they consider that it is not peculiar to the followers of Pompey and the civil wars of Rome, that the event to be looked for is, as the same Tully describes it, in case of defeat, proscription; in that of victory, servitude.”—p. 895?

But this is all “Old Almanack;” what, then, is “Young Almanack?” Tell them, thou sage proverb—“Young men *think* old men to be fools; but old men *know* young men to be so.”



The Poetical Works of John Milton, Vol. I.; (Pickering's Aldine Poets).

MILTON lived in turbulent times. Nature* formed him for an agitator; but in the warfare he appears to have been more a powerful trumpeter than an invincible combatant. His political works exhibit only eccentricities and sophisms. Nobody treated him as an oracle, and as there is nothing amiable in his character, his patrons and friends appear to have been drawn to him from party sympathies. His conjugal concerns show that he was in very serious matters as a man of mere impulse. He must have known the state of female education in his own times, viz. that of making girls Lady Bounti-

fuls and housekeepers, and yet he quarreled with his wife because she was not a good conversational companion for him! for *Milton*; as if the moon could be qualified to become the wife of the sun—as despotic as Milton and too powerful to be looked upon. The best that could have been made of her would have been only Molire's housekeeper. Besides, how could she have been a companion, if Milton would not endure mere common place talk, and had his head always full of polemics, politics, and poetry; and moreover was not a man of temper, or coolness, or judgment. He speaks with regard to his separation from this very wife, whom he had gained by a courtship of only a few days, of *invincible antipathies* and *eternal aversions*, (p. xi.) yet lived with her again. His contemporaries, who knew him, called him a harsh and choleric man (p. xliii.)

We have made these remarks, because the temper of an author affects the glass which he paints; and we do not believe that he could have given us so fine a picture as that of his own Devil, whom nobody can forbear pitying, if he had not had in himself many of the qualities which he ascribes to that ambitious and disappointed *hero*, maddened with morbid feelings, for such is the real character of Milton's devil. So much for the cxx pages of Milton's Life. It often happens, that biographers who mean to praise, let “cats out of the bag,” which, in the blindness of their partiality, they do not discover to be productive of an effect quite opposite to that intended.

But if in his private life, he is Man after the Fall, he is in his poetry Man before it. He is there a supernatural being. Cold-blooded critics have analysed or dissected his poetry, like chemists or surgeons; but we will here give a beautiful character* by those who have doated upon his work with woman's love.

“*Lighter pieces.*—We cannot look upon the sportive exercises for which the genius of Milton ungirds itself, without catching a glimpse of the gorgeous and terrible panoply, which it is accustomed to wear. The strength of his imagination triumphed over

* Milton's *True Religion*, edited by the Bishop of Salisbury, Append. 51; from the Edinb. Rev. No. LXXXIV. pp. 310-324.

every obstacle. So intense and ardent was the fire of his mind, that it not only was not suffocated beneath the weight of its fuel, but penetrated the whole superincumbent mass, with its own heat and radiance.

“ We often hear of the magical influence of poetry. The expression in general means nothing, but applied to the writings of Milton it is most appropriate. His poetry acts like an incantation. Its merit lies less in its obvious meaning than in its occult power. There would seem at first sight to be no more in his words than in other words; but they are words of enchantment. No sooner are they pronounced, than the past is present, and the distant near. New forms of beauty start at once into existence, and all the burial places of the memory give up their dead.

“ *His Spirits* are unlike those of almost all other writers. His fiends in particular are wonderful creations. They are not metaphysical abstractions; they are not wicked men; they are not ugly beasts; they have no horns, no tails, none of the fee-faw-fum of Tasso and Klopstock. They have just enough in common with human nature to be intelligible to human beings. Their characters are like their forms, mocked by a certain dim resemblance to those of men, but exaggerated to gigantic dimensions, and veiled in mysterious gloom.

“ *Satan*.—The might of his intellectual nature is victorious over the extremity of pain. Amidst agonies which cannot be conceived without horror, he deliberates, resolves, and even exults. Against the sword of Michael, against the thunder of Jehovah, against the flaming lake, and the marl burning with solid fire, against the prospect of an eternity of unintermitting misery, his spirit bears up unbroken, resting on its own innate energies, requiring no support from anything external, nor even from hope itself.”

“ *Allegro: Penseroso*.—It is impossible to conceive that the mechanism of language can be brought to a more exquisite degree of perfection. These poems differ from others as otto of roses does from ordinary rose-water; the close-packed essence from the thin diluted mixture.

“ *Comus*.—The speeches must be read as majestic apiloquies; and he who so reads them will be reaptured with their eloquence, their sublimity, and their music.”

The “ *Life of Milton*,” annexed to this book, is elaborately written; but, as it does not give the foregoing critique, we have added it, instead of making extracts from biography and poetry so very familiar. The notes to the *Paradise Lost* show the passages which he borrowed or imitated from other writers.

The Cause and Cure of National Distress, stated in a Sermon preached at Dudley. By the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D.F.R.S.L. 8vo, pp. 22.

THERE is no doubt whatever concerning the tendency of immorality to produce distress, no more than there is of commerce engendering luxury, and destroying simplicity of manners. Franklin clearly illustrates both these positions; and we solemnly believe, that upon comparing the incomes of the rich with those of the poor, it will be found that the former do not spend so much in wine, though dearer, than the poor do in beer, though cheaper.

According to M. Moreau’s Records of British Finance (p. 21), the Malt tax produced in 1827, 3,962,805l.; wines of all sorts, 1,307,822l.; British spirits, 2,884,670l. These products in Duties only.—Now if we take, with Dr. Hamilton, the total income of the poor at ninety millions, and fix the price-cost of the articles at three times the amount of the Duties, we may estimate the sum expended in beer only, by the poor, at twelve millions. God forbid that we should envy them their indulgences, but when they have families, such a deduction must have a serious operation; and distress will beget the troubles complained of. We by no means have stated all the causes of the signs of the times, only given proofs in illustration of this eloquent and worthy Divine’s sermon. Through glutting the markets and competition, trade fluctuates and prices fall. Both parties suffer, the employer and employed: and as Dr. Booker justly says (p. 5), “ the remedy ought not to be extortion from the master, who suffers as well as his men, but by a fund laid up against a rainy day:” and if only one third of the sum expended in drunkenness, during a prosperous run of trade, and consequent high wages, was laid by against a change, it would, we believe, much ameliorate suffering. Moreover, early imprudent marriages, and intemperate indulgences, are destructive to the poor; the first, because it causes two or more persons to subsist on the wages of only one; and the second, because it often leaves the wife and children nothing at all to live upon. Add to this, that the poor are commonly improvident, and how can we expect sensualists to be otherwise? If the revenues of the poor,

however, amount to only ninety millions, and their numbers be twenty millions, then will each individual have but 4*l.* odd per annum, or about 3*½d.* per day—far too little. Emigration then is the only remedy.

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A Treatise on the progressive improvement and present state of the Manufactures in Metal. Vol. I. Iron and Steel. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.) 16mo, pp. 341.

IT is proverbial, that we can do without gold, but not without iron, and such are its versatile uses, that in p. 134 we find that it has not only superseded mahogany bedsteads, but even feather-beds themselves, “iron mattresses having obtained considerable vogue among travellers.”

The work before us gives us elaborate accounts of the various forms of that Jack-of-all-trades Iron, and its highly educated son Steel; and the result of all information of such a kind is, excitement to improve, often with success.

We are not perfectly satisfied with the usual accounts of the generation of meteoric and native iron, and we shall therefore introduce an extract upon that subject, with an observation from Magellan's Cronstedt, concerning iron as connected with volcanic explosions. He says, that iron makes from one half to a quarter of all these ejections, and that we may infer from hence, that the interior parts of the earth chiefly consist of this metal, its ores, and those stones that contain it, whose greater or less oxidation in different parts may cause the variation of the magnetic direction in various places. The fact of martial pyrites, by being moistened, acquiring heat, and by concourse of pure air, inflaming, accounts for their burning, if we consider pure air to be furnished by such substances as are known to yield it. The application of these remarks, to a certain extent, will we think appear in the following extract :

“ The existence of pure native iron, as well as of lead and tin, was formerly questioned. Of the fact, however, that such pieces have been found, there now remains little doubt; indeed none at all, if reliance is to be placed upon highly respectable testimony. Not to mention others, a mass of malleable iron, weighing 1680 Russian pounds, is said to have been found in Siberia in 1752. It was easily cut with chisels,

GENT. MAG. Suppl. CI. PART II.

and in many places presented cavities filled with small polished pieces of hyacinthine spar. Had it been met with in a country where iron ore was not apparent, its origin would probably have been regarded as meteoric; but as Siberia abounds with iron, and as rich veins of ore were found in the immediate vicinity of this mass, it is reasonably supposed to have been the production of some ancient volcanic eruption.

“ The discovery of pieces of this virgin metal has not been confined to the old world. In the ‘ Philosophical Transactions’ (1788), there is a paper on the finding of a mass of native iron in South America, in 1788, by Don Michael Rubin de Cesis, a Spaniard. The block, which was three yards across, and weighed 300 quintals, was found at Otumba, almost buried in pure clay and ashes. The notice is curious:—‘ The exterior appearance of it was that of perfectly compact iron; but on cutting off pieces of it (says the narrator), I found the internal part full of cavities, as if the whole had been formerly in a liquid state. I was confirmed in this idea by observing on the surface of it the impressions as of human feet and hands, of a large size, as well as the feet of large birds, which are common in this country. Though these impressions seem very imperfect, yet I am persuaded that they are either *a tensus naturæ*, or that impressions of this nature were previously on the ground, and that the liquid mass of iron falling on it received them. It resembled nothing so much as a mass of dough, which, having been stamped with impressions of hands and feet, and marked with a finger, was afterwards converted into iron.’

“ This mass was found to be very soft, pure iron, easily cut with a chisel, and capable of being wrought without difficulty on the anvil when heated. Several pieces were brought to London, some of which were made into various small articles, and others were deposited in the British Museum, as specimens of the block, which is considered by the Spaniards to be of volcanic origin. That stones have fallen from the clouds, as well in England as elsewhere, seems to be a fact placed beyond all reasonable doubt in the annals of philosophy. The chemical constitution of these masses appears to have been pretty uniform in the various specimens which have been brought into this country. They all contained pyrites of a peculiar character; they all had a coating of black oxide of iron; they all contained an alloy of iron and nickel; and the earths which covered them are a sort of connecting medium, corresponding in their nature, and nearly in their proportions. The history and conversion of one of these meteoric masses is too curious to be omitted. In January 1808, an extract from the autobiographical memoirs of the Emperor Jehan-

gire, which had been translated from the original Persian by Colonel Kirkpatrick, was read before the Royal Society. It related to a luminous body, which fell amidst thunder and lightning in 1620; and the following, with a few verbal alterations, are the words of the relation referred to:—‘*Ma-hommmed Lyeed, the superintendent of the district where the stone had fallen, directed the ground to be dug up, when, the deeper it was dug, the greater was the heat of it found to be. At length a lump of iron made its appearance, the heat of which was so violent, that one might have supposed it to have been taken from a furnace. After some time it became cold, when the superintendent conveyed it to his own habitation, from whence he afterwards despatched it in a sealed bag to Court. Here I had,’* continues the Emperor, ‘*this substance weighed in my presence. Its weight was 160 tolahs (five or six pounds). I committed it to a skilful artisan, with orders to make of it a sabre, a knife, and a dagger. The workman soon reported that the substance was not malleable, but shivered into pieces under the hammer. Upon this I ordered it to be mixed with other iron. Conformably to my order, three parts of the iron of lightning (or thunderbolt) were mixed with one part of common iron, and from the mixture were made two sabres, one knife, and one dagger.*

“*By the addition of the common iron, the new substance acquired a fine temper, the blade fabricated from it proving as elastic as the most genuine blades of *, and of the south, and bending like them without leaving any mark of the bend. I had them tried in my presence, and found them cut excellently; as well, indeed, as the best genuine sabres.*”—pp. 6-9.

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The History and Antiquities of the Parish and Church of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane. Part I. pp. 80.

IN the portion now before us, we have a notice of Roman London, and of the antiquity of East Cheap market. Several interesting wood-cuts of relics in the possession of Mr. Knight, sub-architect of the new bridge, which have been discovered during the late excavations for that work, give much value to this part of the publication. We have next a well-written notice of Eastcheap, and its Vintners' and Cooks' shops (*publica coquinaria*) in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; when, according to the old song of London *Lick or Lack* penny, both expressive terms for money-gorging London, although we incline for the first reading,

* Name of place not intelligible in the original Persian.

“*One cryes rybbs of beefe and many a pye, Pewter pots they clattered on a heape; There was harpe, pype, and mynstrelsye, Yea by Cocke, nay by Cocke, som began crye, Some sang of Jenkin and Julyan for their mede.*”

There is a pretty frontispiece view of St. Michael's Church, which we are disposed to regret was not left, with its lofty spire, as an object terminating the north end of the bridge, the roads diverging right and left, as they will eventually, we believe.

We shall with pleasure resume our notice of these parochial annals when they are completed.

Dictionary of Quotations from various Authors in Ancient and Modern Languages, with English Translations, and Illustrated by remarks and explanations. By Hugh Moore, Esq. 8vo, pp. 507.

THESE quotations are gentlemen proverbs; and, as a King eminent for wisdom approved of such modes of instruction for persons of all ranks, we think that Lord Chesterfield injured the progress of common sense by proscribing those of more homely character. Many of these are of very ingenious and witty construction; a device to fix them more strongly in the memory. Indeed, were they collected, and classed under heads, the work would form a most valuable manual of practical wisdom; though as much too vulgar for table-talk, as would be for use mere iron forks, not silver prongs. The Dictionary here before us is adapted to polished habits. We shall make an extract or two, to show that proverbs, though professed to be derived from Latin or Greek authors, were used or remodelled by our Saviour himself, e. g.

“*Ἄλλων ιατρούς αυτοί εἰληστοί θρυψούν.*” PLUT.

“146. *A Physician to others, while he himself is overrun with ulcers.* A man who distinguishes the mote in his brother's eye, but does not take out the beam from his own.”—p. 15.

“151. *Alterā manu fert lapidem, panem ostendit alterā.* In one hand he conceals a stone, while in the other he shews you bread. In allusion to a character but too common, who, by professions of kindness, lures you into his toils, to accomplish your ruin, or seeks your confidence to betray you.”

Our Lord remodels it (Matth. vii. 9) by saying, that a father will give his son things profitable, not hurtful or useless to him.

We have scarcely a moral axiom which is not to be found in this collection, and have besides some valuable additions from Tacitus, the first of all writers of reflections illustrative of human nature.

We now come to a phrase, which has been much commented.

“ *Simplex munditiis.* HOR. ‘ Simple, in neat attire.’ Clean and tidy, free from gaudy ornaments.”—p. 387.

Our own opinion is, that this translation does not give the meaning of Horace. *Simplex* in one of its senses, means “ of one sort; ” and *Munditia*, “ neatness in dress or habit.” From the connection between the two words, the subject being dress, we think that the poet means “ She was very neatly attired in a dress of one sort.”

Our author has added the mottoes of the nobility, some of which are as unintelligible as the famous conundrum,—What was the animal which existed before the Creation? Answer, A great *Shay*-horse, i. e. *Cha-os*. Who can understand the allusion in the Earl of Stamford’s motto, “ *A ma puissance*,” or the Duke of Buccleugh’s “ *Amo*; ” though no doubt taken from some family incident.

This book is uncommonly useful.

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An Examination of the Fundamental Principles of “ Mahometanism unveiled.” By the Rev. W. H. Neale, M.A. 8vo, pp. 128.

THE origin of any successful superstition can only be historically explained by the state of manners and opinions at the time of its foundation. Spanheim, from the first authorities, says that the times in which Mahomet lived, afforded him the fairest opportunity of spreading his imposture. Christianity was reduced to a miserable condition by heresies in doctrine, dissensions in the Church, superstition in worship, and corruption in morals. Mahometanism itself is a compound of the opinions of Heathens, Saracens, Jews, Gnostics, and Christian heretics. The mixture of various forms of worship and religious opinions, drawn partly from the ancient Koreishism [a Saracenic sect], partly from Judaism, and partly from the various heresies which distracted the Christian Church, was the manoeuvre by which Mahomet obtained the favour and aid of Arabians, Gentiles, Jews, and Heretics. These, together with vagabonds, he formed

into an army. Liberty of conscience, and toleration towards the conquered, induced many to adopt his creed spontaneously, and as barbarians have a much stronger feeling of another life than those who enjoy the felicity of civilization, the permission of carnal pleasures, divorce, and polygamy, and the promise of sensual delights in another world, allured very many to his party. In the end, the conquered were compelled to receive Islamism or death.*

Thus Spanheim. The object of Mr. Neale is to controvert the Rev. C. Forster’s “ Mahometanism unveiled,” in certain particular points. The chief of these is, that Islamism was a providential arrangement growing out of the Ishmaelitish Covenant, and therefore not to be too severely censured. This view of the subject Mr. Neale combats in an elaborate form. As to ourselves, we are of opinion that the blessing promised to Ishmael was more of a temporal than spiritual character; and that, although God may extract good out of evil, He cannot be affirmed to do evil that good may come, a doctrine which Mr. Forster’s hypothesis seems to imply.

Balaam. By the Author of “ *Modern Fanaticism unveiled.* ” Post 8vo, pp. 271.

ONE construction which may be put upon the story of Balaam is this. He was an eminent vaticinator according to the Chaldean astrology, both ambitious and avaricious, but one who had penetration enough to discover the indispensable unity of Deity, and the impossibility of opposing his will. When he was solicited to come to Balak, an impulse forbidding him to go from a sense of its inutility and offence, restrained him; but the messengers, who seem to have well-known his disposition, bribed him very highly, and he to secure these, and to save his own character from the imputation of being a false prophet, conditioned that he should be allowed to speak the real suggestions of his mind. He did so, but to make Balak amends, he instructs him how to corrupt the Israelites so that they might bring a curse upon themselves. The plot was to promote a criminal intercourse between them and the women of Moab

* Spanheim, p. 384-388. Ed. Wright.

and Midian, who would allure them to the idolatrous feasts, where every species of licentiousness prevailed, and in the end cause them to become idolaters. The stratagem had considerable success, but the vindictive retaliation cost Balaam his life.

Such were the simple facts, divested of the miraculous interpositions. If a horse of Achilles spoke in the Iliad, we know from Tacitus in his *Germany*, that the Suevi, an ancient nation, had sacred horses, from whose neighings the most accredited presages were formed, and of course such neighings were interpreted, like a language. A pretence of understanding the language of birds, beasts, &c. is an ancient orientalism; and every object in nature was presumed to be animated by a *δαιμονιον*, which was *præsagum iuturi*, and could utter oracles. We make these observations, not that we dispute the possibility of a miracle as to the speech of the ass, but because in Numbers xxii. 28, we have only “the Lord opened the mouth of the ass;” and our translation of Peter (2 Pet. ii. 16) speaking with *man's voice*,* is incontrovertible. The original is “*υπὸ ἵγρου αφωνεὶς εἰς αὐθρωπον φωνὴ φθεγγάμενον.*” Here there is an antithesis between *αφωνεῖς* and *φωνη—φθεγγάμενος*; often means only *to utter a sound*, and *εἰς* (see Viger) may be interpreted “*in the power of*.” The clause may therefore be interpreted “*the speechless beast, having uttered a sound in the power of the human voice.*” It does not therefore follow that he spoke Hebrew; only that he uttered a sound which the prophet knew how to interpret in the manner before stated.

The book is well-written, and we have only made these remarks because we know that history can only be satisfactorily explained by contemporary opinions and customs. Illustrations of another character may be both ingenious and successful, as in the following extract:

“Was it a matter of small offence that he [Balaam] had persisted in soliciting the God of Holiness and Truth, to sanction the guilty wishes of his heart, by affording him liberty to sully the attributes, and injure the cause of his Maker in the eyes of the heathen?

* *Ἄρθρων γένεις ιχνεύειν*, is the classical Greek. See Valpy's *Four Dialogues of Plato*, p. 138, § III.

who in the event of his succeeding, would have had ground to conclude that Jehovah was morally like unto the gods whom they adored.”—p. 82.

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The Working Man's Companion. Rights of Industry. Capital and Labour. 16mo, pp. 213.

AS watches now serve the ancient purpose of clocks, so little books now do that of great ones. This is one of which the matter is as profound as that of Adam Smith, to whose ‘Wealth of Nations’ it is much indebted. We need not therefore say more concerning the nature of the contents, especially as, after correcting an error, we have a curious extract to make.

In p. 84 we are told, that during the reign of Henry VIII. seventy-two thousand *thieves* were hanged in England. This is a mistake. They were in the main at least insurgents or rebels, on account of the dissolution of monasteries or the reformation.

We shall now give an account of the annual consumption of the following articles in Great Britain, from p. 121.

Wheat. 15 millions of quarters, about a quarter to each individual.

Malt. 25 millions of bushels.

Hops. 46,000 acres cultivated with.

Meat. 1,250,000 head of cattle, sheep, and pigs, sold in Smithfield market alone, presumed a 10th of the consumption of the whole kingdom.

Tea. 30 millions of pounds.

Sugar. 500 millions of pounds, or 4 millions of cwt.; about 20 pounds for every individual, reckoning the population at 25 millions.

Coffee. About 20 millions of pounds.

Soap. 114 millions of pounds.

Candles. About 117 millions of pounds.

Coals. Sea-borne, about 3 millions of chaldrons; adding those of the Midland Counties, each person is presumed to consume a chaldron per annum.

Cotton Manufacture. There are manufacture about 200 millions of pounds of cotton wool, which produce 1200 millions of yards of calico, and various other cotton fabrics, and of these we export about a third; so that 800 millions of yards remain for home consumption, being about 32 yards annually for each person.

Woolen Manufactures, 30 millions of pounds of wool.

Hides and Skins, about 50 millions annually tanned and dressed.

Paper, about 50 millions of pounds, or 2 millions of reams.

Ships in the carrying trade, 20,000.

Turnpike roads, 25,000 miles total length.

Canals, 3000 miles total length.

Acres under cultivation, 40 miles.

Fixed Capital insured (but far short of its real amount) above 500 millions of pounds sterling.

Fixed Capital uninsured, or not represented by this species of insurance, perhaps as much.

Capital expended in improvement of land, presumed to be equal to the capital which is represented by houses and furniture, and shipping and stocks of goods.

Public Capital of the Country, expended in roads, canals, docks, harbours, and buildings, equal to at least half the private capital.

This is, in the work, called the “accumulated capital of the last two thousand years;” but from observing the vast increase of manufactories, shops, and goods, over the whole kingdom, we are inclined to think that a full half of this accumulation is to be ascribed to the last fifty years, and the use of steam and machinery.

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Standard Novels, Nos. VIII. and IX.

The Scottish Chiefs, Vol. II.—Chivalry has been most happily denominated the “Poetry of Life;” and we will add, that it equals the most glorious productions of the heroic muse. In the exhibition of chivalrous character, Miss Porter rises to the *beau ideal*: and as chivalry supposes subjection of sense to soul, there are numerous passages in the *Scottish Chiefs*, which have as overpowering an effect as the Trumpet of Doomsday. We spring out of degrading earthliness, and feel our resurrection in undefecated soul. Such, at least, is the “amabilis insanis,” the effect of fine writing upon intellectual persons; but, as the work is familiar, we shall say no more.

Frankenstein.—This is a horrible dream converted into a romance. An alchemist makes and animates a figure of a giant, and finds that in so doing, he has only created a demon who murders his creator’s family. The moral seems to be, that man would only effect mischief, if he possessed divine power. No absurdity can be more palpable than that man could confer life out of natural processes; but supposing that he could do so, we may infer that the artificial man would, if left to himself, become a mere imitation of wild beasts. Peter the Wild Boy and Valentine and Orson, are stories, as to *Natural History*, inferior to the

following account, which we extract from a Letter to Isaac Vossius, printed in the “*Newes of Thursday February 18, 1663.*”—no. 14.

“The Bishop of Velna having appointed not long since within his territory a great meeting to hunt the bear, there was found among the bears a naked child, judged at 8 or 9 years old, that appeared to have nothing humane (sic) about it but the shape, and for the rest it had not only the *gate* (sic), but the *gestures, grins*, and the very *grumblings*, of a bear. This child was sent by the Bishop to the Queen, where it has been now a matter of 8 dayes, and clothed after the manner of other children. It was best pleased with *raw flesh and blood* for meat and drink, but yet care is taken to hinder it from that diet. Upon coming it into garden, it makes choice of the herb it likes by the smell (as it does of everything else). Some two dayes since, they shew’d it bear, toward which it advanced without any fear or trouble at all, with those expressions of familiarity and kindness that are common from one bear to another. By the custome of walking upon all foure, the armes are grown extremely toward the body. It cannot yet be taught to articulate any sound; but it begins to be under command about the rate of spes or bears, that are brought up under the tuition of a keeper. Some 6 or 7 years ago, a woman of this country lost her child, of about 2 years old, and by the agreement of the time, some people imagine that this may be that child, which Providence possibly may have cast under the protection of some beasts that gave suck; but let that be as it will, the thing I tell you is a truth, whereof I myself was an eyewitness.”

In the *Parliamentary Intelligencer* (p. 41, Oct. 1-8. 1660) we have another account of an *Irish wild man*, who came to the woods of Clone and Clonitrib. He had no other covering than a little red cap on his head and long reddish hair on his body. He was pursued from the Lordship of Glanshawne by the country people and dogs.

“He did no hurt, but [except] when pincht with hunger; and had no armes, but his feet, that carried him too fast for any horse in those parts to overtake him.”

There are many other stories of “wild men;” some, no doubt, lunatics or idiots, who can support life in an extraordinary manner, and have been known to do so. This fact may be enough to show, that others in their senses may have done the same; and that the demon of *Frankenstein*, as to his actions, is not a mere vision.

ary character. Savages, even though cannibals, are grades higher than either of the wild men mentioned.

Ghost Seer (from the German of Schiller), Vol. I.—The story, as far as we can judge from the first volume, is full of plot and cabal. The Ghost-makers are only Thaumaturgists, striving to entrap a German Prince. Occasionally coruscations of Schiller's genius; e. g. "Beauty is born a queen," appear with great brilliancy; but the German novels are of very different construction to those of the English; and a pettifogger or swindler among us, would be incapable of such able Machiavelism as is here described. For our parts, we deem it essential that the materials of a novel should be found in real life. *Ficta voluptatis causa sit proxima veris.* From what we have read of Italy (and Venice) Schiller's novel may be a warning to foreigners, who are the fittest subjects, through ignorance of national manners, for plunder, and perhaps assassination, from that cause, or revenge.

SUMMARY OF SAVINGS BANKS, &c. IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.

In England, Wales, and Ireland, there were, on the 20th November, 1830, four hundred and seventy-seven Savings Banks; from twenty-three no returns have been made.—The remaining Banks contain :

	Total number of Depositors	Increase or Decrease since 1829.	Total amount of Investments.	Incr. or Decr. on Total investments since 1829.	Average amount of each Depositor.
Depositors under 20<i>l.</i> each	210,247	8,926 inc.	1,509,820	.....	£7
— 50 <i>l.</i> each	116,940	4,039 inc.	3,595,952	.....	80
— 100 <i>l.</i> each	54,059	602 dec.	3,687,919	.....	68
— 150 <i>l.</i> each	18,557	339 inc.	2,271,884	.....	122
— 200 <i>l.</i> each	8,009	534 inc.	1,954,080	.....	169
Above 200<i>l.</i> each	4,405	554 dec.	1,087,960	.....	247
Total Depositors	412,917	12,682 inc.	18,507,565	.....	82
Friendly Societies	4,449	103 dec.	690,823	.....	155
Charitable Societies	2,092	442 inc.	168,579	.....	80
Total Accounts	418,758	13,021 inc.	14,366,967	132,290 incr.	— 84

It is remarkable, that in England, Wales, and Ireland, the average amount of each depositor under 20*l.* is the same, viz. 7*l.*; while the total of such depositors is in England, 187,770; in Wales, 5,117; and in Ireland, 17,360. The total amount of investments in England is 13,080,255*l.* and the increase 81,084*l.*; in Wales, 340,721*l.* and 8,515*l.* decrease; in Ireland, 945,991*l.*, and 59,721 increase. The increase of depositors under 20*l.* is in England, 7,082; in Wales, the decrease is 104; in Ireland, the increase is 1,948. Now, as political economy

is more often lighted up with "Wills o'-the-Wisp" than with gas, we think it right to observe, that Ireland is certainly in a state of greater distress than Wales; and that the Savings Banks deposits under 20*l.* in general show little more than that a fewer number of servants are kept in the Principality than in Ireland. The mass of such small depositors consists chiefly of celibates in service, who thus hoard a certain portion of their wages; the married families commonly expend their savings upon the purchase of cottages and pieces of land;

The Savings Banks in England, Wales, and Ireland; arranged according to Counties; with the period of the establishment of each institution, and the increase or decrease of each class of Depositors, &c. since November 1829, from the latest official returns, &c. &c. By John Tidd Pratt, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks and of Friendly Societies in England and Wales, &c. &c.

THERE is no surer indication of the increase of moral character in the mass of the people, than that of the increase of economists: and what wise man would not rather see England a warm hive, populated by honest industrious bees, than a cheese, composed of felonious political mites? But further introduction is unnecessary, because proverbs form the useful copper coin of prudence, and every man knows, as well as he does the Britania on a half-penny, that "a penny saved is a penny got," and that "every little makes a mickle." We shall therefore proceed to the following summary, from page 71:—

PART II.] REVIEW.—*Mutiny of H. M. S. Bounty.*

sometimes upon a stock for a small trade. To recommend the important blessing of this institution by a common-place eulogy would be unnecessary; but not so, if we observe that it would be greatly benefited by masters insisting upon a strict observation of sobriety, industry, and prudence in their dependents; because he who gets drunk is expensive, idle, and imprudent, even if he does not become dishonest.

The Eventful History of the Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of H.M.S. Bounty: its cause and consequences. (Family Library, No. XXV.)

THE interest which is almost proverbially attached to the history of Robinson Crusoe, and which has tempted so many imitations of that fascinating tale, must be multiplied in the perusal of the present volume, when it is felt that all the hazardous adventures, all the perilous escapes, and all the resources and contrivances attendant on the domestic economy of a solitary island, here related, are matters of fact and actual occurrence. If there ever was a romance of real life, this is one; not deficient even in that integral part (as the fashion goes) of a fictitious romance—a tale of love; but it is the pure flame of fraternal affection, though burning with an unusual and enthusiastic intensity. The great charm is, that all is true: and we have the best satisfaction not only for the authenticity of the narrative, but that the most perfect information has been procured, when we learn that the author is Mr. Barrow, the Secretary to the Admiralty.

The volume is divided into eight chapters. The first contains a brief description of Otaheite, as it was at the time of its first discovery by Capt. Wallis, and when subsequently visited by Captain Cook. In the perusal of this we cannot but imagine that credit is given to Capt. Cook for many of the reflections of Dr. Hawkesworth, and feel that the natural and unsophisticated narrative of the navigator, though it might not have so well pleased the public at first, would now (were it preserved) be considered more interesting than the well-formed sentences of the scholar.

It appears that Captain Cook very erroneously calculated the population of Otaheite at 204,000.

“ By a survey of the first missionaries, and a census of the inhabitants taken in 1797, the population was estimated at 16,050 souls; Captain Waldegrave, in 1830, states it, on the authority of a census as taken by the missionaries, to amount only to 5000—and there is but too much reason to ascribe this diminution to praying, psalm-singing, and dram-drinking.

“ The island of Otaheite is in shape two circles, united by a low and narrow isthmus. The larger circle is named Otaheite Moœ, and is about thirty miles in diameter; the lesser, named Tiaraboo, about ten miles in diameter. A belt of low land, terminating in numerous valleys, ascending by gentle slopes to the central mountain, which is about seven thousand feet high, surrounds the larger circle, and the same is the case with the smaller circle on a proportionate scale. Down these valleys flow streams and rivulets of clear water, and the most luxuriant and verdant foliage fills their sides and the hilly ridges that separate them, among which were once scattered the smiling cottages and little plantations of the natives. All these are now destroyed, and the remnant of the population has crept down to the flats and swampy ground on the sea-shore, completely subservient to the seven establishments of missionaries, who have taken from them what little trade they used to carry on, to possess themselves of it; who have their warehouses, act as agents, and monopolize all the cattle on the island—but, in return, they have given them a new religion and a *parliament* (*risum teneatis?*) and reduced them to a state of complete pauperism—and all, as they say, and probably have persuaded themselves, for the honour of God, and the salvation of their souls!“.

The second chapter relates the expedition of the Bounty, commanded by Capt. Bligh, to convey the bread-fruit tree from Otaheite to the West India islands.

The Bread-tree, which without the plough-share, yields
The unrear'd harvest of unfurrowed fields,
And bakes its unadulterated loaves,
Without a furnace in unpurchas'd groves,
And flings off famine from its fertile breast,
A priceless market for the gathering guest.

These lines, which do not exaggerate the well-furnished state of Otaheite in its “golden age,” are from Lord Byron’s “Island;” in which he partially treated the subject of this volume, which is so well adapted for an epic poem; but, by blending two incongruous stories, and leaving them both imperfect, and by mixing up truth with fiction, Byron was on the whole less felicitous than usual.

In the third chapter are related the momentous events of the Mutiny. It was evidently in great measure occasioned by the overbearing conduct and brutal abuse employed by Capt. Bligh to his officers, particularly towards the high-spirited Christian. It is impossible not to admire the adroit seamanship and great moral courage which enabled Captain Bligh to perform his unparalleled voyage of four thousand miles, with seventeen other persons, in an open boat (which forms the subject of the next chapter); yet we are convinced that the impartial and feeling reader will regret, that a man who had been guilty of such cruelties, and whose heartless severity was the occasion of so much crime and so much suffering, should ever have had so completely the power of making ex parte statements, and have carried the government and the country so far with him, as not only to escape censure, but to receive consolation and reward. The present author, with all his official and honourable horror of naval insubordination, is forced by a sense of justice to censure Bligh. There is some satisfaction, after reading the unparalleled sufferings of Mr. Heywood when on board the Pandora, and after its shipwreck, to know that to him at least reparation was made, and that he afterwards ran a successful and honourable career in his profession; but what a long train of persecution have we first to peruse in the chapters entitled the Pandora, the Court Martial, and the King's Warrant! We lately gave a brief sketch of these circumstances in our memoir of Capt. Heywood.* To the Captain's widow,

"the Editor is indebted for those beautiful and affectionate letters, written by a beloved sister to her unfortunate brother, while a prisoner and under sentence of death; as well as for some occasional poetry, which displays an intensity of feeling, a tenderness

of expression, and a high tone of sentiment, that do honour to the head and heart of this amiable and accomplished lady. Those letters also from the brother to his deeply afflicted family, will be read with peculiar interest."

Intensely interesting as the whole volume is, perhaps the most pleasing chapter is the last, which describes the simple and virtuous manners of the descendants of the uncaptured Mutineers, accidentally discovered in 1814 on Pitcairn's island; and subsequently visited by Captain Beechey in 1825, and Captain Waldegrave in 1830, besides a few other private vessels. Capt. Waldegrave was sent by his Majesty's government to supply these interesting people with a few cattle and other stores. Mr. Barrow remarks :

"It is impossible not to feel a deep interest in the welfare of this little society, and at the same time an apprehension that something may happen to disturb that harmony and destroy that simplicity of manners which have hitherto characterized it. It is to be feared, indeed, that the seeds of discord are already sown."

It appears that Capt. Waldegrave found three Englishmen had made their way into this happy society; and that one of them was an idle and impudent fellow, calling himself "pastor, registrar, and schoolmaster," and thus infringing on the capacities which had been already well supplied, first by the venerable patriarch Adams, and afterwards by John Buffet, an industrious and harmless seaman, the first stranger who arrived.

"Just as the last sheet came from the press, the editor has noticed, with a feeling of deep and sincere regret, a paragraph in the newspapers, said to be extracted from an American paper, stating that a vessel sent to Pitcairn's island by the missionaries of Otaheite, has carried off the whole of the settlers to the latter island. If this be true, — and the mention of the name of Nott gives a colour to the transaction—the 'cherubin' must have slept, the 'flaming sword' have been sheathed, and another Eden has been lost: and, what is worse than all, that native simplicity of manners, that purity of morals, and that singleness of heart, which so peculiarly distinguished this little interesting society, are all lost. They will now be dispersed among the missionary stations as humble dependants, where Kitty Quintal and the rest of them may get 'food for their souls,' such as it is, in exchange for the substantial blessings they enjoyed on Pitcairn's Island."

* A memoir of Capt. Heywood, who died on the 10th of February last, will be found in our last Supplement, p. 540. Sir Thomas Staines's narrative of the state in which he discovered the Pitcairn islanders, was inserted in our vol. LXXXV. ii. 597; also Lieut. Shillibeer's, who was with Capt. Staines, in our vol. LXXXVII. ii. 340. Some interesting particulars of the family of John Adams, were communicated to our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 37, by our late intelligent correspondent Mr. Walters.

Alas, the evanescent happiness of mortal man! the brief duration of his golden ages! The history of Pitcairn's Island is begun and concluded in one brief volume; and, as usual, the busy fanatic has spoiled what the philanthropist and philosopher have admired, and a paternal government has cherished and assisted.

We are sure this volume will be very popular, particularly with the naval profession. It is embellished with six interesting plates etched by Lieut.-Col. Batty.

—
A Treatise on the origin, progressive improvement, and present state of the Silk Manufacture. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.)

WHENEVER we are at a loss as to the origin and early history of arts or manufactures, we refer to the manners and customs of savage nations. From these we find that *felting* or beating the inner barks of trees, to fabricate a cloth, is still practised in Polynesia; accordingly, we presume this practice to be antecedent to spinning, as spinning is to weaving. The utility of entwining suitable plants, as initiatory substitutes for cords and ropes, (mythology hints observation of spiders,) may (necessity being the mother of invention,) have given birth to some method of spinning; and the easy conversion of the threads or lines into cloth by crossing them, may have suggested weaving; and when these arts, however rude, are known, it will of course occur, that matters of fibrous texture may be used as materials. We of course speak hypothetically; and presume that some ingenious person, unknown, having noticed the outward or floss silk of the worm, and the continuity of the filaments, conceived the idea of making it useful and attractive for garments, by applying it to the apparatus for spinning and weaving. That the Chinese are eminent for ingenuity, beauty, and delicacy of workmanship in various articles of mechanism, is well known, and he who does well is naturally impelled to do better. Accordingly, silk is described by the ancients, as first coming from *Sereinda*, a word compounded of *Seres*, the Chinese, and *Indi*, a vague term, applied without precise application, as India is now by Europeans. The commercial pursuits of various nations in-

troduced from China the manufactured silk; and importation of the raw material gave employment to extensive manufactories in Persia, Tyre, Berytus, and elsewhere. In ancient Italy the labours of the silk-worm were unknown; and Pliny and various writers confounded what they had heard or read of silk-worms feeding on mulberry leaves, with cotton, growing upon shrubs, with flax, and with *coir*, or the inner rind of the cocoa-nut. The introduction of the manufacture by Justinian into Italy is in all its particulars familiarized; but the progress was very slow, until Roger the First, King of Sicily, led into captivity from Greece numerous silk-weavers, and obliged them to instruct his subjects. By degrees, the knowledge of the several processes was diffused over the greater part of Italy, and carried into Spain; but it did not take root in France till the time of Francis the First, and still later in England, though the use of it, as an imported article, was far earlier. To continue the abstract any further we deem unnecessary; and for details we have not room. We shall therefore only add, that the book is curious, and very satisfactorily executed; and that all such works tend to suggest other inventions, and also improvements in those already known.

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Considerations addressed to all Classes, on the necessity and equity of a National Banking and Annuity System. 8vo. pp. 71.

FINANCIAL speculations, like various minerals and vegetables, can only be classed among medicines, or poisons, by experiment; and as no such experiment has been made with regard to our author's proposition, we shall state it, and there leave it. He proposes the establishment of Governmental Banks and Annuity Offices, in every parish; by the profits of which said banks and annuities, a sinking fund of five millions would, he says, be annually raised towards redemption of the national debt.

That the savings banks and friendly society institutions might be extended with benefit both to the state and people is probable, because they have worked well; but our author (p. 60) calls the saving institution an embargo upon industry; because, as we assume

his meaning, the money is not laid out upon speculations, and so produces less interest. But the former implies a certainty, and the latter a lottery; nor would we advise a man worth only 5*l.*, to risk it, as at a gaming-table, under the hope of doubling it. He ought not to run before he can walk; but if he risks *only* a little time and labour, and is a prudent, managing, and calculating fellow, he cannot do better than follow our author's methods of "turning a penry," mentioned in pp. 19, 20.

Our author says, p. 65, that the operation of the "free-trade system," is to diminish the wages of the workmen, but not the prices of the articles; to augment the profits of the capitalist out of the property of the poor. He says,

"Many an article of primary use by the rich and poor, articles too on which there is no limitation, are as costly now as they were when wages were double the present rate. Since we first gave way to the clamour for free trade, wages have fallen 60 per cent.; in 1828, about 15 per cent.; in 1829 to 35 per cent.; in 1830, they had fallen below 60 per cent., with a prospect of farther depression."—p. 65.

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Rules for improving the Health of the Delicate. By W. Henderson, M.D. Post 8vo. pp. 328.

Dr. HENDERSON, a person of the delicate health described, has written this book for the purpose of recommending a "Stomachic Vegetable Elixir," prepared by himself, from which he has derived great benefit. Books upon health are considered by the profession to do, in the hands of

Color Images in the Brain; with a view of the bearings of their detection on Philosophy; to which are annexed structures on the Abstract of the subject printed by the Royal Society. 8vo. pp. 39.—By color images, our author means (see p. 10), visible objects detected in the head; and he states it, as a truth, "that over and above the gift of two external or cranial eyes, man has, by his adorable Creator, been endowed with an internal and cerebral organ, which performs the office of a THIRD EYE, by being the common recipient of impressions, propagated either from one or both the cranial eyes; and that the mind, in its presence-room, perceives by means of images, and steers with regard to external objects, on the same principle, as the captain mariner, sitting below in his cabin, perceives, by means of his mariner's compass, that his ship is steering

the public at large, more harm than good, and we are sure, that no man ought to adopt new rules, without previous medical approbation. We shall therefore not enter into the subject further than to quote an extraordinary *cerebellum* case.

"Upon examination of the head after death, the brain was found to be remarkably softened throughout its whole substance. Four ounces of limpid fluid were found in the ventricles; and a tumour embedded in the centre of the left hemisphere of the cerebellum, or little brain, measuring one inch in the transverse diameter, and weighing 1 oz. 3 dr.

"The most remarkable feature in this case is, that although the sight, hearing, and the power of volition, or latterly the influence which the will possessed over the voluntary muscles, were completely destroyed, yet the reasoning faculties remained unaffected, and digestion and nutrition went on, with very little interruption, to the last."—p. 33.

Hence we may infer that, (1) as Phrenologists allege, the brain is compartmental, each compartment having its own peculiar modes of action, independent of and unaffected by the others; (2) that such compartments have their own peculiar sets of nerves; (3) that volition has an action distinct from the reasoning faculties; (4) that the latter has an intimate connection with the organs of digestion and nutrition, which are not subjected to volition; (5) if so, that there may be compartments, which especially belong to the senses and volition; and others, which as especially appertain to the involuntary parts. Other deductions may be made, for which we have not room.

towards the pole, or in any other direction." That animation or self-agency implies an accompaniment of mind to direct it, is obvious; but we do not believe, that any language which we possess, or any knowledge which we can acquire, can elucidate the processes of mental action. The reason may be that the processes and results, though real, are insubstantial, possibly for this cause. Upon insubstantiality may partly depend the accumulation of ideas, because by this means they have no bulk, and require no room, which must be necessary if they were material. How *vision* can be presumed to penetrate an impermeable medium, and how insubstantiality can have the properties of organization, we know not; and without disputing the talents of Mr. Fearn, we class insubstantialities with infinites, of which *null sit ars*.

Parliament is the proper place for discussing the subjects alluded to in Mr. CAYLEY'S *Letter to Lord Milton.*

We like to see knowledge and love of reading diffused, and therefore wish success to the *Mugnet*, and *Periodical Review*.

The *Cottager's Friendly Guide* is a work of uncommon utility, and one capable of converting a barren sandhill into a mountain of precious metal.

If the Unitarians adopt doctrines offensive to the pious class of Christians who expect salvation through Christ as God, Dr. CHANNING cannot prevent that *Exclusion and Denunciation* of which he complains, for so to act is an express injunction of the Apostle Paul, &c. &c.

We deem the *Catechisms of Christian Instruction, Zoology, Geography, and French and Latin Grammar*, so satisfactorily as they are compiled, so full as they are of information, and so cheap as they are in cost, such excellent things, that we sincerely hope the currency of them may be very extensive. This we wish, because the public will derive from them infinite instruction, and the booksellers (herein benefactors also) thus receive their merited remuneration.

We are happy to see Vol. VI. of Dr. DIBDIN'S *Sunday Library*, for we heartily pray, that the high reason of the Divines selected by him, may cure the diseased appetite for trash which is symptomatic of hyper-religious chlorosis.

We are glad to announce the *third, fourth, and fifth volumes of the Works of Jeremy Taylor*, edited by the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D. The first volume of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's Works was noticed in p. 42. He here appears as a good pious and ingenuous ascetic, who deemed every pleasurable sensation a sin, and unnecessary misery a duty.

The Rev. ROBERT HALL'S *Sermon on Infidelity* is truly excellent.

We recommend to the Trade Mr. HARRISON'S pamphlet *On the proportions of the constituent parts of Bells.*

Modern Claims to Miraculous Gifts of the Spirit, considered in a Sermon, by the Rev. W. HARNESS. A certain conjuror in Scripture wished to buy the gifts of the Spirit, because he could have made a fortune by them. In his time pretended holy orders were not so good as the real, nor the cash of spiritual gifts negotiable by bills of exchange; now several persons will discount them. But, says Mr. Harness:—"Before this modern gift of tongues is received as a

miracle that ought to affect my understanding, it is incumbent on the persons so assuming to be gifted, to inform me where the natives are to be found among whom such tongues as theirs are spoken." p. 11. We will tell him where—in the land of the quart-bottles, from which men of full size creep out and in; and of whom one used the public scurvy some years ago.

The *Harmonicon* continues to put forth in each publication several popular compositions, (partly extracted from new works and partly original) and to furnish a correct view of the events of the musical world, with intelligent critiques on most of the novelties in that science. We have seen with pleasure some well compiled memoirs of eminent musical professors; those of Dr. Cooke, Greatorex, and Jonah Bates, are particularly interesting. In the number for November is a pretty *Rondino à la Paganini* by C. G. Lickl; and a *Waltz* by Hummel, singular for its simplicity.

We implore Country-gentlemen to patronize the *Earnest Appeal on the necessity of forming Associations in every town and village in England, for encouraging industrious Labourers and Mechanics, by providing allotments of land, which they may rent and cultivate for their own advantages; by the Secretary of the Wantage Society.*

SAMOUELLE'S *Entomological Cabinet* will be published monthly, in duodecimo, with six coloured plates. The author of this useful key to the study of British Entomology has been for many years keeper of the insects in the British Museum, and is also known to the world by his very excellent "Compendium on the subject," published some years since, and which essentially contributed to promote a taste for the pursuit of this interesting science. The drawings for the entertaining and instructive work now before us, have been made by the author from nature, and the plates are beautifully and faithfully coloured; and these, with the very accurate, pleasing, and popular descriptions accompanying them, present at once "a Hand-Book to the Juvenile, a Text-Book to the Tyro, and a Magazine to the scientific."

We entirely approve of the *Temperance Codes.*

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, No. 91, insults, (as usual) in p. 486, the sister societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the Gospel. How the abolition of slavery can be recommended by creating unnecessary enemies, and the cloven foot not be betrayed by making the work before us a vehicle of injuring the regular clergy, and deifying sectaries, we know not; but many will think, that the abolition is

only a nail, whereon to hang the cloak al-luded to.

The *Commercial Vade-Mecum* is a very useful little Manual to all commercial men, and particularly to travellers. It is so small as to go into the waistcoat pocket, and yet contains a complete calculator, Interest Tables, Lists of Coins, Commercial Foreign Cities, Cities, Fairs, &c.

We congratulate the author of *Nature displayed in her mode of teaching French*, because his work has reached a twelfth edition, an incident which implies a favourable opinion on the part of the public. The author must, however, excuse our smile at the Gallicism of making Ismael address his mother Hagar (pt. i. p. 49) by the title of "Mama;" and a lady's styling herself "desolée," because she had a previous engagement when invited to a card-party.

The *Usurer's Daughter*, a novel. Misers can only be represented in caricature, and their meanness are frequently interesting. People often enjoy them, especially young ones, as much as children do the tricks in pantomimes. The story before us exhibits one in which there is *nihil humani* but the ruling passion. The novel contains also some very excellent reflections, not unworthy Rochefoucault, and not so artificial and useless.

We find in Mr. Wood's *Addresses for Sunday Schools*, a list of books recommended, none of which books appear (we believe) in the catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We by no means say, that there are not well-intentioned books not included in that list; only that the author, who is the Rev. Samuel Wood, B.A. has not apparently written this book for the Sunday scholars of the Establishment. After church he puts [chapel] in brackets, and mentions "Catechisms," not "the Cate-chism."

We think that Mr. ALFRED BARTHOLOMEW has been successful in his *Sacred Lyrics*, an unusual circumstance.

Manuscript Memorials is a miscellaneous collection of serious and comic, in verse and prose. In the Chapter of Errors and Anachronisms are mentioned the following bulls (inter alia) of our great authors.

Nor yet perceived the vital spirit fled,
But still fought on, nor knew that he was dead.
Johnson.

When first young Maro in his noble mind
A work t'outlast immortal Rome designed.
Popæ.

Light readers are flies; and we think that they may insert their proboscis with much satisfaction, in several of the sweets of this collection. University undergraduates will highly relish various sportive articles of local relation, for the work is quite characteristic of their literature, out of serious study.

We have read with pleasure various lines in Mr. BRYDSON's *Pictures of the Past*.

Mrs. CURLING makes a very respectable figure in her *Poetical Pieces*.

We have to announce VALPY's publication of *Plutarch's Lives*, which is appearing in monthly volumes. He was the first and best of garrulists — the facile princeps of tellers of long stories.

The *Last of the Sophis*, a Poem, by C. F. HENNIGSEN, a Minor, shows facility of versification, and he who has a fondness for practising a thing is almost certain to improve in it.

The Poems by WILLIAM DANBY, Esq. are animated by a fine poetical spirit.

We are glad to see that Mr. BROSTER has been so successful in his *Plan for removing impediments of Speech*. We only wish that he could transfer a few of the latter to interminable talkers, and tiresome prosists.

The *Sailor's Bride*, a tale of home, by the author of *the Months of the Year*, &c. is a pathetic and interesting story, illustrative of the bad consequences of anticipating uncertain evils; for it is to be recollected, that such evils may never ensue at all, or, if they do, not be so severe as apprehended.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

At a general assembly of the academicians, held at Somerset House, the following distributions of premiums took place:—To Mr. Daniel M'Clise, for the best Historical Painting, (subject, the Choice of Hercules,) the gold medal and the "Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West."—To Mr. Eden Upton Eddis, for the best Copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli."—To Mr. Robert Martin, for a copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal.—To Mr. William Edward Frost, for the best Drawing from the Life, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Barry,

best Group in Sculpture, the gold medal and the "Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West."—To Mr. Sebastian Wyndham Arnald, for the

Opie, and Fuseli."—To Mr. Charles West Cope, for a Drawing from the Life, the silver medal.—To Mr. Edgar George Papworth, for the best Model from the Life, the silver medal.—To Mr. Henry Fanning, for the best Drawings of the London University, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli."—To Mr. John Crake, for Drawings of the London University, the silver medal.—To Mr. Edward Ridley, for the best Drawings from the Antique, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Opie and Fuseli."—To Mr. John Sluce, for a Drawing from the Antique, a silver medal.—To Mr. Frederick Orson Rossi, for the best Model from the Antique, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Opie and Fuseli."—To Mr. Henry James Hakewill, for a model from the Antique, the silver medal.

After the distribution, the President addressed a discourse to the candidates and students; and the General Assembly appointed officers for the ensuing year, when Sir Martin Archer Shee was unanimously re-elected President.

The "Literary Gazette," in stating the distribution of these premiums, thus alludes to the gentleman to whom was awarded the gold medal for the best Historical Painting:—"It has been our fortune to know Mr. M'Clese from the commencement of his London career, and we were the first to be attracted by, and publicly to notice, the promise of his talent. Four years since, with doubt and diffidence, he presented to that Academy, from which he has now taken the highest degree in the arts, a probationary drawing to enable him to become a student; and he has since annually carried away the first medals in his respective classes. Last year Mr. M'Clese obtained, at the same time, the first medal in the painting school and the first medal in the life—a circumstance, we believe, without parallel in the annals of the Institution. He has now gathered the last laurel."

Mr. Parris has been appointed Historical Painter to the Queen; her Majesty having previously purchased a work which he had just completed. Mr. Parris is known as the painter of one of the most astonishing productions of modern times—the Panorama of London at the Coloseum.

The remarkable name of Eugene Aram, belonging to a man of unusual talents and acquirements, but unhappily associated with a deed of murder, was one which deeply interested our grandfathers, as well from the circumstances of the discovery of the murder after the lapse of fourteen years, as from the great ability of the defence delivered by the culprit at his trial. Now, when seventy years have since elapsed, two works of fiction, founded on this interesting story, are

published at the same time. One is a novel by Mr. Bulwer; and the other a poem, *The Dream of Eugene Aram, the Murderer*, by Thos. Hood, esq.; who has shown in this fascinating production that he is as much a master of the truly pathetic as of the truly comic. It is illustrated by the very tasteful and powerful pencil of W. Harvey; which has supplied subjects for eight perfect gems of the art of engraving on wood, executed by Messrs. Branston and Wright. We have intimated that Mr. Hood, in this tale, has as it were put off his former merry self; nor has he once committed the sin of punning. On the wrapper, however, we find a humorous announcement of a little book on the Epsom Races; as a companion to the very successful poem he has before published, on "The Epping Hunt," which was illustrated with six engravings in wood, after the humorous designs of George Cruikshank.

The Portrait of Thomas Telford, esq. F.R.S. L. & E. which was painted by Mr. S. Lane, and now ornaments the apartments of the Institution of Civil Engineers, (of which Mr. Telford is President) has been beautifully engraved by Mr. W. Raddon, in the size of 13 inches by 17. It is one of the most splendidly engraved portraits that have ever been produced in this country; and will enable the friends of Mr. Telford to indulge themselves with a delightful record of his highly intellectual countenance.

Tric-trac is another excellent work of the burin of Mr. Raddon. The original picture by Teniers is in the collection of Henry Thomas Hope, esq. M.P. It represents the interior of a village hostelry, where a gallant cavalier and a shrewd old bourgeois are playing a species of backgammon. Two other figures, of both the ranks described, form the spectators; and in the back-ground are two clever military groups, one standing in conversation, and the other boozing by the fire. We are justified in giving this engraving the high praise that it is worthy of the great master it copies. The seamed countenance of the old man is truly admirable. It is executed in a cabinet size.

The Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, by the Rev. James Morton, F.S.A.E. The first Part of this work (which is intended to be completed in six portions) is wholly occupied by a well compiled account of the Abbey of Jedburgh. From its situation on the Scottish Border, this abbey could not avoid partaking largely in the national contests and private feuds between England and Scotland. These are minutely detailed by Mr. Morton, and add an unusual interest to his narrative. The Number is illustrated by two good views and a plan of Jedburgh Abbey, drawn and engraved by W. H. Lizars.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 23. The subject for the *Chancellor's gold medal* for the next year is "The taking of Jerusalem in the First Crusade."

The subjects for the *Members' prizes* are—for the *Bachelors*, "Qua præcipue parte debilita sit et manca Veterum Philosophorum de Officiis doctrina?"

For the *Undergraduates*,

" Inter silvas Academi querere verum."

The subjects for *Sir Wm. Browne's gold medals* are—For the *Greek* ode,

" Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem,
Vates."

For the *Latin Ode*,

" Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum."

For the *Greek Epigram*,

" _____ Quis enim celaverit ignem,
Lumine qui semper proditur ipse suo?"

For the *Latin Epigram*, "Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto."

The subject for the *Porson Prize* is—Shakspeare, Julius Caesar, Act II. scene 2, beginning:

Cal., "Caesar, I never stood on ceremonies;" And ending :

" Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come."

The premium for the *Hulsean dissertation* is this year adjudged to *George Langshaw*, B.A. Fellow of St. John's college. Subject—"The Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Revelation are not weakened by Time."

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF HULL.

Dec. 16. The fourth meeting of this Society, for the present session, was held in the Lecture Room, Kingston Square, C. Frost, Esq. President, in the chair. A very interesting Lecture (delivered orally) was given by Mr. Cummins, *On Musical Education*. After penegyrising the science, sketching its early history in Europe, and noticing the obstacles it had to encounter from the absurd attempts to make it a subject of legislation, by introducing a system of *intervals* now universally prohibited, Mr. C. referred to the subject of notation,—exhibited some curious specimens of ancient music—pointed out the senseless jargon of the English musical nomenclature—and showed the superiority which the French and German teachers possess in this respect—the names of the notes, in these languages, being indicative of their aspect and character, or relative value. The Society of Ancient Music, and its pernicious influence in retarding the advancement of the Art, were pointedly adverted to; and some interesting remarks were made on the Na-

tional Airs of the United Kingdom. In conclusion, Mr. C. maintained that, but for the prejudices of influential individuals, the acquisition of this fascinating science might be greatly facilitated. A discussion followed, in which the President, Mr. T. W. Gleadow, Mr. T. J. Buckton, Mr. W. H. Dikes, Dr. Warwick, and Messrs. Higginson and Ibbotson took a part; after which Mr. Cummins made an animated reply, and the proceedings closed.

HINTS TO COLLECTORS OF BOOKS.

Glass cases do not preserve books. Let the shelves, backs, and sides of the case be of well seasoned wainscot, but not deal if any other wood be at hand. Use no paint. Let the shelves be wide enough to admit air behind the books, and let no book touch the back. Leave space above the books to let air pass over them. Let the books stand close together that the leaves may not separate; and to prevent the books from tripping aside, have one or two wooden books of oak lettered on the back, in every range, to close up vacancies. Avoid nailing baize or leather or any thing else upon the edges of the shelves, to keep off the dust; for if the room be dry the fine particles settled upon the closed edges of the leaves is a preservation against worm, moth, mould, and mildew; but the poison of damp is irresistible, and dry rot will ruin books at a distance. Books that have been used in boards, and so well dried before they are bound, have the best chance of preservation, because the paper-maker is often in fault before the binder. Open your windows frequently in fair dry weather, be it summer or winter. Russia leather is beneficial.

INVENTION FOR ENLARGING OR DIMINISHING ENGRAVINGS FOR PORCELAIN.

In the report made by the committee appointed to examine into the progress of the arts and manufactures in France, as exemplified by specimens exhibited at the Louvre in 1819, attention is drawn to a curious process, whereby a porcelain manufacturer was enabled, on being furnished with an engraved copper-plate, to produce impressions on any scale that might be required, whether larger or smaller than the original. For this purpose no second plate of copper was needed; and the enlarged or diminished copies might be furnished in the course of a very few hours. It is to be regretted that no description was given of the means employed for effecting this curious process; but the committee, who personally witnessed its execution, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied as to its efficiency, and awarded an honorary gold medal to the inventor.—*Ann. de Chym. et de Phys.* tom. xiii. p. 94, quoted in *Lardner's Cyclopædia*.

NEW BOILING APPARATUS.

Mr. Perkins, the celebrated engineer, has recently discovered and obtained a patent for a new mode of boiling, by a process so simple that it is a subject of surprise to all who see it that it has not been earlier among our useful improvements. It consists in placing within a boiler, of the form common to the purpose to which it is applied, and of all capacities, from coffee-pots to steam-boilers, a vessel so placed that it may, by slight stays, be kept at equal distances from the sides and the bottom of the boiler, and having its rim below the level of the liquid: the inner vessel has a hole in the bottom, about one-third of its diameter. On the application of the fire to the boiler, the heated liquor rises in the space between the two vessels, and its place is supplied by the descent of the column in the inner vessel, or, as Mr. Perkins calls this part of the apparatus, the *circulator*; for the ascending portion having the space it occupied supplied by the descending liquid in the centre, and the level of the centre being kept up by the running in of the heated portion which has risen on the sides, a circulation rapidly begins and continues; thus bringing into contact with the heated bottom and sides of the boiler the coldest portion of the liquid. By this process the rapidity of evaporation is excessive, far exceeding that of any method previously known; whilst the bottom of the boiler, having its acquired heat constantly carried off by the circulating liquid, never burns out, nor rises in temperature many degrees above the heat of the liquid. In many manufactures this is a most important discovery, especially in salt-works, brewers' boilers, and for steam-boilers; and, applied to our culinary vessels, no careless cook can burn what she has to dress in a boiler by neglecting to stir it, as the circulation prevents the bottom of the boiler from ever acquiring heat enough to do mischief. We need hardly add that this discovery is esteemed by men of science to be one of the most useful and important of the present day.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

In America, where newspapers are not taxed, 555,416 advertisements are inserted in eight newspapers in New York, while 400 English and Irish papers contained, in the same space of time, only 1,105,000. The twelve New York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland; and the numbers issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britain it is less than one-tenth of that number. Advertisements, which in England cost seventeen dollars, are inserted in America for about a dollar (fifty cents.); and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States twenty-eight dollars, is liable in England to a charge of 900 dollars.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE PACIFIC.

His Majesty's ship *Beagle*, commanded by Capt. R. Fitzroy, has lately sailed for the above object. The expedition will commence scientific operations on the coast of Patagonia, at the Rio Negro, and examine the coast so far as the southern part of the Gulf of St. George, at which place the late surveys of Captain King, in the *Adventure*, began. There are many points on this coast, particularly to the southward of the Rio Negro, which are laid down at random, having never been closely examined. The Falkland Islands form also an important point for survey; these, with the exception of the eastern islands, never having been thoroughly examined. The exterior coasts of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, and the shores of the principal channels, will employ the officers of the *Beagle* a considerable time, as well as the dangerous coast of the continent in the Pacific Ocean to the southward of Chiloe, which is rendered more so from its boisterous climate, and exposure to the south-west gales. The most interesting part of the *Beagle*'s survey will be among the coral islands of the Pacific Ocean, which afford many points for investigation of a scientific nature beyond the mere occupation of the surveyor. The attention of Captain Fitzroy and his officers will be directed to many useful inquiries respecting these islands, and the hypothesis of their being formed on submarine volcanoes will be put to the test. The lagoons, which are invariably formed by the coral ridge, will be minutely examined; and the surveys of them will form, with those of Captain Beechey in his late voyage, the basis of comparison with others at a future period, by which the progress of the islands will be readily detected. In her course through the Polynesian Archipelago, the *Beagle* will visit and ascertain the positions of many islands which are doubtful; and others, whose existence is also uncertain, will either be correctly laid down or expunged from the charts. The coast of New South Wales will probably be visited; and in the progress towards Torres Straits, inside the Barrier Reefs on that coast, the position of several doubtful points, essential to navigators, will be ascertained; after which the *Beagle* is expected to return by the Cape of Good Hope to England.

Commander Fitzroy, while employed in the same vessel in a late survey with Captain King in the *Adventure*, took on board three natives of Tierra del Fuego, a race of people totally different in their habits and manners from the Patagonians, their near neighbours. They accompanied him to England, and are now on their return with him to their native land, with advantages over their countrymen, which will, no doubt, occasion much astonishment.

TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

At the Royal Geographical Society, Dec. 12th, an interesting paper was read, communicating some particulars of the recent discoveries in the interior of Africa by M. DOUVILLE, a French gentleman lately returned from South Africa. This enterprising traveller, who was the author of the communication, landed first at Benguela, in 1827, but shortly afterwards proceeded to Loando, and thence to the mouth of the river Bengo, or Zenza; the latter being the proper name, and the former only known to the Portuguese quite at its mouth. From this point he proceeded in a direction nearly east, examining the districts of Bengo, Icolo, Golungo, and Dembos, the latter an object of especial dread both to the natives of the adjoining provinces and to the Portuguese themselves, in consequence of a remarkable echo, that repeats the peals of thunder, which in the stormy season are almost incessant, so as to produce a truly awful detonation.

The next provinces which M. Douville examined, were those of Ambacca and Pungo Andongo, the geological formation of which he describes as extraordinarily rent and torn by volcanic action, now extinct. And thence he turned directly south through Haco, Tamba, and Bailundo, independent provinces, occupied by a fierce, warlike people, from whom, however, he met with little molestation.

From Bailundo, M. Douville was obliged to return to Benguela; but, after a very short repose, he again set forth, and proceeding S.E. first traversed the province of Nano, and thence arrived at Bihé, situate in $13^{\circ} 37'$ south latitude, and $20^{\circ} 14'$ east longitude from London. The general elevation of this country is about 7000 feet above the level of the sea; all its rivers are rapid, and make a very loud noise in their beds.

From Bihé the route pursued was first N. and then towards the N.E., into the states of the Cunhinga. Thence M. Douville sent a large portion of his effects, under the care of native and Mulatto bearers, direct to Cassange, which was the point towards which he purposed ultimately proceeding, while he himself turned west, to examine a volcanic mountain on the confines between Libolo and Quisama, whence he was tempted to return to Loando for a short time, examining the provinces of Cambaribe, Massangano, Muchima, and Quisama, on his way. These are all subject to the Portuguese, except Quisama, which, though maritime, has preserved its independence; and where the inhabitants, who suffer from a want of water in the dry season, have contrived a very singular sort of reservoir. A large tree, not the Adauonia, but called there "Imboderio," is abundant in the averaging 60 feet girth near the and growing to the height of 100 with spreading branches, and bearing

a large fruit resembling a melon in consistence, but insipid in taste, and considerably larger. This tree, then, they cut over about 60 feet from the ground, and hollow out to a considerable depth, almost, indeed, to the ground, but without otherwise cutting it down, or stripping it of its branches, which continue to flourish; and the water received in the cavity in the rainy season constitutes a provision in the dry. The trees are also used, occasionally, as prisons; and criminals are sometime starved to death in them.

From Loando, M. Douville proceeded to Ambriz; thence in a direction nearly east to rejoin his bearers at Cassange, and from this point the most remarkable part of his journey commenced. Crossing the Zahire, (which he identified with the Couango, and ascertained to rise in the S.E., and not, as has been imagined, N.E. from its mouth, but which receives at the same time many and even very considerable conflents from the N.E.) he penetrated to the northward, visiting states of which the names even have been hitherto unknown,—ascertaining the existence and position (between 3° and 5° of south latitude, and 29° and 30° east longitude from London) of a great lake, called by the natives Couffoua, but which he considers to be the lake Maravi of our maps; in all respects resembling lake Asphaltes, or the Dead Sea, in its own properties, and surrounded by dark, fetid mountains, which are called "stinking" in the language of the country, (*mutunda già caiba risumba*); thence crossing the equator in about 30° east longitude, and gaining the parallel of 2° north; but then, wasted by fatigue and disease, having lost his wife, turning again to the south-west, and reaching the coast near Ambriz. The entire circuit accomplished was about 2000 leagues; including a direct line of 400 leagues from the sea-coast; above 200 leagues further than had ever before been accomplished, and to where the rivers flowed east.

A new expedition to explore the interior of Africa is about to be undertaken by two enterprising individuals, named COLTHURST and TYRWHITT, who are not sent out by Government, though it countenances their zeal and courage by affording them a passage to the western coast of Africa in a vessel belonging to the public service. The plan proposed is to land either at the mouth of the Benin, Bonny, or Old Castlebar, and thence immediately advance into the interior. It is their intention, we understand, to proceed in a northerly direction till they shall meet with the Bahr el Abiad, and then to trace the course of that river from its source to its termination. Their object is to solve the problem of the mighty Nile; and we are glad to find that they have letters for the Pasha of Egypt, and recommendations, in Arabic, to various native chiefs who might aid them in their great and perilous undertaking.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

VITRIFIED FORTS OF SCOTLAND AND THE ORKNEYS.

In our previous volumes we have occasionally noticed these curious remains of an unknown but distant period as being peculiar to Scotland. (See our vols. xciv. ii. 260; xcvi. i. 624, &c.) Considering the interest they are calculated to excite in the minds of the antiquary, the historian, and the philosopher, the following general disquisition, accompanied by some curious facts and recent discoveries, may not prove uninteresting.

By a vitrified Fort (says Dr. HIBBERT in the "Archæologia Scotica," vol. iv.) is implied an area of ground, often of a round or elliptical form, and evidently selected for some natural defence possessed by it, which is further protected by one or more inclosing ramparts, formed by stones; these stones showing, to a greater or less extent, marks of vitrification, by which they are cemented together. None of these vitrified forts exhibit, as from many writers we should be erroneously led to suppose, any regular masonry in their structure. Unhewn fragments of stones, and water-worn boulders, sometimes mingled with smaller gravel, appear in a quantity almost exceeding belief, following the contour of the summit of a mountain, or, as in the instance of a fort which is situated in the Kyles of Bute, following the contour of a small holm or islet, elevated a few yards only above the level of the sea; and in cases where, owing to the more exposed nature of the ground, a stronger defence is demanded, a double or even treble rampart of the same rude materials is added.

The vitrification which characterizes these forts is, in some few of them, displayed to an extent that is perfectly astonishing; while in other instances it is with difficulty to be detected. In short, no two forts in their degrees of vitrification are in any respect conformable to each other; and it is of importance to add, that throughout Scotland similar forts appear, having no marks of vitrification whatever. These forts first met with scientific attention about half a century ago, when various theories were proposed to account for the origin of their vitrification, which theories may be reduced to the following heads:—

1. The notion that the vitrification observable in these forts was the result of volcanic agency.

2. The theory, that vitrification was artificially induced, as a cement for the consolidation of ramparts of loose stones.

3. The theory of Dr. Anderson, that vitrification was promoted by the employment of a peculiar vitrifiable ore.

4. The theory of Lord Woodhouselee,

GENT. MAG. Suppl. CL. PART II.

that fire has not been employed in the construction, but towards the demolition of such forts as display the marks of vitrification.

5. The opinion that the vitrification of these forts was the result of beacon-fires.

This theory has met with many supporters, particularly among the contributors to Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*. But the most able advocate of this opinion is Sir George Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. in an article on vitrified forts, written by him for Dr. Brewster's *Encyclopædia*, and in his published letter addressed to Sir Walter Scott, on the vitrified fort of Knockfarrel. The chief arguments for this opinion are, that the marks of fire are indicative of an accidental rather than of an intentional effect, and that vitrified forts are generally situated on lofty insulated hills, in such a chain or mutual connection as to allow of telegraphic communications to be conveyed from one station to another at a considerable distance.

In a communication read to the Philosophical Society of Manchester, by Dr. Milligan, the author is of opinion that these beacon-fires were in use among the earliest inhabitants of Caledonia; and he supposes that, as the invasion of Agricola was attended by a fleet on the coast of Scotland, the fires seen in the interior of the country, which Tacitus describes as the flames of dwellings kindled by the inhabitants, might have been signal-fires communicating from hill to hill, as, for instance, from Stonehaven to Bute, where a line of vitrified forts may be traced; and that this telegraphic communication was the prelude of the battle of the Grampians. Various other writers, however, assign to these forts a much later date, particularly the contributors to Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Reports*. They conceive that they were in chief requisition as beacons during the descents of the Northmen, which lasted several centuries. This last opinion many, if not most, of the vitrified sites which have been examined, tend greatly to support. The coasts of Scotland began to be annoyed by the predatory visits of the Viking about the end of the eighth century; but it was not probably until the Scots had obtained a complete ascendancy over the Picts, by which both were united under one government, that systems of beacons were formed to provide against the sudden descents of the Scandinavians, who invaded them from the Danish or Norwegian shores, or from countries which they subsequently colonized, namely, from Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, the Hebrides, Ireland, or the Isle of Man. The

Murray Frith, as we learn from ancient Sagas, was one of the most convenient landing-places for the Northmen; and hence we must look to this locality for the greatest proportion of vitrified sites. The number of such as have been traced within sight of each other, in a direction east to west from Banff to Dingwall, and in a direction north to south from Cromarty to Fort Augustus, may be estimated at twenty; but it is probable that their actual amount will be eventually found to be much more. Two vitrified eminences appear near Huntly, connected apparently with the line of coast extending from Kinnaird's Head to the mouth of the Dee. More south, a chain of vitrified sites, nine or ten in number, appears to have conveyed signals from the line of coast which stretches from Kincardine to the Tay, being prolonged from Stonehaven or Dundee to the neighbourhood of Dunkeld or Crieff. On the west coast, again, we find similar vitrified sites at Bute, Cantire, Isla, Loch Etive, Loch Sunart, Fort William, or at Arisaig. The number which subsists on the west yet remains to be ascertained; about twelve have been enumerated. At Galloway, three occur, apparently as signals against the marauding colonists of Ireland.

At the hill of Cowdenknows, on the borders of Berwickshire, although its summit has been fortified, it is on the flank of this eminence, where little or no defence appears, but which commands the view of a considerable tract of country to the north and north-east, that a small cairn of vitrified stones is to be detected. In many other places, also, vitrification is rather to be observed on the unprotected side than upon the defended summit of a hill; which circumstance might lead us to suppose, that signals of alarm were often intended to be concealed from an invading enemy, with the design that a readier chance of success might be afforded to stratagems of repulsion, or surprise.

Wallace, who wrote in the year 1700, has stated, that even at that late period "the people (of Orkney) had in every isle a wart-hill or ward-hill, which is the most conspicuous and elevated part of the isle, on which, in time of war, they keep ward; and when they see the enemies' ships approaching, they put a fire, thereby to give notice to the adjacent isles of the nearness of the enemy, and to advertise them to be on their guard, or to come to their help; this they distinguished by the number of fires.

Most of the vitrified forts show internal evidence of their having been in use for some such incidental purposes as beacon-signals. Where the stones which have received the full force of the fires appear of inconsiderable depth, a complete fusion of the part has taken place; but, in other examples, the fused matter has run among the stones in small streams. In almost every case vitrifi-

cation appears in patches, the cementing process not being a continuous, but a very limited effect.

6. The probability that many of the sites in which vitrified remains occur, were places of rendezvous for tribes or clans, upon all public occasions of peace or warfare.

7. The ancient densely-wooded state of Scotland, of which the number of vitrified sites, and the occasional intensity and extent of their vitrification, serve as indications.

The forests of Scotland, from the fifth to the fourteenth century, far exceeded in abundance or magnitude those of South Britain. Among the produce of them are enumerated the oak, the pine (*pinus sylvestris* or Scots fir), the birch, the hazel, the broad-leaved or Wych elm, the rowan tree (or mountain ash), the common ash, the yew, the alder, the trembling poplar (*populus tremula*), the bird cherry (*prunus padus*), and the saugh or sallow.

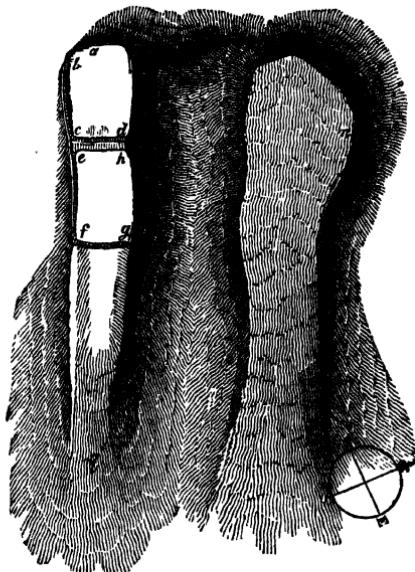
Keeping, then, this ancient wooded state of Scotland steadily in view, it is by no means illogical to extend rather than to limit the causes which would induce our ancestors in a country overspread with trees, where arable land was also much wanted, to allow the spoils of dense woods and thickets to be kindled upon every occasion of rejoicing, of religious sacrifice, or of alarm upon the approach of an invading enemy. In fact, the effects indicative of immense piles of blazing forest trees, the vitrifying action of which would be heightened by favouring currents of wind, as by a blast furnace of surpassing intensity, are most truly marvellous, oft-times appearing to vie with the result of volcanic incandescence.

The thirteenth or fourteenth centuries form the closing period to which we must limit the data of vitrified sites. The English, in their expedition against Scotland, endeavoured to clear the soil of its encumbering woods; and it is recorded that, in an expedition of the Duke of Lancaster, eighty thousand hatchets were heard resounding through the forests, which at the same moment were consumed by spreading fires. Lastly, as Mr. Tytler has added, many districts were soon afterwards brought into cultivation, and converted into fields and meadow-lands. After the period of the destruction of Scottish forests, it would be futile to expect that any records would indicate the continuance of vitrifying causes. The hill which, as a signal of war, once proudly blazed with the lavish conflagration of stately trees, is now illumined with little more than a paltry tar-barrel! Sic transit, gloria mundi.

With these preliminary observations, we shall now proceed to notice some interesting facts, as connected with recent discoveries.

In a late Number of the Philosophical Magazine, the particulars of a vitrified fort found at Dunnechgoil, in the Isle of Bute,

were communicated by Samuel Sharp, Esq. This fort (observes the writer) is on a rocky point at the south-west corner of the Isle of Bute, perhaps the point nearest to the Isle of Arran. It is at some distance from trees, habitations, and higher ground. There remains now little more than the ground-plan, which may be traced by the vitrified foundations; but at one part the wall is more than a foot high, built of rough stones not much larger than bricks, and by vitrification formed into one solid mass, much like the slag of a furnace. The parts can best be described by reference to the following figure.



From *g* there is a gradual ascent to the outer chamber *c f g h*, which appears to have been surrounded on two sides *e f* and *f g* by vitrified walls. Between the outer chamber and the inner one, *a b c d*, there is a slight descent, which may however formerly have been a ditch of some depth. This chamber was apparently fortified by vitrified walls, not only outwards on the sides *a b* and *b c*, but also on the side *c d* against the outer chamber. The remains of the wall are mostly little more than foundations, but for part of the way between *b* and *c* it is more than a foot high.

There were no traces of art to prove that the neighbouring height *n* was any part of the fort, though it is made probable by the absence of all remains of wall on the side *a d h g*. The walls were probably only two or three feet thick, which, at least on three sides, was all that was necessary where the situation made them only accessible to missiles; and if there were originally any others besides those mentioned, they were

probably not vitrified, as no traces of them are now apparent: the ground below is scattered with fragments of rock, some of which doubtless formed the walls.

The heights were estimated by guess, and the distances by pacing, and have no claims to exactness. *a b* perhaps 70 feet above the shore, nearly perpendicular; *b c e f* ditto, not so perpendicular; *l 15, n 40*, a rather steep ascent; *a d* and *h g* 40, nearly perpendicular.

Between *d* and *h* the side is kept perpendicular by building, without vitrification or apparent cement. Each chamber is about 40 paces long, and 25 paces wide, the space between the chambers 3 paces, the gradual ascent from *g* above 100 paces.

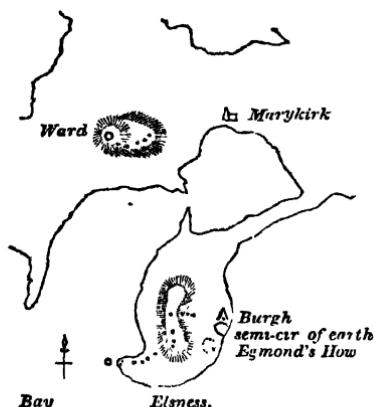
The sides *a b* and *b f g* are each about 100 yards from the sea; and near *b* are the traces of a landing-place on the beach, which however must be either modern or accidental, as they could hardly have withstood the waves of so many centuries.

Dr. Macculloch, after describing in the *Geological Transactions*, vol. ii. the Fort of Dun MacSniocan, near Oban, combats at length and successfully the opinion, that the vitrification was the effect of natural causes; but the opinion could never have been held by one who had seen this fort in Bute, where the traces of art are so evident and so undeniable. The wall must have been first built, and then made compact and solid by vitrification, which must have required a considerable fire to be moved from place to place, as the work proceeded.

In the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, for Oct. last, there appears an interesting communication by Dr. Hibbert, on the discovery of some very extensive vitrified remains at Elsness, in Orkney; where no such remains have heretofore been discovered. Although we read in the *Orkneyinga Saga* of numerous beacon-signals having been lighted up in Orkney and Shetland, yet, as these islands, from remote historic times, had been destitute of forests, no fire had been raised of sufficient intensity to leave any marks of vitrification whatever upon the mounds of stone on which the inflammable materials had rested.

Elsness, lying to the south of the island of Sanday, is a promontory rather more than a mile long from north to south, and about half a mile broad. It was evidently the stronghold of a Scandinavian chief, one of the ancient sea-kings, being dignified by the presence upon it of the remains of a burgh, or circular fort, as well as of a large sepulchral tumulus, which bears the name of Egmond's How, and of a number of smaller cairns ranged near it in a semicircular form, which, perhaps, were likewise the ancient resting-places of the brave. Another contiguous site, which, by means of a low continuous mound of earth, is made to take the form of a large crescent, indicates by this particular structure the place of a

—, or the site where a tribe was accustomed upon any hostile alarm to repair fully armed. Again, about three quarters of a mile to the north of Elsness, close to the ancient church named Mary Kirk, may be traced the limits of an ancient ting, where, in Pagan times, the functions of the priest and the judge were combined.



But the most interesting remains of which Elsness can boast, are the *beacon cairns* with which it is studded over;—many of these exhibiting unequivocal testimony of a vitrification quite as intense as is to be traced in any vitrified fort of Scotland.

These round cairns, of which Dr. Hilbert counted more than twenty, are from three to five yards in diameter, and elevated from two to three feet above the surface of the ground. The stone fragments, of which they are composed, which had evidently been collected from the beach, consist of what geologists would name an argillaceous schist; being, in this instance, an equivalent of the Mansfield slate. Their fusibility they have chiefly derived from the felspar, or rather the alkali, which they contain. The bituminous matter which may often be found to enter into their composition, and which, if constantly present, would materially add to their fusibility, is but an occasional occurrence.

Altogether, these mounds answer to the description given by Martin of the ancient beacons of the Isle of Harris, another early colony of the Norwegians: “There are,” says this writer, “several heaps of stones commonly called *Karnes* on the tops of hills and rising grounds on the coast, upon which the inhabitants used to burn heath as a signal of an approaching enemy.”

The result produced upon the loose stones, which in the form of cairns supported the fuel, is most astonishing. In some instances, the vitrification has extended to the very bottom of a cairn, showing an almost entire compact mass. Nothing, in short, can display the effects exhibited more satis-

factorily, than by contrasting them with the appearances induced on subjacent stones by the fires of the kelp-burners of Orkney; where, if vitrification is at all produced, it is slight in the extreme, and rarely cements stones to an extent exceeding a few inches. This difference would indicate that a vitrification, in order to be considerable, must be a work of time, demanding that the same cairn, for perhaps a century or more, should be the unavarded site on which beacon-fires were kindled.

The cairns of Elsness are not, however, all vitrified alike. On some of them a single burnt stone could not be detected, while in other instances a cairn would almost put on the appearance of one compact burnt mass. Too many of them also were concealed by a thick sward, so that their character for vitrification still remains indeterminate.

From these facts we may proceed to the following conclusions :

For three or four centuries, that is from the 10th to the 14th, the Scandinavian province of Orkney, always impatient of the control of the mother country, had no enemies to contend with so formidable as the kings of Norway, who frequently paid them hostile visits, to reduce them to submission. Against these incessant invasions the Orcadians were generally well prepared by keeping up a careful watch in their more northerly isles, which, upon the first approach of an enemy from the shores of Norway, should convey signals to a fleet anchored in a convenient port, and ready to put to sea, there to contend with its foes long before they could possibly land. These simple historical circumstances are abundantly unfolded to us in the *Orkneyinga Saga*. Our inquiry, therefore, becomes comprised in the following questions; *First*, In what part of Orkney were its ancient gallies most commonly moored? And *secondly*, In what manner were timely signals conveyed to the fleet thus moored to arm and put to sea?

The first of these questions is soon resolved. It is evident, that, as hostile attacks were chiefly to be dreaded from the north, the most northerly harbour which could afford good shelter and depth of water for ships, provided also that it was situated on the east coast of Orkney, would be preferred: as these two circumstances of situation united, would be requisite for readily clearing out to oppose a hostile fleet, advancing in its proper course from Norway. Now, the most northerly island, lying also to the east of the Orkney group, is North Ronaldsay;—but here there is no harbour whatever. Nor is the island of Sanday, the next in succession, much more fortunate; its navigation being greatly obstructed by surrounding shoals of sand, whence the island has derived its name. In short, there is no port whatever which could have afforded any convenience to early war ships,

required upon the approach of an invading fleet to instantly put to sea, more north than the sound of Papa Stronsa. This harbour, then, which lies due south of Elsness in Sanday, being divided from it by a channel a league and a half across, must, from necessity, have been selected as the ancient Portsmouth of Orkney. No other situation could have been so eligible for instant embarkation into the Northern Ocean;—which superior advantage is even acknowledged at the present day, by its being the only harbour in the isles of Orkney which is deemed a convenient one for the prosecution of the North Sea Fishery of the Herring.

The site of the ancient Portsmouth of Orkney being thus established, the next object is to shew through what medium telegraphic signals, which consisted of beacon-fires, were conveyed to the fleet thus anchored in the sound of Papa Stronsa.

Shetland, which yielded a more willing obedience to Norway, was frequently in league with this power against Orkney, and as hostile fleets were often reinforced in the more loyal province, the intermediate island, named Fair Isle, of difficult access except to boats, was firmly retained by the Orcadians, and converted into their most northerly signal station. From this site, an alarm fire, which would be first hailed in North Ronaldsay, would be answered by its inhabitants kindling a fresh flame in order that the intelligence might spread to Papa Westray and Westray on the west, and to Sanday on the south. Sanday would propagate the alarm to the fleet which was anchored in Papa Stronsa, with particulars of the number of hostile vessels approaching the Orcadian shores. These particulars, as we are assured by divers writers so late even as the time of Wallace, were usually signified by the number of fires which were lighted; and hence the many vitrified cairns with which the signal station of Elsness in Sanday now appears studded.

In order also to complete the efficiency of this telegraphic system, every Scandinavian province had its laws whereby watchmen were placed at the various wart hills of the

country, as the Ward or Vord Hills of Orkney were named, who were required, under the severest penalties, to be constantly on the alert to transmit a signal of alarm to a fleet, or to the chain of beacons of which it might form a link. Accordingly, to the north of the small island of Papa Stronsa, a higher cairn than common, intended as a look-out place, appears, with the evident foundations of a building near it, which, no doubt, was the residence of the watchman whose office it was, upon the fires of Elsness being kindled, to instantly warn the fleet which was anchored in the contiguous sound.

Dr. Hibbert visited several of the more common *wart* or *ward* hills of Orkney, but observed the beacon cairns upon them to show little more than discoloration from fire, with the exception of one ward hill only,—namely, that of Sanday, which is situated about two miles north of Elsness. Three of the cairns on this height were considerably vitrified.

Such is the general history of the vitrified cairns of Orkney, which may serve to set at rest questions which have been agitated for more than half a century. The first is,—To what uses or observances is the effect of vitrification attributable? While the second is, To what people is the effect attributable? In a tone of confidence, therefore, we are now entitled to reply,—That vitrification was merely incidental to the fires which were kindled upon beacon stations; and that the people who in every country which they occupied or colonized, organized systems of beacon stations, were of Scandinavian origin. That, from the tenth to the fourteenth century, a considerable part of Scotland was overrun by the Scandinavians, under the various names of Northmen and Danes,* who reciprocally became themselves liable to invasion from other piratical tribes of the same northern origin as themselves, and were therefore induced to institute systems of beacon fires, in imitation of those with which they had been familiar in Norway.

* See our Review, p. 605.

PANATHENAIC VASES.

Dec. 7. At the meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, a paper was read, communicated by Chevalier Brönsted, on the subject of Panathenaic Vases, a collection of which are now exhibiting in London. The official inscription found on these remarkable monuments formed the chief object of attention. This inscription has never hitherto been satisfactorily explained, because the question has never been considered in its real extent and bearings, which embrace a view of the principal institutions connected with the Panathenaic laws and festivals. These festivals or games were anciently held

in honour of Minerva, the patroness of Athens, and celebrated every three years. They were originally instituted by Erichtheus; and subsequently renewed by Theseus. The result of M. Brönsted's researches may be thus shortly summed up.

1. The common official formula inscribed on these vases

(TONAΘENEΘENAΘAON)

merely states, that the monument on which it appears is “(ONE) OF THE PRIZES FROM ATHENS,” which is strictly conformable to the simple language of remote antiquity, and to the nature of the Panathenaic contests, to which every Greek was admitted.

2. The inscription had a particular reference to the sacred oil contained in these vases, which was the principal object of the contest, and the prominent part of the prize. This oil was always, in all Panathenaic games, the produce of the holy trees dedicated to Minerva; and, of course, was not to be obtained any where but at Athens.

3. In consequence of the universal creed of the Greeks with regard to the sacred olive-trees, and of the oil obtained from them being exclusively *Panathenaic*, the Athenian government, and especially the Areopagus—to whom all legal power in that respect belonged—took the greatest care, by issuing severe laws, by appointing responsible farmers, under annual and monthly control of officers specially appointed, to protect and promote the proper culture of the sacred olive-groves, and to render their produce profitable to the state.

4. The writer, lastly, established the probability, that among the regulations concerning the traffic in the holy oil (for which article there was constant and considerable demand at Athens from every country where Panathenæa were celebrated), was this in particular—that none but the victors in those games should have a right to export the Panathenaic oil to foreign countries. The existence of such a law seems to be in harmony with the public rewards granted by the state to Athenian victors in other public games at Olympia, Delphi, Nemea, &c.

RUINS OF PALENQUE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The ruins of this ancient city, said to be discovered by Lieut.-Col. Galindo, Governor of Poten, in Central America; but which our correspondent Mr. Clarkson had previously noticed in our pages (see p. 351) extend for more than twenty miles along the summit of the ridge which separates the country of the wild Maya Indians (included in the district of Poten) from the state of Chiapas. These, in the words of the discoverer, "must anciently have embraced a city and its suburbs. The principal buildings are erected on the most prominent heights, and to several of them, if not to all, stairs were constructed. From the hollows beneath, the steps, as well as all the vestiges which time has left, are wholly of stone and plaster." The stones of which all the edifices are built, are about eighteen inches long, nine broad, and two thick, cemented by mortar, and gradually inclining when they form a roof, but always placed horizontally; the outside eaves are supported by large stones, which project about two feet. (These are precisely similar, from the description, to the stone-roofed chapels, three or four in number, at Cashel, Glendalough, St. Doulagh's, near Dublin, and we believe one other, still existing in Ireland.)

The woodwork has all disappeared: the windows are many, subject to no particular arrangement, being merely small circular and square perforations. Human figures *in alto relieve* are frequent on small pillars; and filagree work, imitating boughs and feathers, is perceptible in places. Some of the sculptured ornaments look very like the Corinthian foliage of the ancient architects. The ruins are buried in a thick forest, and the adjacent country, for leagues, contains remains of the ancient labours of the people—bridges, reservoirs, monumental inscriptions, &c. The natives say these edifices were built by "the devil."

THE RIVER QUORRA IN AFRICA.

Whether the river Quorra, which has excited so much attention from the recent discoveries of Lander, was known to the ancients, is a problem of much interest, which has frequently called forth the speculations of the learned.

At a late Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a paper by Col. Leake was read on the subject, noticed in p. 448; of which we present a brief analysis.

Col. Leake commenced by remarking that the only passage in history anterior to the time of the Roman empire, from which it may be concluded that the Quorra was then known, is a description given by Herodotus of a journey of discovery undertaken in his time by some of the Nasamones, a tribe which dwelt near the Syrtes. An association having been formed of the chief men of this tribe to prosecute discoveries in the Libyan Desert, five young men were chosen for the adventure; and after having passed the inhabited region (*οικοτόπιν*), and the country of wild beasts (*θηριώδης*), which lay beyond it, they traversed during many days the great sandy desert in a westerly direction (*πρὸς ξεποργὸν ἀνατολῶν*), until they arrived in a country inhabited by men of low stature, who conducted them through extensive marshes (probably a local inundation) to a river that produced crocodiles, and flowed towards the rising sun. And that this really was the Quorra seems certain, when it is considered, not only that it agrees with the description thus given, but also that it is the only river in North Africa which does agree in all points. It has been argued, indeed, that this narrative is a fable, and that the account of the river was merely picked up by these young Nasamones, or by some others, in one of the oases of the deserts. But even in this case, a knowledge of its existence is thus demonstrated.

There would be great difficulty, indeed, in any way to believe that such civilised and commercial people as the Cyrenean Greeks and Carthaginians should have remained to the last period of their independence ignorant of the Sudán, whence many most im-

portant articles of their commerce were derived, especially as we now know from Denham and Clapperton that no great natural impediments to communication exist on the route between Fezzan and Bornú. And it is still more improbable that the Egyptians should have been ignorant of the existence of such a river as the Quorra, when it is incontestable, from their monuments, that they carried their arms to a considerable distance in the Sudán; and an extensive commercial intercourse between the two countries seems an inevitable consequence of this circumstance, considering the advanced state of society and of the arts in Egypt at this period.

As to the Romans, besides that they inherited the learning of the Greeks, the frequent necessity of chastising the lawless tribes of the Libyan deserts inevitably led them to make frequent excursions into their territories; and existing monuments abundantly prove the extent to which these were carried. In the year 19 of the Christian era, for example, Cornelius Balbus triumphed at Rome for his conquest of the Garamantes; and among numerous places of which representative images were borne in the procession, Phenanis now Fezzan, Garennis now Gherma, and Cydamus now Gerdames, are enumerated. Besides which, two several expeditions are on record of extreme interest in this investigation. Their date is uncertain, but they are cited by Ptolemy, on the authority of Marius of Tyre, and are curiously illustrated by the discoveries of Horneman, Lyon, Denham, and Clapperton.

Of the first, under the command of Septimius Flaccus, it is only related that a three months march from the country of the Garamantes into that of the Ethiopians was accomplished by it. The second, of which the particulars are given by Julius Maternus, who accompanied it, was an expedition sent by the king of the Garamantes to reduce his rebellious subjects in Ethiopia, which left *Leptis Major* (now Lebeda, near Tripoli), and after a march of four months arrived at Agisymba. In both instances the direction of the route is stated to have been due south, and in both the distance attained must have been very great. Most probably Agisymba was the present Bornú. From the expressions used, the road appears to have been well known and frequented. And the sovereignty of the Garamantes was familiarly recognised along its whole extent, comprehending, as there is reason to believe, the present Waday, and extending even to latitude 10° N., where a mountain was known by the name of ἡ Γαραμαντίνα Φάσαγξ, or the Garamantic Ravine.

With these opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the existence of the Quorra, then, it is scarcely possible to imagine that the Romans were ignorant of it; or that, knowing the remaining portions of North

Africa so well as they did, their descriptions of the Niger, which are altogether inapplicable to any other river, should not have regarded it. It is true that their knowledge of it was imperfect, even as our own has been till within the last few months; and they were certainly ignorant of its ultimately turning south, and joining the western ocean. On the contrary, they frequently speak of it as a "river of the interior," which may be understood to mean beginning and ending without communication with the sea. And none of them thought it joined the Nile of Egypt, a magnificent idea especially patronised by the poets,—as Claudian, when he represents both the Girrhæi and Garamantes drinking of its waters :

"Hunc habet infrānis Garamas, domitorque ferarum
Girrhæus, qui vasta colit sub rupibus antra,
Qui ramos ebeni, qui dentes vellit eburnos."

But the better informed were aware that this was not the case; even Claudian himself, in a graver composition—his poem on the first consulship of Stilicho—rejects the idea :

"Gir, notissimus amnis
Ethiopum, simul meatus gurgite Nilum."

And it seems most probable that they, for the most part, thought it was absorbed in one or more great central lakes, of the existence of which they were certainly aware, having named several, and in particular Lake Libya, which appears to be the Tchad.

ANCIENT ENGLISH POTTERY.

Governor Pownall relates that in his time (1778), the men employed in fishing at the back of Margate Sands, in the Queen's Channel, frequently drew up in their nets some coarse and rudely-formed earthen vessels, and that it was common to find such pans in the cottages of these fishermen. It was for some time believed that a Roman trading vessel, freighted with pottery, had been wrecked here; but on more particularly examining the spot, called by the fishermen "Pudding-pan Sand," some Roman bricks were also discovered, cemented together, so as to prove that they had formed part of some building. Further researches showed, that in Ptolemy's second book of Geography, an island was designated as existing in the immediate vicinity. Such pans as were recovered in a sound state, were of coarse materials and rude workmanship, many having very neatly impressed upon them the name of "Atillanus;" but fragments of a finer and more fragile description of pottery were likewise brought to the surface; and little doubt remains that, during the time of the Roman ascendancy in England, a pottery was established here upon an island which has long since disappeared, and that the person whose name has been thus singularly preserved, was engaged in its management.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XXVI.*

SELECT POETRY.

THE EMPRESS OF THE WAVES.

Written for Music, by Dr. Booker.

ROLL, Ocean, roll thy myriad waves
On every shore where man enslaves
His fellow man in guile,
To tell the habitants of earth
That freedom, from a Briton's birth,
Lives in Britannia's Isle.
The proud to crush—the fall'n to raise*—
These are her trophies—this her praise,
Who blesses whom she saves.
Then, Ocean! let thy billows roll,
Proclaiming Her, from pole to pole,
THE EMPRESS OF THE WAVES.
Tyrants may forge the ignoble chain,
But all their efforts will be vain,
And plunge them in despair:
Before Britannia shall they quail;
And nations, freed, their guardian hail,
If she the Trident bear.
That Sceptre-Trident of command,
Confided to her righteous hand,
Mortals need not be slaves.
Roll, Ocean; roll, then, while enthron'd
Britannia be for ever own'd
THE EMPRESS OF THE WAVES.

Written at Midnight Dec. 31, 1831.

EIGHTEEN hundred thirty one,
Now thy twelve-month's work is done!
Eighteen hundred thirty two,
Thy twelve-month's work is yet to do!
God only knows what change may be,
In eighteen hundred thirty three!
Then let us whilst our breath shall last,
Praise Him for all His bounties past:
And, till His fiat calls us home,
Trust Him for blessings yet to come.

Exeter. E. T. PILGRIM.

“OUT OF EVIL COMETH GOOD.”

By Mrs. CAREY.

“ LAY by your book, Lucinda, pray.—
Here comes the paper of to-day—
The ****—Now read distinct and clear;
For I have not the quickest ear.”
Lucinda read—“ We understand,
The Cholera's in Sunderland.”
“ Preserve us, Heav'n! What, come so
near?
Then the next mail may bring it here.
What shall we do?” Lucinda smil'd—
“ Ah! you are but a thoughtless child.
You're not afraid?”—“ No, aunt, indeed—
But do you wish me to proceed?”
“ Yes, child, go on!”—She did, and read
What sage physicians thought and said;

“ Parere subjectis et debellare superbos.
Virg.

(Men skill'd to wrestle with disease—
Vers'd in the touch of pulse—and fees—
Yet holding, on this sad occasion,
A striking diff'rence of persuasion)
And much she marvell'd at such statements,
As follow—though with some abatements—

“ Some say, in language most emphatic,
The pest is clearly Asiatic;
And will, they fear, spread desolation
Through this, no longer favor'd, nation.
Contagious some have always thought it,
Some hold that winds malignant brought it—
While some assert—Would it were true!—
'Tis nothing terrible nor new;
But, simply, what, in ev'ry year,
They've found or more or less severe.

“ Thus puzzled by our men of science—
Uncertain where to place reliance—
We stand in doubt and consternation,
Like Mr. Irving's congregation,
When ladies scream, in 'tongue unknown,'
What might sound strangely in their own.

“ Yet, in the midst of this confusion,
We come, at least, to one conclusion—
That cleanliness, and wholesome diet,
Warm-clothing, temperance, and quiet
Are, of all human means, the best
To check the progress of the pest.”

Lucinda paus'd, with thoughtful brow—
“ So, child, it seems you're frighten'd now.”
“ Not for myself, dear aunt, believe—
'Tis for the helpless poor I grieve;
For how shall those, condemn'd to know
Th' extremes of human want and woe,
Find succour in the fearful hour,
When fell disease exerts its pow'r?
For them what hope? And, then, 'tis said,
The pestilence will quickly spread
From poor to rich.”—“ Oh, child, forbear!
You shock me—but we must prepare
To meet the worst.”—She rang the bell.
“ Order my carriage, George, and tell
The coachman that I mean to call
At Hautville House, and Homely Hall.”

She went—and told the fearful tale—
While many a rosy cheek turn'd pale—
Purse-strings were drawn—subscriptions
made,

The neigh'ring poor, in time, to aid—
Some gave from sympathy sincere,
Many for shame, and more for fear.
And, when the sinking orb of day
Shot from the west his parting ray,
Fatigued, the lady homeward wended—
Told what was done, and what intended,
By those, who had resolv'd to take
Such measures, for precaution's sake,
As might, they hoped (should Heav'n be-
friend 'em)

From the dread pestilence defend 'em.
“ 'Tis well, dear aunt,” Lucinda said—
“ While Want's pale victims pine for bread—
'Tis well the rich should interpose—
Relieve their wants, and soothe their woes:
And give the suff'ers cause to say—
Pests may prove blessings, in their way.”

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

It appears from statistical returns, that before the free trade system of Great Britain passed into a law, the exports per annum to France were,

In 1814	£2,945,718
1821	1,419,504
1825	1,171,615

After the Free-Trade system was commenced, the annual amount diminished as follows :

In 1827	£550,229
1830	667,149

The imports from France into this country were,

In 1814	£740,226
1821	865,616
1825	1,835,984
1827	2,625,747
1830	2,328,483

Paris was the scene of some partial riots on Dec. 19, originating in an order made by the city authorities for clearing one of the bridges of some street-merchants, whose trade was deemed prejudicial to the settled shop-keepers. The discontented hucksters were joined by some of the ever-ready students. Three thousand students of the Schools of Law and Medicine had assembled at the Place du Pantheon, and were proceeding with an address to General Ramorino, on his conduct in Poland, when they were stopped on the Pont Neuf by Commissioners of Police, supported by a large force of cavalry (Carbineers and Municipal Guards), and after some difficulty dispersed.

In Paris, a very extraordinary Law-cause has been going forward, in which the family of Rohan are endeavouring to set aside the will of the old Duke of Bourbon, upon the grounds that there was an understanding between his mistress and Louis Philippe, to induce him to leave his immense estates to one of the Orleans family.

ITALY.

In Italy, discontent continues to prevail in the Papal States. The legations of Romagna having refused to wear the Pope's cockade, and to return to their allegiance, the French government has sent instructions to their Ambassador at Rome, to urge his Holiness to comply with the demands of his subjects.

UNITED STATES.

On the 5th Dec. the Congress opened, and on the 6th the President transmitted his annual message. It gives a most flattering account of the prosperity of the Republic. It states that every branch of industry is in the most flourishing condition—that the farmer prospers, the manufacturer

GENT. MAG. SUPPL. CI. PART II.

prospers, the merchant prospers, and, though last not least, the labourer prospers : in short the universal people are in a state of prosperity perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world. The finances of the country are equally satisfactory. Since the enacting of the tariff her revenue has increased from about 17 millions of dollars to 27 millions of dollars a year, and the national debt of the United States is on the eve of extinction. The revenue of the country for the present year (says the President) will not fall short of 27,700,000 dollars ; and the expenditure for all objects, other than the public debt, will not exceed 14,700,000 ; the payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt, during the year, will exceed sixteen millions and a half of dollars ; a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter. The amount which will have been applied to the public debt from the 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of January next, which is less than three years since the administration has been placed in my hands, will exceed forty millions of dollars. From the large importations of the present year, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the Treasury from that source during the next year, with the aid of that received from the public lands, will considerably exceed the amount of the present year ; and it is believed that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, which will be fully stated by the proper department, the whole of the public debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of my administration. We shall then exhibit the rare example of a great nation, abounding in all the means of happiness and security, altogether free from debt. Advertising to Great Britain, the President observes :—The amicable relations which now subsist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise—concurred to present this as a fit period for renewing our endeavours to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of war between Great Britain and any other power would inevitably endanger our peace.

The relations of the United States with the European Powers, as well as with those of South America, are stated to be in the most favourable position.

CANADA.

The English Government (says the Montreal Vindicator) has given the disposal of

an anatomical theatre. The people assembled in crowds round the place, and crying "Burn the house!—down with the Burking shop!" proceeded deliberately to the work of destruction. There was no civil force able to oppose them; and before eight o'clock they had not left one stone upon another in the obnoxious building. Having thus wreaked their vengeance, the mob dispersed, and by ten o'clock all again was quiet.

The New Bill brought into Parliament for the avowed purpose of doing away with the atrocities attending the "march of anatomy" in this country, proposes to repeal the statute which makes it illegal to be in possession of a dead body for the purpose of dissection. It also proposes to repeal so much of the 9th Geo. IV. as directs that the bodies of murderers be delivered to be dissected. It proposes to empower relatives or executors to deliver the bodies of deceased persons to the anatomists—unless the deceased shall have objected either in writing or orally, in the presence of witnesses, and provided a certificate from the medical man who attended the deceased, or from some other medical man, is delivered with the body; which certificate the anatomists are to transmit, within twenty-four hours, to Inspectors to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

The census of the population of Scotland, for 1831, shows an increase of about 250,000 since 1821—the numbers being 2,093,456 and 2,365,700.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

ROLLS COURT.—*The Attorney-General v. Brasenose College.* In this case it appeared that as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth certain lands had been settled by Noel, Dean of St. Paul's, on the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, as trustees to support a free school in Middleton, and certain scholarships in the College for candidates, and from thence and other schools in Lancashire. In the course of time the proceeds of this trust property increased in value. The original stipends for the school and scholarships had not been increased beyond their nominal value; in consequence of which the foundation gradually fell into decay, while the surplus income of the charity was applied to the purposes of Brasenose. It was in order to rectify this abuse that the information was filed at the instance of the Attorney-general. It appeared, however, that even in the lifetime of the founder, and by his direction, arrangements were made in respect to this foundation, which interfered with its original regulation, and eventually led to the abuses now complained of. Under these circumstances the Master of the Rolls said he should not deem it expedient in him to correct a system

which was coeval with the very letters patent of the Institution, and therefore the information should be dismissed, but without costs.

Dec. 5. Bishop and Williams, who, with May, were convicted on the 2d for the murder of an Italian boy, (see p. 461) were executed at the Old Bailey, when a number of persons were severely injured, owing to the pressure of the vast crowd. May was resited. And on Jan. 9, 1832, Elizabeth Cooke, was executed for the murder of Mrs. Walsh, under circumstances of similar atrocity.

Dec. 21. A very numerous meeting of the clergy of the Established Church was held in the apartments of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Lincoln's Inn-fields; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, supported by the Bishops of London, Lichfield and Coventry, Llandaff, Chichester, &c. The object was to consider the propriety of pressing upon Government and the East India Company the necessity of increasing the number of bishops in India. The recent death of Dr. Turner, the Bishop of Calcutta, was the principal reason why the meeting was convened. It was ultimately agreed that a memorial to such an effect should be prepared, and presented to Government and the East India Company.

Dec. 31. The proprietors of Drury-lane and Covent-garden having served notices on the owners of the Minor Theatres in London, that, should they perform any pieces of the regular acting drama, they would be proceeded against for the recovery of the penalty thereby incurred, amounting to 50*l.* for each night of such representation; a meeting of the committee of authors and actors interested in the success of the drama took place at the York-hotel, Waterloo-road, when the form of a petition, drawn up by Mr. Serle, to be presented to the legislature immediately upon the re-assembling of Parliament, was submitted to those present, and unanimously agreed to. The petition recites the various Acts of Parliament which have been passed on the subject of theatrical representations, and points out the manifold evils suffered by the Minor Drama through the operation of such Acts, and the numerous families which would become destitute by their being strictly enforced; and concludes with the following prayer: "Petitioners most humbly pray your honourable House to take their hard case into its most serious consideration, and be pleased to repeal the 10th George II., chapter 28, and to extend the powers of magistrates under the 25th George II., chapter 36, and 28th George II., chapter 19, enabling them to grant to such persons as they may think fit, and under such restrictions and regulations as may be thought most proper, similar licenses to what the magistrates in the country, under the 28th George III., chap. 30, have a power to grant."

the vast estates of the Jesuits to the Legislature for the purposes of education. This is of advantage in two ways:—There is, in the first case, removed from the control of any corrupt Administration that might arise, the means of doing much mischief; and the second, which is obvious, insures to the people of Canada the advantage of education on the most liberal and extensive scale. For the restoration of these properties to their legitimate purpose, the country has been long contending; and it has now to congratulate itself on the happy issue of its labours.

EAST INDIES.

The accounts received from Bombay contain some interesting particulars of the mission of Lieutenant Burnes, who had been commissioned by his Britannic Majesty to proceed to the Court of Lahore to make certain presents to Ranjeet Sing, the King of the Sikhs, with a view to open a communication with the states under the Mahrajab, for the purposes of trade, &c. Lieutenant Burnes arrived at Lahore on the 18th July. Among the presents conveyed by the Lieutenant from his Majesty were some dray-horses,

and Sir John Malcolm's state carriage, which was purchased for that purpose shortly after Sir John's departure for England. Lieutenant Burnes was received by the Ranjeet Sing with flattering marks of distinction, a grand military spectacle having been ordered to honour the arrival of the Lieutenant, who was introduced into a most magnificent hall, where he was embraced by the Ranjeet. Lieutenant Burnes then presented letters from his Britannic Majesty, with presents of five dray-horses. The Ranjeet could not believe they were horses, but something between an elephant and a horse. It was fully hoped, from the manner in which Lieutenant Burnes was received throughout the whole of the Mahrajab's dominions,—at every principal place a profusion of entertainments were provided—that the friendly disposition manifested by Ranjeet Sing would be productive of many commercial advantages to both countries. The Ranjeet had sent a pressing invitation to the governor-general to meet him on the banks of the Jumna, with which it was understood his lordship would comply.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Accounts have been ordered to be laid before Parliament of the total number of Curates in each diocese in England and Wales, distinguishing the number resident in the parsonage-house, &c.; likewise the number of those who are licensed, and the amount of stipends, arranged in classes of 10*l.* and under 20*l.* a year;—20*l.* and under 30*l.*;—30*l.* and under 40*l.*, &c., &c.;—also the number of livings held by non-resident incumbents which are of the gross annual value of three hundred pounds and upwards, and under 380*l.*,—and also an abstract of the number and classes of non-resident incumbents, and of the number of resident incumbents, according to the last diocesan returns.

A Petition to the Bishop of Oxford, on the subject of the insufficiency of many benefices to maintain a resident minister, has been for some time circulated amongst the Clergy of the Diocese of Oxford. The number of parishes in which it is at present impossible for the officiating minister to reside, through insufficiency of means, is so great; and the benefit of having the minister resident amongst his parishioners so apparent, that we should rejoice to hear that means can be devised to aid the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in their object of augmenting these small benefices.

Dec. 22. The most extensive and destructive fire that has occurred in Liverpool

for many years, took place in Fenwick street, about ten at night, and soon afterwards communicated to the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. Bateman & Co. general brokers. At twelve o'clock the three warehouses next to Water-street were in a complete blaze from top to bottom. The reflection of the flames was seen for miles around. The flames could not be prevented from spreading to the adjoining premises on the west side of Fenwick-street; building after building caught, and five or six large warehouses, extending more than half way from Water-street to Brunswick-street, have been reduced to ashes.

Dec. 26. Experiments were made on the Chain Pier, Brighton, in presence of the Duke of Sussex and many other persons of distinction, of a new code of rocket signals, invented by Lieutenant Hughes, R.N., and intended to supersede the lanterns at present used for that purpose in the navy. No less than seven admirals were present—Sir Robert Otway, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Admiral Thomson, and four others. The signals were fired from two batteries, that on the pier being directed by Lieutenant Hughes, and at Bear's Hide (near Newhaven) by Lieutenant Crispo. Rockets of ten different colours are used; and it is supposed that they will be equally available in the most boisterous weather as in a perfect calm.

Dec. 26. An extraordinary riot took place in Aberdeen, in consequence of some dead bodies being discovered in a building recently erected in St. Andrew's-street, for

O B I T U A R Y.

LADY EDWARD FITZGERALD.

The story of this lady, whose recent death at Paris has been recorded in p. 477, is, in truth, a romance of real life. The mystery of her birth has never been fully explained. It has been positively affirmed that she was the daughter of Madame de Genlis by the Duke of Orleans (the infamous *Egalité*). Madame de Genlis, who must have known pretty accurately whether or not she had given birth to the child, is exceedingly circumstantial in detailing certain particulars connected with her history, which, if they had obtained credit, would have silenced scandal and set the matter at rest. It would appear, that about the year 1782, the Duke of Orleans committed the education of his children to Madame de Genlis, who, anxious that they should become perfect in the living languages, had taken into their service English and Italian female domestics, and moreover resolved on educating with her pupils a young English girl of nearly her own age. The Duke was then in correspondence with a Mr. Forth, and requested him to find out and forward to France a handsome little girl, of from five to six years old. Mr. Forth immediately executed the commission, and sent by his valet a horse, together with the infant, and accompanied by a note in these words—"I have the honour to send to your highness the finest mare and the prettiest little girl in all England." This infant was Pamela, afterwards Lady Edward Fitzgerald.

When the gallant but unhappy Lord Edward proposed marriage to her young protégée, Madame de Genlis conceived it her duty to lay before his Lordship such papers as had reference to points upon which a husband might naturally desire to be informed. "She was," says Madame, "the daughter of a man of high birth, named Seymour, who married in spite of his family a young woman of the lowest class, called Mary Syms, and went off with her to Newfoundland, on the coast of America, where he established himself at a place called Fogo. There Pamela was born, and received the name of Nancy. Her father died, and the mother returned to England with her child, then eighteen months old. As her husband was disinherited, she was reduced to great misery, and forced to work for her bread. She had settled at Christ church, which Mr. Forth, passed through four years after,

and being commissioned by the Duke of Orleans to send us a young English girl, he saw this girl, and obtained her from her mother. When I began to be really attached to Pamela, I was very uneasy lest her mother might be desirous of claiming her by legal process; that is, lest she might threaten me with doing so, to obtain grants of money it would have been out of my power to give. I consulted several English lawyers on the subject, and they told me that the only means of protecting myself from this species of persecution was to get the mother to give me her daughter as an apprentice for the sum of twenty-five guineas. She agreed; and, according to the usual forms, appeared in the Court of King's Bench before Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield. She there signed an agreement, by which she gave me her daughter as an apprentice till she became of age, and could not claim her from me till she paid all the expenses I had been at for her maintenance and education; and to this paper Lord Mansfield put his name and seal, as Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of King's Bench."

Her arrival at the Palais Royal, however, occasioned odd conjectures. She was educated with the princes and princesses, as a companion and friend; she had the same masters, was taken equal care of, partook of their sports, and her astonishing resemblance to the Duke's children would have made her pass for their sister, were it not for her foreign accent. Whilst Pamela and the young Princesses were pursuing their studies in the delightful retreat of *Belle-chasse*, the Revolution broke out. The Duke of Orleans and his two sons, the Dukes of Chartres and Montpensier, warmly supported its principles. Madame de Genlis was then an admirer of the Constituent Assembly—Pamela participated in her enthusiasm for liberty, and every Sunday the distinguished members of that assembly met at *Belle-chasse*. Barrere, Petion, David, were constantly at her *soirées*, and there, in the presence of these young girls, seriously discussed the important questions of the day. Pamela, abounding in beauty and every mental accomplishment, had just reached her fifteenth year, and the Duke of Orleans had directed his notary to draw out a settlement of fifteen hundred livres a year upon her. The notary declared that the orphan was not competent to

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 30. Joseph Chamberlayne Wilkinson Ackerley, otherwise Acherley, of Southampton, esq. to use the name of Chamberlayne only, and bear the arms quarterly with his own; pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle E. J. Chamberlayne, esq. of Maugersbury, co. Gloucester.

Dec. 10. 62nd Foot, Capt. J. Walter, to be Major.

Dec. 20. Walter Aston Blount, esq. to be Genealogist of the order of the Bath, and Blanc Courier Herald.

Dec. 23. 48d Foot, Capt. E. G. Walpole Keppel, to be Major.—49th Foot, Capt. Lee Porcher Townshend to be Major.

Dec. 26. Geo. J. Bell, esq. Advocate, to be one of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

Dec. 27. George John Grey, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees, to take the surname and bear the arms of Scurfield.

Naval Appointments.—Capt. Sam. Chambers, to the Ocean, 80; Commander S. L. Vassall, to the Harrier, 18; Commander Robert Gordon, to the Pearl, 32.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. W. Clarke, Great Yeldham R. Essex. Rev. W. H. Cartwright, Kingswinford R. co. Stafford.

Rev. J. Harding, Goodleigh R. Devon.

Rev. N. Lightfoot, Stockleigh Pomeroy R. Devon.

Rev. E. R. Mantell, Louth V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Matthew, Chelvey R. Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Penfold, Wordsley P. C. co. Staff.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 18. At Harrington House, Whitehall, the Countess of Harrington (late Miss Foote), a son.—21. At Brook Lodge, near Wrington, the lady of Major O'Donnoghue, a son.—28. At Wardour Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Arundell, a son.—At Arnewood Lodge, the Lady of F. R. West, esq. M.P. a dau.—In London, the Lady of Capt. Stevenson, of Bafford House, Gloucestershire, a son.

Lately. At Enstone, Oxf. Lady Granville Somerset, a son.—At Hill House, Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Ald. Venables, M.P. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. ... At Bradburn in Kent, Henry Headley Parish, esq. His Maj. Sec. of Legation to Greece, to Caroline, dau. of the late Lateward, esq. of Perivale.

Nov. 2. At Kingston, Jamaica, Henry Forbes, jun. esq. to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of James Smith, esq. and granddau. of Alex. Aikman, esq. and the late Mrs. Aikman (whose death is recorded in p. 571.)

Dec. 8. W. Willes, esq. of Astrup-house, in the county of Northampton, to Sophia, dau. of W. R. Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, in the same county.—15. At Cork, W. L. O'Halloran, son of Gen. O'Halloran, to Eliza Miuntion, eld. dau. of J. Montague Smyth, esq.—16. At Bedford, the Rev. Thos. Brereton, Vicar of Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire, to Louise Milbourn, dau. of James Dyson, esq.—19. At Brighton, the Hon. A. W. Pelham, M.P. eldest son of Lord Yarborough, to the Hon. Adelaide Maude, dau. of the Visc. Hawarden.—At Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, the Hon. Charlotte Anderson Worsley Pelham, only dau. of Lord Yarborough, to Joseph Wm. only son of Sir J. Copley, Bart. of Sprotborough, Yorkshire.—20. Arthur Willoughby Cole Hamilton, esq. of Beltrum Castle, co. Tyr-

rone, to Emilia, dau. of Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Sir J. Montague Burgoyne, Bart. gren. foot guards, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, to Mary Harriet, dau. of Col. Gore Langton, M.P. of Newton Park, Somerset.—Chas. Shakerley, esq. of Park-place, Berks, to Jesse Matilda, dau. of James Scott, esq. of the Manor House, Shepperton.—At Kensington, the Rev. T. S. Evans, Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School of Kensington, to Jane, only dau. of — Merriman, esq. of Kensington-square.—21. At Chelsea, J. E. Walters, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Eleanor, dau. of A. R. Sidebottom, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.—22. At Lymington, Hants, the Rev. Stephen Middleton, of Cheltenham, to Anne, dau. of the late Thomas Beckley, esq. — 27. At Marylebone Church, Capt. Forth, 75th reg. to Caroline dau. of R. Sherson, esq. of Nottingham-place.—At St. George's, Hanover-square. Edw. Wetenhall, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of John Dowding, of St. Omer's, esq.—At Caterham, C. J. Roberts, esq. M.D. of New Bridge-street, to Marianne, dau. of Mr. Pinder Simpson, of Old Burlington-street.—

28. At St. George the Martyr, the Rev. B. Armitage, to Ann Susanna, eldest dau. of the late J. Longden, esq. Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.—29. At St. Giles's, H. C. Duckle, esq. M.D. of Gower-street, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of W. Montrou, esq. of Charlotte-st. Bloomsbury.—At Limehouse, the Rev. E. E. Rowsell, to Anna Maria, eld. dau. of W. Baker, esq.—31. At Kennington, Mr. Fred. Dunhill, of Islington, to Sarah Hall, only dau of the Rev. Dr. Styles, of Holland Chapel-house, Brixton.

Lately. At Gosforth, the Rev. J. Fox, Head Master of the Free Grammar School at St. Bees, to Miss Hudleston, dau. of John Hudleston, esq. of Rainors, in the parish of Gosforth.

Court of Denmark; but an independent vote which he gave in the House of Peers against the Duke de Richelieu's administration led to his removal. During six years he remained without employment, but took an active part in the House of Peers. In 1826 he was appointed Minister to the Court of Stockholm, where he evinced those talents and other amiable qualities which had distinguished him throughout the whole course of his life. The death of a beloved daughter, at the close of 1829, afflicted him deeply, and induced him to solicit a leave of absence, which led to his being present at Paris during the struggle between Charles X. and the Parisians. The talents which the Comte de Montalembert displayed as a speaker, raised him high in the estimation of his countrymen. His principles — those which he had naturally imbibed during a long residence in England — were those of a firm constitutional supporter of the monarchy, and of a uncompromising defender of the just rights and liberties of the people. He married an English lady, Eliza, the only daughter and heiress of the late James Forbes, Esq., of Stanmore Hill; by whom he had three children — Charles, the present Count, Arthur, and Eliza, whose lamented death we have just had occasion to allude to. He was buried in the "Cimetière du Sud," or "du Mont Parnasse." His funeral was attended by his sons, a few of his colleagues, and by many unknown persons, who came to render that last homage to a man whose independent and eloquent efforts during the whole of last Session had rendered him deservedly popular.—*Annual Obituary.*

GENERAL DRUMMOND.

Aug. . . James Drummond, Esq. of Drummowhance, a General in the army. He was appointed Ensign the 40th Foot, in 1776, and served in the American campaign of 1777, in the Jerseys, and was in the different actions. In 1773 he was appointed Lieutenant in the 43rd; and he served constantly with the American army until the peace of 1783. He obtained the command of a company in 1787, a Majority Dec. 2, 1793, and at the close of the same month the Lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was then lately arrived in the West Indies; where he commanded the 43rd at the sieges of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, and was made prisoner on the French retaking the latter island in 1794. In 1795 he effected his escape, and returned to England.

He received the brevet of Colonel Jan. 26, 1797; and on the 29th of May that

year was appointed Brigadier-General, and sent to command at St. Lucie, where he remained until August 1798. In December he was placed on the Irish staff, where he continued until 1802. In May 1803 he was appointed a Brigadier-General in Guernsey; in Sept. following, Major-General, and removed to the Portsmouth district; in March 1804, to the staff of Malta; and, on his arrival there, to that at Gibraltar, where he remained for a considerable time. He was appointed Colonel of the 7th Garrison Battalion in 1807, Lieut.-General in 1810, and General in 1821.

ROBERT BROWN, Esq.

Feb. 14. At Drylawhill, East Lothian, aged 73, Robert Brown, Esq., an excellent writer on agriculture.

He was born in the village of East Linton, where he entered into business: but his natural genius soon led him to agricultural pursuits, which he followed with singular success. He commenced his agricultural career at Westfortune, and soon afterwards removed to Markle. Mr. Brown was a contemporary and intimate acquaintance of the late George Rennie, Esq. of Phantassie, and to the memory of them both agriculture owes a tribute of gratitude. Mr. Rennie chiefly confined his attention to the practice of agriculture; and his fine estate furnished evidence of the skill with which his plans were devised, and of the accuracy with which they were executed. While Mr. Brown followed close to Mr. Rennie in the field, the energies of his mind were, however, more particularly directed to the literary department of agriculture. His "View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of Yorkshire," 8vo. 1799; his "Treatise on Rural Affairs," 2 vols. 8vo. 1811, and his articles in the "Edinburgh Farmer's Magazine" (of which he was conductor during fifteen years), evinced the soundness of his practical knowledge, and the energy of his intellectual faculties. His best articles are translated into the French and German languages; and "Robert Brown of Markle" is quoted by continental writers as an authority on agricultural subjects. He took an active interest in the public welfare, especially when rural economy was concerned; and by his death the tenantry of Scotland have lost a no less sincere friend than an able and zealous advocate.

JACK MITFORD.

Dec. . . In St. Giles's workhouse, Jack Mitford, an author and very eccentric character.

receive the annuity unless she had a guardian. "Well then," replied the Duke, "let herself choose a guardian—enough of deputies come to *Belle-chasse*, so that she can have no difficulty in selecting one." On the Sunday following the Duke's answer was communicated to Pamela, at a moment when the usual party had assembled. "I have not much time to reflect," she said, "but if Citizen Barrere would favour me with becoming my guardian, I should make choice of him." Barrere gladly assented, and all the formalities of the contract were soon executed. When the Constituent Assembly had terminated its glorious labours, Madame de Genlis proceeded to England with Mademoiselle d'Orleans and Pamela, and attended by two Deputies, Petion and Videl. It was then Lord Edward Fitzgerald first saw Pamela. The brilliancy of her beauty, the graces of her mind, and the free expression of her feelings of liberty, made a deep impression on the young Irishman; and when Madame de Genlis, alarmed at the turn which things were taking in France, retired with her pupils to Tournay, where the presence of Dumouriez and of the Duke assured them a safe asylum, Lord Edward Fitzgerald accompanied them, and soon became the husband of Pamela.

During her residence in England, if we are to credit the statement of Madame de Genlis, the fair Pamela received an offer of marriage from Sheridan. A few years after the unhappy fate of her husband, she became the wife of Mr. Pitcairn, an American, and Consul at Hamburg: from this gentleman, however, it appears, she was subsequently divorced. She then resumed the name of Fitzgerald, and lived in great retirement in one of the provinces, until the Revolution of 1830 placed the associate of her childhood upon a throne. Lady Fitzgerald was, in consequence of this event, tempted to visit Paris; but, we understand, she received little notice from Louis Philippe or any of his family. If a closer tie than that of friendship had ever existed, the King of France was either in ignorance of its nature, or thought it wiser and more frugal to deny its strength. Pamela died in indigence; was followed to the grave by a few mourners, among whom was the Duke de Talleyrand, and the events of her life will perhaps, hereafter, form the groundwork of a romance.

COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT.

June 21. At Paris, aged 53, the Comte de Montalembert, Peer of France. His father, the Baron de Montalembert,

whose high principles of honour and fidelity had led him to emigrate, and to seek an asylum in England, was distinguished for chivalrous devotion to the cause of his legitimate king. He raised the Legion de Montalembert; and served with great bravery in St. Domingo. His only son, the late Count, received his military education under the able direction of General Jarry, at High Wycomb. In 1799 he was appointed a Cornet in the First Dragoon Guards; afterwards a Lieutenant in the 29th Light Dragoons; was sent out to Egypt on the Staff in 1801; and afterwards proceeded with his regiment (the 69th) to India, where his merits attracted the attention of General Lord Howden, then commander-in-chief at Madras, who appointed him his aide-de-camp. On his return to England he was appointed to the Permanent Staff of the Quartermaster-general's department; and accompanied Sir John Moore's expedition to Spain in 1808. He afterwards served under the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the battle of Vimiera. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren in 1810, and had nearly fallen a victim to the fever. He was afterwards employed in the Quartermaster-general's department, in various parts of England, till the downfall of Buonaparte's government in 1814, when he was specially sent by the Prince Regent to announce to Louis XVIII., then residing at Hartwell, the joyful news of his restoration to the throne of his ancestors. A high sense of honour then led him to resign, with very great regret, his commission in the British army.

He returned to his native country in 1814, and met with that reception from his own sovereign which his devotion, and that of his father, so well merited. He obtained the rank of a Colonel in the French army, the Cross of St. Louis, that of Officer of the Legion of Honour, and was appointed second Secretary of Embassy to the Court of St. James. At the period of the Hundred Days he was sent to Bordeaux twice: the first time, to watch over and direct the departure of Madame la Duchesse d'Au-
gouleme; the second, with three frigates and several transports, to assist in putting down Buonaparte's partisans in the south of France. On his return to London he was appointed first Secretary of Embassy; and Louis XVIII., who appreciated his talents highly, appointed him in 1816 his Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stutgard; and in 1819 he was raised to the dignity of a Peer of France. In 1820 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the

Like the talented Miss Mitford, the authoress of *Rienzi* and *Tales of our Village*, this person is said to have been nearly related to Lord Redesdale and the Historian of Greece; perhaps descended from their great-uncle Samuel, "who," says the Peerage, "married and left issue."

Jack Mitford was originally in the navy, and fought under Hood and Nelson. His name will be remembered in connection with Lady Perceval, in the Blackheath affair, for his share in which he was tried, but acquitted. For many years Mitford has lived by chance, and slept three nights in the week in the open air, when his finances did not admit of his paying threepence for a den in St. Giles's. Though formerly a nautical sot, for the last fourteen years he was ragged and loathsome: he never thought but of the necessities of the moment. Having had a handsome pair of Wellington boots given to him, he sold them for one shilling. The fellow who bought them went and put them in pawn for 15s., and came back in triumph with the money. "Ah!" said Jack, "but you went out in the cold for it." He was a tolerable classic, and a man of varied attainments; and maintained his miserable existence by literary efforts, the memory of which is not worth preserving. Among them was a libellous life of the late Recorder Sir John Sylvester. His largest work was the history of "Johnny Newcome in the Navy," the publisher of which gave him a shilling a day until he finished it. Incredibly as it may appear, he lived the whole of this time in Bayswater fields, making a bed at night of grass and nettles; two pennyworth of bread and cheese, and an onion, were his daily food; the rest of the shilling he expended in gin. He thus passed forty-three days, washing his shirt and stockings himself in a pond, when he required clean linen. He edited "The Scourge" and "Bon Ton Magazine," and was latterly employed by publishers of an *infamous description*. A hundred efforts have been made to reclaim him, but without avail. A printer and publisher took him into his house, and endeavoured to render him "decent." For a few days he was sober; and a relative having sent him some clothes, he made a respectable appearance; but he soon degenerated into his former habits; and, whilst editing a periodical called the "Bon Ton Gazette," the printer was obliged to keep him in a place, half kitchen, half cellar, where, with a loose grate tolerably filled, a candle, and a bottle of gin, he passed his days, and, with the covering of an

old carpet, his nights, never issuing from his lair but when the bottle was empty. Sometimes he got furious with drink, and his shoes having been taken from him to prevent his migrating, he would then run out *without them*, and ~~has~~ taken his coat off in winter, and sold it for half a pint of gin. At the time of his death he was editing a penny production, called the "Quizzical Gazette." He wrote the popular modern song, "The King is a true British sailor," and sold it to seven different publishers. Notwithstanding his habits, he was employed by some religious publishers. This miserable man was buried by Mr. Green, of Will's Coffee-house, Lincoln's Inn Fields, who had formerly been his shipmate. He has left a wife and family, but they were provided for by Lord Redesdale.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. John Ellicott, LL.B. Vicar of Exton, and Rector of Hornfield, Rutland, and Vicar of Lavendon cum Brayfield, Bucks. He was of Queen's coll. Cambridge, LL.B. 1796; was presented to Exton and Lavendon in 1817, and to Hornfield in 1825, all by Sir Gerard N. Noel, Bart.

The Rev. David Evans, Vicar of Llanguan and St. Cleary, Carmarthenshire. To the former living he was presented in 1800 by the Prebendary of Llanguan in the cathedral of St. David's, and to the latter in 1828 by J. L. Phillips, esq.

The Rev. Pryce Jones, Perpetual Curate of Abthorpe, Northamptonshire. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1775, and was presented to Abthorpe in 1793 by Sam. Blencowe, esq.

At York, the Rev. William Jones, formerly of Swindon, Wilts, and one of the magistrates for that county. He held also the Vicarage of Lyme, in Dorsetshire, which he resigned in 1826.

The Rev. Mr. Kingsley, Curate of Clovelly, co. Devon.

In the King's County, Ireland, the Rev. Oliver Nelson.

At his residence, the Upper Hall, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, aged 76, the Rev. Reginald Pyndar, Rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire, for many years an active magistrate for the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, and a burgess of Nottingham. He was the only son of William Pyndar, esq. uncle to William first Earl Beauchamp; and was formerly a Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1776 as second Senior Optime, M.A. 1779. He was presented to the living of Madresfield by his cousin Earl Beauchamp in 1798. The name of Pyndar was exchanged for Lygon by Reginald Pyndar, esq. father of the first Earl Beauchamp,

but resumed in 1813 by his grandson the present Earl.

The Rev. *James Reed*, Minister of St. John's church, Wolverhampton. He was of Exeter-college, Oxford, M.A. 1784, B.D. 1803, and was presented to his church in 1812 by the Earl of Stamford.

The Rev. *Robert Thomas*, of Pwllwrack House, Glamorganshire, Rector of Itton, Monmouthshire, and Vicar of Colwinstone. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1798, was presented to Colwinstone in 1797 by Daniel Thomas, esq. and to Itton in 1810.

At Lisburn, the Ven. *Anthony Trail*, D.D. Archdeacon of Connor. We believe this gentleman was a son of the Rt. Rev. James Trail, formerly Lord Bishop of Down and Connor; and brother to the Rev. William Trail, LL.D. Chancellor of Connor, who died in February last, and of whom a notice will be found in part i. of our present volume, p. 281.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Richard Walond*, Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, and Treasurer of Hereford cathedral, with which he was connected in various relations for nearly fifty-five years. He was of St. John's college, Camb., M.A. by accumulation 1782, was collated to Weston in 1801 by Dr. Beadon, then Bishop of Hereford, and to the Treasurership in the following year.

Aug. 11. At Combe Sydenham, Somerset, aged 78, the Rev. *George Notley*, formerly Fellow of St. Mary hall, Oxford, and afterwards Rector of Hatherleigh, Devon. At an early period of life he married Mary, daughter of James Marworth, of Avishays, in Somersetshire, esq., and coheiress to her brother James Thomas Benedictus Marwood, esq. On the death of that gentleman in 1811 (see vol. LXXXI. i. 297.), Mr. Notley became possessed in right of his wife of many freehold estates in the counties of Devon and Somerset, and likewise of much funded property. The Marwoods were originally of West Marwood, near Westcott, in Devonshire, from the reign of Henry III. (as described in Risdon's Survey of that county, p. 334.) Mr. Notley was a worthy and upright clergyman, a sincere friend to the poor, and a most affectionate parent; his wife died in June 1829, leaving two sons.

Aug. 26. At Henley-in-Arden, Warw. aged 33, the Rev. *P. S. Ward Porter*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which cure he was elected by the parishioners.

Oct. 15. The Rev. *Richard Janson*, Minister of the new church at Stretton, Cheshire. He was killed by the fall of a tree, during a gale of wind, at Wilders-pool causeway, near Warrington.

Oct. 23. At King's Road, near Gray's Inn, aged 97, the Rev. *Thomas Taylor*, the author, we believe, of "Sermons upon Sub-

GENT. MAG. SUPPL. VOL. CI. PART II.

jects interesting to Christians of every denomination, 1803," 8vo.; and a "Sermon preached at Carter Lane, on the death of Joseph Prince, esq. 1810."

Nov. 15. At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Ramsden*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was formerly one of the senior Fellows of Trinity college, Camb., where he graduated B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, D.D. 1807; and was for some time deputy Regius Professor of Divinity. He was presented to his living by that Society in 1817. He was previously incumbent of a church at Halifax.

Nov. 18. At Oxford, aged 60, the Rev. *Christopher Smear*, Rector of Chillesford, and of Sudbourne cum Orford. He was the fourth of his name, who had graduated at the university of Cambridge since the Restoration; the first of Trinity-hall, took the degree of LL.B. in 1667; the second of Magdalen college, B.A. 1725; the third was Fellow of Caius, M.A. 1767; and the gentleman now deceased was of the last named house, B.A. 1792. He was instituted to Chillesford in 1802 on his own petition; and to Sudbourne in 1830, on the presentation of the Crown.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Joseph Swain*, Perpetual Curate of Beeston, Yorkshire. He was of Trinity hall, Camb. B.D. 1790; and was presented to Beeston in 1804 by the Vicar of Leeds.

Nov. 20. In Hull, aged 70, the Rev. *Christopher Crafts*, Perpetual Curate of Caewood, Yorkshire; to which he was presented within the last few years by the Prebendary of Wistow in the cathedral of York.

Nov. 26. The Rev. *William Russell*, Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, on the Northampton foundation. He graduated M.A. 1811, B.D. 1819.

Nov. 28. The Rev. *William Richardson Tyson*, Rector of Thurcaston, Leic. He was formerly Fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, when he graduated B.A. 1785, as fourth Senior Optime, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1795, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1798.

Nov. 29. At Palgrave, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *James Bidelle*, a native of France, Minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Thelveton.

Nov. 30. At Clovelly rectory, Devonsh. of epilepsy, aged 30, the Rev. *Orlando Hamlyn-Williams*, Rector of that parish, brother to Sir James Hamlyn-Williams, Bart. M.P. for Carmarthenshire, to the late Rt. Hon. Lady Barham, and to Lady Chichester. He was the third and youngest son of the late Sir J. H. Williams, the second Baronet, of Clovelly Court, (of whom we gave a memoir in our last volume, pt. i. p. 60.) by Diana-Anne, daughter of Abraham Whittaker, of Stratford in Essex, esq. He was presented to the rectory of Clovelly by his father in 1826.

Dec. 6. At Droxford, Hants, aged 83, the Rev. John Wade Hubbersty, Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1821, as eighteenth Wrangler; M.A. 1824.

Aged 45, the Rev. Charles Smelt, Rector of Gedling, and a magistrate for the county of Nottingham. He was formerly a Student of Christ-church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1808, and was presented to Gedling by the Earl of Chesterfield in 1824.

Dec. 7. At Great Cressingham, Norfolk, aged 82, the Rev. Andrew Edwards, Rector of that parish and of Chipping Ongar, Essex. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.D. 1790; was instituted to Chipping Ongar in 1784, and to Cressingham in 1792.

Dec. 13. At Eydon, Npnsh. the Rev. Francis Annesley, formerly Fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1788, B.D. 1800.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June . . . In Welbeck-street, Robert Fulerton, esq. late Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

June 24. In James-street, Buckingham-gate, Colonel Sir Ralph Hamilton, Knt., of Olivestob, N. B. Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Gloucester. He purchased a cornetcy in the 17th light dragoons in 1783, and afterwards removed to the King's dragoon guards. In 1789 he entered the 3d foot guards, with the first brigade of which he served the campaign of 1793 in the Netherlands. In 1799 he made the campaign of North Holland as Aid-de-camp to Prince William-Frederick of Gloucester, who appointed him a Groom of his Bedchamber. From the 3d foot guards he exchanged into the 36th regiment, and was afterwards Major of the 71st. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1819.

Aug. . . The Right Hon. Lady Augusta, wife of Col. Henry M. Clavering, elder sister to the Duke of Argyll and to Lady Charlotte Bury. She was the eldest dau. of John 5th Duke, by Elizabeth, Duchess dow. of Hamilton and Brandon, 2d dau. of John Gunning, esq.

Aug. 7. Major Wm. Henry Toole, of 4th vet. battalion. He was appointed Lieut. 58th foot 1799; Captain 32d foot 1804; brevet Major 1814.

Lately. Major Wm. Haviland Snowe. He was appointed Lieut. Royal Marines 1796, first Lieut. 1799, Captain 1805, brevet Major 1819.

Major James P. Adye, R. Art. He attained that rank in 1819.

At Walworth, aged 86, Mr. B. Gill, father of Mr. R. B. Gill, of Faringdon. He has left nine volumes of the most remarkable public events, during the last 70 years of his life.

Nov. 21. John Henderson, for many

years a faithful servant to the late Mr. Eliston—a useful actor, particularly in pantomime—and well remembered at the minor theatres. He died from dram-drinking.

Dec. 18. Aged 46, Mr. William Horton, jun. of Russia Court, Milk-street, eldest son of William Horton, esq. of Highbury Grove.

Dec. 20. At Cirencester-place, aged 81, Sam. Middiman, esq. the engraver of 'Picturesque Views and Antiquities of Great Britain,' complete in 2 vols. 4to. 1811.

Dec. 21. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 91, Mrs. Mary Meggott, formerly of South Carolina.

Dec. 22. In Pall-mall, Margaret, widow of Stephen Rolleston, esq. of the Foreign-office.

Dec. 24. In Trinity-esq. Elizabeth, dau. of the late Dr. Weckes, of Rochester.

At Pentonville, at a very advanced age, Elizabeth, widow of Jesse Russell, esq. of Walthamstow.

Dec. 25. J. Hopton, esq. of Barnsbury-st. Islington. He was the son of an American loyalist, who lost a considerable property on that continent.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 71, John Chancellor, esq.

Dec. 26. Aged 69, S. Parrell, esq. of Deptford.

Dec. 27. At Hackney, aged 68, Capt. R. Budden, E. I. C. service.

In Sloane-st. the widow of Sir Ludford Harvey, who died Oct. 16, 1829.

In Bryanston-st. aged 58, Eliza, wife of Lt.-Gen. C. Callander.

Dec. 28. At Mabledon-pl. in his 13th year, Frederick-Charles, youngest son of late Capt. John Serrell, R. N. of Stourton Caundle, Dorset.

Dec. 30. Frances-Arabella, wife of J. L. Yeates, esq. of the Army Pay-office.

Dec. 31. At her sister Mrs. Morgan's, Greenwich, Jane, widow of W. Bowles, esq. of Ashland, Hants.

BERKS.—Dec. 26. At Englefield-green, aged 47, Aldborough Richardson, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—Nov. . . At Melbourne, aged 83, W. Hitch, esq., a magistrate for the county.

CHESTER.—Lately. At Chester, aged 70, William Harwood Folliott, esq.

DEVON.—Dec. 2. At Tavistock, aged 51, William John Knighton Bredall, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 21. At Teignmouth, William Edwards, esq., late of 56th regt.

Aged 88, Thomas Henry Wentworth, esq. of Wentworth-house.

Dec. 23. At Torquay, Anne-Ruth, dau. of the late Rev. John Kirby, of Mayfield, Sussex.

At Stonehouse, Lieut. Roebuck.

Dec. 30. Henry Deane, B.A. of Mount Radford Park, and of Caversham, Oxford.

Dec. 31. At Stoke, aged 78, Benjamin May, esq. Clerk of the Cheque in the Gunwharf, Devonport.

At Plymouth, Anne, widow of Comm. John Arthur Morell, R.N.

DURHAM.—Dec. 18. Aged 86, Isaac Cookson, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of Whitehill.

Lately. At Stockton, aged 18, Sarah, youngest dau. of Wm. Skinner, esq. banker.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Lately. Near Gloucester, aged 54, John Michael Saunders, esq.

Dec. 18. At Clifton, Caroline, widow of Robert Morgan Kinsey, esq. and 5th dau. of the late Sir James Harrington, Bart.

HANTS.—Dec. 19. At Winchester, William Elderfield, esq. of Romsey, solicitor.

Lately. At Gosport, Phineas Kendrick, an army pensioner, at the patriarchal age of 103. He served George the Second as a dragoon for twelve years.

HERTS.—Dec. 20. At Barnet, aged 84, Jane, widow of R. Lee, esq. of Leeds.

KENT.—Dec. 26. At Tunbridge, Frances, wife of the Rev. Dr. Knox.

Dec. 28. At Lewisham, aged 75, Mary, widow of G. Browne, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—Lately. At Liverpool, N. G. Phillips, esq., an amateur artist of great taste and skill, and author of "Views in Lancashire."

LEICESTER.—Dec. 29. Aged 74, John Goodacre, esq. of Ullesthorpe-house, late a banker in Lutterworth.

LINCOLN.—Dec. 19. At Grimsby, aged 94, Mr. William Wardale, alderman.

MIDDLESEX.—Dec. 20. At Crouch-end, aged 59, A. Soulby, esq. of St. Mary-at-hill.

Dec. 24. At Isleworth, Ann Montague, wife of the Rev. W. H. Parker, A.M.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Lately. Ralph Ridell, esq. of Cheeseburn Grange.

OXFORD.—Dec. 21. Aged 21, Joseph Daniell Munyard, esq. of Brasenose Coll. eldest son of Joseph Munyard, esq. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Dec. 28. Aged 74, the wife of James Wickham, esq. of Bullington.

SALOP.—Lately. At Bridgenorth, aged 95, Mrs. Sparkes: she was four times a widow, lastly of Joseph Sparkes, esq.

SOMERSET.—July. At Bath, aged 70, the Hon. Eliza, widow of Colonel William Annesley Baillie; aunt to Visc. Dorneaire. She was the second dau. of St. Leger the 1st Viscount, by Mary, eldest dau. of Redmond Barry, esq.

Dec. 6. At Wrington, aged 73, John Whitley, esq. solicitor, youngest son of the Rev. Edw. Whitley, formerly Rector of Sutton Bonington, Notts, and afterwards Vicar of Merriott, Som.

Dec. 18. At Bath, Mr. S. Williams, eldest son of the Rev. C. Williams.

Dec. 19. At Bath, Margaret, widow of Edw. Elcock, esq. of Barbadoes, and an inhabitant of Bath for more than thirty years.

Dec. 21. At Castle-hill-house, Nether-Stowey, Mary, widow of Edw. Sealey, esq.

Dec. 22. At Fromefield-house, the residence of Geo. Sheppard, esq. aged 56, Harriot, eldest dau. of late Capt. Sir Thomas Byard, R.N.

Dec. 24. At Bath, Mrs. Rupert Mackay, only sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. H. M. Gordon, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.

Dec. 28. W. Garrett, esq. of the Royal Cresc. Bath, and Marine-parade, Brighton.

Lately. At Stanton Drew, Grace, widow of Mr. John Bush, of Chew Magna, aged 103 years.

STAFFORD.—Dec. 13. Aged 43, Peggy, wife of the Rev. G. Harrison, of Tamworth.

SURREY.—Dec. 21. At Kingston-on-Thames, Ann, widow of John Westall, esq.

Lately. At Roehampton, aged 31, Lord Arthur Augustus Edwin Hill, brother to the Marquess of Downshire; fourth son of Arthur the 2nd and late Marquess and Mary Baroness Sandys.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 17. In her 27th year, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. of Field-place, Horsham.

WARWICK.—Dec. 22. At Leamington, the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Countess dowager of Darnley. She was the 3d dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Wm. Brownlow, of Lurgan, in Ireland; was married to John 4th and late Earl of Darnley Sept. 19, 1791; and was left his widow on the 17th of last March, having had issue the present Earl, three other sons and three daughters (see memoir of his Lordship in our present volume, pt. i. p. 366.)

WILTS.—Dec. 14. Aged 84, Sarah, wife of William Dyke, esq. of Chesulden; and on the 18th, at Bath, aged 85, William Dyke, esq. They were interred on the 27th at Woodborough, Wilts, where, until of late years, the family has resided for many generations.

Dec. 16. Aged 79, John Spearing, esq. Worton, near Devizes.

Dec. 22. At Stoney Stratford, aged 13, Harriet-Catherine, only dau. of John Frier Congreve, esq.

Lately. At Malmesbury, aged 45, Henrietta, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Stronge, Vicar of that parish, and sister of Lieut. Charles Stronge, R.N.

YORK.—Dec. 16. At Market Weighton, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Geo. Skelding, Vicar of that parish.

Dec. 17. At Harland Rise, near Cottingham, aged 72, Susannah, widow of Edward Codd, esq. many years Clerk of the Peace for Hull.

At Skirlaugh, aged 42, Geo. Green, esq. Aged 42, Mr. Wm. Pearson, solicitor, of York, and one of the Common Council.

SCOTLAND.—Lately. At Edinburgh, Alicia, widow of Sir John Wedderburn (the sixth Bart. of Nova Scotia, but for the attainder of 1746), and step-mother to Sir

David Wedderburn, the present Bart. so created in 1803. She was the second dau. of Col. James Dundas, of Dundas, M.P. for co. Linlithgow, by the Hon. Jean Forbes, third dau. of William 13th Lord Forbes; became Sir John's second wife Dec. 27, 1780; and was left his widow in 1803, having had issue the Rt. Hon. Louisa-Dorothy now Countess dowager of Hopetoun, three other daughters, and three sons.

At Banff Castle, Sir Robert Turing, of Foveran, co. Aberdeen, Bart. (1699). He married, in 1797, Anne, dau. of Col. Donald Campbell, of Glensaddel, who died in Dec. 1809.

IRELAND.—Dec. 16. At Dublin, Patrick Dowling, esq.

Lately. At the residence of her son-in-law the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Maude, Enniskillen, the wife of William Creely Trevillian, of Exeter, and of Middleney, Som.

In Dublin, at a very advanced age, the Rt. Hon. Amelia dowager Viscountess Powerscourt, great-grandmother of the present Peer of that name, and sister to the Earl of Aldborough. She was the fifth dau. of John the 1st Earl, by Martha, dau. of the Rev. Benj. O'Neale, Archdeacon of Leighlin; was married in Sept. 1760, to Richard 3d Viscount Powerscourt; and was left his widow in 1788, having given birth to Richard the third Viscount; to the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, who assumed the latter name in 1802; to Col. the Hon. Edw. Wingfield; and three daughters. Her ladyship had lived to see three generations succeed to the title of her husband; as well as three successors (all her brothers) to that of her father. What is equally extraordinary, she had seen four ladies beside herself invested with the title of Viscountess Powerscourt, her son and grandson having both married twice; and their two dowagers still survive.

EAST INDIES.—April 3. At Bombay, Lieut. Graham James Graham, son of the late James Graham, esq. of Richardby, Cumberland. He was the survivor of four brothers, who went out in the military service of the East India Company to the several presidencies, and who have all been carried off in early life by diseases incidental to the climate.

WEST INDIES.—At Tobago, the Hon. J. Chadband, a member of Council, senior Assistant Justice of the Common Pleas, and Aid-de-camp to the Governor.

Aug. ... At Bermuda, in Southampton

parish, a coloured woman named Tabitha, aged 105 years. She was in full possession of her faculties, and not many months before stole away to give directions respecting her burial clothes, about which, as the old coloured women generally do, she expressed great solicitude. For many years she has resided with her daughter, who is supposed to be about 80, in a small room not more than eight feet square.—The mistress of this old woman lived to be 107.

Sept. 3. At Jamaica, an old creole negro woman, named Catherine Hiatt, formerly belonging to the late Hon. John Hiatt, but free for many years past, whose computed age was upwards of 150 years! as she frequently said she was a good-sized girl at the insurrection of the Coromantes negroes, which happened in Carpenter's Mountains, Clarendon, in the year 1690! She never bore a child, retained all her faculties to the last moment, and did coarse needle-work until a very short time previous to her death.

Sept. 8. In Jamaica, Frances Johnson, a samo woman slave, aged 107 years, retaining all her faculties to her decease.

ARROAD.—July ... At Paris, aged 75, Lt.-Col. James O'Hara. He was appointed Lieut. of 67th Foot in 1775, Captain 1789; brevet Major 1798, of his own regiment in 1795, and brevet Lieut.-Col. 1796.

Lately. At Gran, in Hungary, aged 71, Cardinal Alexander Von Rudnay, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary. He was created a Cardinal Priest Oct. 20, 1826; announced Dec. 15, 1828.

At the Swan River, W. Sterling, esq. Commissioner of Crown lands and Private Secretary to the Governor.

At Saville, N. Wetherell, esq. formerly of Darlington; but for many years resident in Spain.

At Dunkirk, Thomas Mackenzie, esq. formerly of Barbadoes, who, in the early part of the last war, rendered the most essential services to the Commissariat department in the West Indies.

Nov. 21. In Paris, aged 79, G. Grant, esq. formerly of Cluria and Leaston, N. B.

Nov. 29. At St. Petersburgh, Jane, Princess of Lowicz, widow of the Grand Duke Constantine; she was by birth Countess of Grudzinska, and was married by the late Grand Duke, with the left hand, May 20, 1820. Her health has been long very indifferent.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. CI. I. 91.—A will cause has been tried at Chelmsford, before Judge Gaselee and a special Jury, involving property to the amount of 15,000*l.* The testatrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Brand, died in January last, at the age of eighty. Till within ten months of her death she had resided at

Clavering, and had always evinced great fondness for her nephew and niece. Her faculties, however, gradually became impaired, and she drew up a will, entirely excluding them. The Jury found a verdict for the grand-nephew, Mr. J. H. Brand.

Part ii. p. 177.—Sir J. H. Thorold died on the 7th of July.

P. 269.—The Rt Hon. C. B. Bathurst died Aug. 13, aged 77.

P. 371.—The father of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse was a merchant at Bristol, and he received the early part of his education in the grammar school of that town. Whilst a barrister in the Middle Temple, Sir Benjamin published "A treatise on Heresy as cognisable by the Spiritual Courts, and an examination of the statute of William III. for suppressing blasphemy and profaneness. 1792." "A Reply to the Rev. F. Randolph's Letter to Dr. Priestley, or, an Examination of Randolph's Scriptural Revision of Socinian Arguments. 1793." "An Enquiry into what constitutes the crime of compassing and imagining the King's death. 1795."; and a collection of "Tracts. 1797."

P. 381.—Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., (of Mount Trenchard, co. Limerick,) died at Buxton.

P. 472.—The Rev. Joseph Wilkinson was also Perpetual Curate of Breccles in Norfolk, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Gordon.

P. 568.—The Rev. Richard Cockburn is here confused with the Rev. William Cockburn, D.D. the present Dean of York. They were both about the same time Fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. The degrees of the Rev. R. Cockburn are given correctly, as are his preferments: but all the University honours, and the publications, belong to his more distinguished namesake. The Rev. R. Cockburn was curate of Earham in Sussex, the place of the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson's country residence, and married Miss Lilman, a niece of *Mrs. Huskisson*.

P. 569. Sir John Pinhorn died in his 89th year. He left seven daughters; five by his first wife, and two by his second wife. His third daughter, Mary-Stace, was married Jan. 13, 1803, to John Lawson, jun. Esq. of Bowness-hall, Cumberland.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,
FROM DECEMBER 15, 1830, TO DECEMBER 13, 1831.

Christened	Males 14,217	In all	Buried	Males 12,769	In all
	Females 14,046	28,263		Females 12,568	25,337
Whereof have died,					
under 2 years	5 and 10	1031	40 and 50	2175	80 and 90
7812	10 and 20	934	50 and 60	2169	90 and 100
under 2 years	20 and 30	1649	60 and 70	2237	100...1
5 years	2647	30 and 40	1968	70 and 80	101....1
					105.....1

Increase in the Burials reported this year 3692.

DISEASES.	Gout	- - - - -	84	Tumour	- - - - -	3
Abscess	Hæmorrhage	- - - - -	61	Unknown Causes	- -	7
Age, and Debility	Hernia	- - - - -	29	Venereal	- - - - -	2
Apoplexy	Hooping Cough	- - - - -	1738			
Asthma	Hydrophobia	- - - - -	6			
Cancer	Inflammation	- - - - -	2818			
Childbirth	Inflammation of the Bowels	- - - - -	138			
Cholera Morbus	Inflammation of the Liver	- - - - -	296			
Consumption	Insanity	- - - - -	226			
Contraction of the Heart	Jaundice	- - - - -	44			
Couvolusions	Jaw locked	- - - - -	12			
Croup	Measles	- - - - -	750			
Diabetes	Miscarriage	- - - - -	27			
Diarrhoea	Mortification	- - - - -	307			
Dropsey	Ossification of the Heart	- - - - -	29			
Dropsey on the Brain	Paralytic	- - - - -	246			
Dropsey on the Chest	Pleurisy	- - - - -	16			
Dysentery	Rheumatism	- - - - -	57			
Enlargement of the Heart	Scrophula	- - - - -	49			
Epilepsy	Small Pox	- - - - -	563			
Erysipelas	Sore Throat, or Quinsey	- - - - -	3			
Fever	Spasm	- - - - -	8			
Fever, Intermittent or Auge	Stillborn	- - - - -	898			
Fever, (Scarlet)	Stone	- - - - -	20			
Fever, (Typhus)	Stricture	- - - - -	14			
	Thrush	- - - - -	113			

CASUALTIES.

Burnt	- - - - -	35
Died by Fright	- -	2
Died by Visitation of God	26	
Drowned	- - - - -	181
Excessive Drinking	-	6
Executed*	- - - - -	2
Found Dead	- - - - -	5
Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	185	
Killed by Fighting	-	1
Killed by Lightning	-	2
Murdered	- - - - -	5
Poisoned	- - - - -	7
Starved	- - - - -	1
Suffocated	- - - - -	5
Suicide	- - - - -	48
		Total of Casualties - 411

* Executed this year within the Bills of Mortality 6; of which number only 2 have been reported as such.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, AND HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

The principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."

Abbe Roding Church, dilapidated monuments in 290
Abercromby, Sir G. A. memoir of 371
Aberdeen, riot at 642
Abraham, custom of swearing by the hand under the thigh 586
Accidents by inundation 168. by shipwreck 169. by explosion in a coal-pit 559
Acle, manor of 407
Acuna, Juan, notice of 453
Adversaria 256, 351, 453
Africa, bushmen of 28. intelligence from 73. *Douville's Travels* in 632. river *Quorra* in 638
Aglio's work on Mexican Antiquities 90, 306
Ailsa, Marq. on the peerage of 197
Albertus Magnus, science of attributed to magic 486
Alexander, Emperor of Russia, column in memory of 558
Alexander's Feast, on the ode of 545
Alexius Comnenus, notices of 532
Algiers, civilization in 73
Alignments among the Celts 433
America, North, intelligence from 73, 361, 641. population of 73. irreligious state of 251. necessity of an Established Church in 329. ancient history of 606. fossil remains in 607. newspapers of 631. President's Message 641
Amesbury Grammar School, decree respecting 74
Ampton, manor of 406
Amsancto, Lago di, poisonous properties of 544
Anatomy, appeal in favour of 311. Bill for supplying subjects 643
Annesley Family, account of 98, 405
Annuals, The 340, 437
Anointing, ceremony of 253
Anstruther, Sir J. C. death of 570
Antarctic Voyage of Discovery 65
Antiquaries, Society of, meetings 454, 550
Antiquities of Mexico 99, 306, 351. deposited in the National Museum of Greece 256. found in Hertfordshire 256. of Britanny 431, 527
Antwerp, description of 147
Arc, Joan of, privileges granted to 352. accounted a witch 487
Architecture of the Dutch 148
Ardinglass House, destroyed by fire 264
Argles, Capt. memoir of 188
Armenian language, notices of 453
Arsoas, appellation of noticed 194
Ashantees, war with 242, 243
Ashby-cum-Fenby, co. Lincoln, account of 592
Ashby Parva, account of in Domesday 524
Ashendon, historical notices of 33
Atlantis of Plato, on existence of 328
Atherton, Mrs. E. charitable bequests of 284
Aubrey, Earl, of Domesday Book 427
Auchanleck, Lord, anecdote of 143
Austin Friars Church, improvements of 218
Austria, intelligence from 263
Bacon, science of attributed to magic 486
Badeley, Dr. J. memoir of 179
Bailly, Mayor of Paris, anecdotes of 352
Baird, Sir D. monument to 169, 264
Baker, Rev. C. V. epitaph on 591
Balaam, disquisition on 619
Barbadoes, hurricane in 361
Barrows, among the Celts 431
Barton, Adm. memoir of 564
Bas-Breton language, dialect of 352
Basire, Dr. anecdotes of 43
Bath, Knights of, ancient ceremony of creating 114
Bathurst, Rt. Hon. C. B. memoir of 269, 653
Bavaria, cost of public instruction in 458
Bawden, Rev. W. translator of Domesday 523
Beckford, Wm. anecdote of 610
Beckwith, Gen. Sir T. S. memoir of 83
Belgium's Strait, voyage to 428
Belgium, King Leopold enthroned 72. fortresses to be demolished 162. hostilities with Holland 167. Congress opened 262. treaty with Holland 360
Bell, called 'Tom of Lincoln' broken 169
Bell, J. tried for murder 169
Belles Lettres, Clarkson's lectures on 255
Benefices, bill for the augmentation of 163. poverty of some 642
Bermondsey, salver belonging to 550
Bereans and Thessalonicans, critical remarks on 416, 488, 600
Bewick, Thomas, letter of 106
Bible, sublimities of adopted in the Elizabethan age 257
Birds, various properties of 40
Bittonford Bridge, Devon, British works near 302
Bitterley Church, Salop, account of 297
Blondel the minstrel, notices of 131
Bludworth, Sir T. character of 7
Boden, Col. particulars of wanted 98

Boiling Apparatus, newly invented 631
Boleyn, Anne, procession through London 21. device of *ib.* on Sir T. Wyatt's presumed intimacy with 302
Bona, Cardinal, epigram on 351
Books, hints to collectors of 630
Boswell, James, anecdotes of 143, 237
Bottle Conjuror, history of 494
Bounds, custom of Beating the 504
Bounty, mutiny on board the 624
Bourbon, Duc de, trial respecting the will of 641
Boydell, Ald. his patronage of Northcote 103, 105
Bracelet, ancient 557
Bruckley, co. Northampton, historical notices of 426
Bradstreet, Capt. hoaxing adventures of 495
Brand, Mrs. E. will of 652
Brazenose College, trial respecting lands vested in 643
Breadalbane, Marg. peerage of 197
Brest, notices of 217
Brick-making, ancient process of 499
Bricks, Triangular, found at Malmesbury 500
Brill, church of noticed 33. ancient pottery found at 34
Bristol, riots and fires at 459
Britanny, topographical compendium of 213. antiquities of 431, 527
Britford Church, monument in 34
Brougham, Lord, on the peerage of 195
Brown, Mather, memoir of 182
— *Robert*, memoir of 647
Bruce and Wallace, alleged dialogue between apocryphal 352
Bryant's Latin verses on a cat 420
Buckingham Palace, expenses of 462
Buckinghamshire, historical notices of 33, 205
Buonaparte, character of 240
Burgh St. Mary, manor of 407
Burking, crime of 461, 462. executions for 643
Burleigh, Lord, notices of 334
Burlington, Earl of, peerage of 197
Bushmen of South Africa 28
Bushrod's Island, colony of 549
Butler, Rev. Weeden, memoir of 186
Buttevant Abbey described 500
Byng, Adm. J. notices of 50
Byron, Lord, genius of 56
Cabot, Sebastian, notices of 333
Cædmon, Anglo-Saxon poet 454
Cæsar's Commentaries, remarks on 323
Calcraft, Rt. Hon. J. memoir of 465
Caldwell, colony of in Africa 549
Californians, customs of 428
Calthorpe Family, account of 406
Calvin, character of 156
Cambridge University, prize compositions 22, 23, 449, 630
Camperdown, Earl of, peerage of 197
Capital Convictions for petty thefts 539
Cardew, Rev. Dr. C. memoir of 376
Carnac, Celtic ruins at 433
Carter, Mrs. opinion of Dr. Johnson 142
Carvings, ancient, from Belgium 157
Castle Rising, fossils found at 74
Castor, co. Lincoln, account of 203
Cat, Latin verses on by Bryant 420. translated *ib.*
Cave, Edward, anecdotes of 143
Cecil Manuscripts, extracts from 3, 209.
Cells, civilization of 301. ancient remains of 430, 433, 527. laws of 434. superstitions of 528
Cerebellum, extraordinary case of 626
Chancery, despatch of business in 265 bill for reforming 353
Chanticleer, voyage of the 64
Charing Cross Hospital, foundation-stone laid 265
Charles I. letter on execution of 591. State papers of the reign of 5.
Chaworth, Lord, peerage of 198
Chess-men, ancient, description of 551
Child, wild, account of 621
Chipping Warden, image found at 552
Cholera Morbus at Petersburgh 73. in Austria and Hungary 263. Government measures for arresting the progress of 363. disquisitions on 449, 483
“*Christi, de Institutione*,” on the authorship of 352
Christians, early, in Palestine 435
Church, on the revenues of 252, 337, 539. utility of an establishment 329. on reform of 613
Churches of the metropolis, improvements in 218
Churches, New, St. Barnabas Chapel, Kensington 9. Trinity Chapel, Tottenham 11. report on 461. built in Scotland 559
Claron, Mad. talents as an actress 445
Clarke Family, of Drayton, epitaphs 300
Clarkson's Lectures on Negro Slavery 160, 549. on Belles Lettres 255. on Egyptian Hieroglyphics 454
Classical Literature 22, 139, 320, 415, 505
Cleaver Family, epitaphs on 300
Clements, Lord, on the peerage of 196
Clergy, poverty of the inferior 135. on the revenues of 252, 337, 539
Clerk, Sir W. account of wanted 2
Citumnus, Temple of, notices of 343
Cloughton Church, roof fallen in 460
Clowes, Rev. J. memoir of 87
Coal Act, Metropolitan, remarks on 387, 512
Coal pit, explosion in 559
Cobbett, W. tried for libel 75
Cochrane, Capt. Arch. memoir of 173
Cockburn, Rev. R. memoir of 568, 653
Cockermouth, manor of 407
Cockthorpe, manor of 406
Coins, ancient, found near Tutbury 552. in St. Katherine's Dock *ib.* Dutch one described 98. found in France 456. at Grimsby 503.

Cologne, birth-place of Rubens at 577
Colonies, slavery in the 160, 549
Color Images in the brain 626
Comedy, Warburton's opinion of 445
Constable of England, duties of 109
Constantine, Grand Duke, memoir of 77.
 despotism of 611. death of widow 652
Constantinople, destructive fire at 263
Consumption, annual, of Great Britain 620
Continental Sketches 491, 596
Cony-gaer, derivation of 205
Cork, ancient gravestones at 137, 290
Corn Laws, on the operation of 249
Cornewall, Bp. memoir of 370. family of 290, 535
Coronation of William IV. and Queen Adelaide 75, 169, 210-239. of the kings of England generally 107. of Richard II. 108-119. fees usually paid at 116. ancient ceremony in France *ib.* banquet at that of Henry VI. 119. of Richard III. 231, 313. religious ceremonies of defended 253
Corporations, on the privileges of 387, 512
Costs in law-suits, remarks on 520
Countess Pillar, near Penryth, described 400
Covert Family of Edburton, notices of 591, 592
Cowes, chapel-of-ease building at 264
Crawford, R. family of 194
Criminal Punishments, remarks on 539
Cromlechs among the Celts 432
Crosby Hall, London, threatened destruction of 498. descriptive notices of 499
Crowns of the kings of England 114, 120
Crucifix, ancient, found in Lincolnshire 74
Crusaders, notices of the 532
Cuba, hurricane in 362
Cuddle, derivation of 453
Cui Bono, origin of 256
Cullum, Sir T. G. memoir of 270
Curates, accounts of to be laid before Parliament 624
Curran, J. P. anecdote of 40
Daemons among the Celts 527
Dalmatica, Royal, remarks on 317
Danckstet, J. and T. letters to 291
Danes and Normans, early history of 325
Dangieres, epigram by 351
Dante, Giambatista, notices of 256
Darnley, C'tess of, death of 651
Dartmouth Floating Bridge, opening of 264
Daru's 'Histoire de Bretagne', passage in noticed 194
Dauphin, first use of the title 256
Deane v. Baring, suit of 74
Deaf and Dumb, royal dispensary for 65
Death, on the punishment of 539
Delafosse, Rev. H. F. A. memoir of 90.
Debtors, on the effects of the 527
Denny, Sir E. memoir of 372
D'Epagny's tragedy of Jacques Clement 350
Des Cartes, philosophy of 98
Despencer, Lord le, memoir of 465
Diamond, scientific notices of 53
Dictionaries, on the structure of 139
Diebitsch, Marshal, memoir of 77
Dillegrout, explanation wanted 194
Dinorben, Lord, peerage of 199
D'Istrias, Capo, assassination of 458. memoir of 562
Dolmens among the Celts 431
Domesday, eulogy on 522. translation of 523
Don Quixote, passage in noticed 2
Doncaster, notices of 522
Douville, M. travels in Africa 632
D'Oyly, F. death and character 582
Drama, historical notices of 233, 230. advantages of in India 308. hints for a purified one 309. of France 350
Drayton, co. Oxford, account of 298. monumental inscriptions at 299
Druids, astronomical knowledge of 434. remains of the 456, 482
Drummond, Gen. memoir of 647
— Tho. declared Earl of Perth 74
Drury Family, of Ashby-cum-Fenby 594, 595
Ducking Stool, ancient use of 504
Dumplings, of Celtic origin 528
Dundonald, Earl of, memoir 198
Dunmore, Lord, peerage of 198
Duppa, Richard, memoir of 567
Dyke, Sir T. memoir of 563
Ear-ring found at Athens 98
Earth, physical history of the 327
Earthern Vessel, ancient description of 401
East Indies, intelligence from 558, 642
Easter Eggs, antiquity of 408
Ecclesiastical Courts, bill for extending the powers of 260
Edburton Church, epitaphs in 591
Egmont Rock, co. Cork, visit to 501
Egypt, ancient state of 45, 435. improvements in 73. hieroglyphics of 454, 507
El Uted, an ancient remain in Morocco 39
Elections in Ireland, laws of 248
Eliston, R. W. memoir of 182
Elizabeth of York, procession through London 20
— Queen, state papers of the reign of 4. processions through the city of London 146, 219. character of 334
Epidemics, historical account of 45
Essex, Earl of, execution of 235
Etna, visit to 493
Etruscan Language, disquisition on 602
Ewenny Priory, co. Glamorgan, account of 17
Exchequer Court in Scotland, bill for abolishing 70
Faust, J. accounted a magician 487

Fawsett, Rev. Dr. W. memoir of 87
Fayetteville destroyed by fire 73
Ficino, Marsilio, anecdote of his translation of Plato 256
Fire of London in 1666, original account of 6
Fires, at Fayetteville 73. bill for protection against 261. at Constantinople 263. Ardinglass House 264. at Bristol 459. at Coventry 460. at Liverpool 642
Fire-sentinel, newly invented 543
Fisher, Bp. his history 454, 557
Fitzgerald, Lady Edw. memoir of 645
Fitzroy, Gen. the Hon. C. memoir of 467
Florence, panorama of 542
Forgery, on the punishment for 540
Fossil Remains found in America 607
Foster, Capt. H. Voyage of Discovery 64
France, intelligence from 71, 166, 262, 360, 458, 558, 641. ancient ceremony of crowning the kings of 116. on the drama of 350. peerage of made non-hereditary 360, 458. public schools in 458. reminiscences of 492. insurrection at Lyons 558. exports and imports of 641
Frankenstein, novel of 621
Frederick II. Emperor, coin of 551
Frome, vicars of 520
Game Bill, regulations of 265, 363
Gardiner, Sir T. family of 138
Garrick, anecdotes of 237, 445
Gattiffe, Rev. Mr. living he held? 194
Geneva, English congregation at 335. birth-place of Rousseau at 578. clock-making at *ib.*
Geographical Society, meetings of 448, 544, 632, 638
Gerbert, accounted a magician 486
Germany, anecdotes of 52, 596. pulpit eloquence of 150. political disaffection in 458
Gibbons, Grinling, carvings of 158
Gibson, P. anecdotes of 93
Glass Barrels, on the adoption of 398
Godmanchester, charter of 609
Godwin's novel of St. Leon noticed 194
Gold, on the standard of 578
Goodrich Castle, on the founder of 584
Gozla, Cyclopean ruins in 551
Grant, Lt. Gen. M. memoir of 468
Gravestones, ancient, at Cork 137, 290
Great Britain, annual consumption in 620
Greatorex, Tho. memoir of 280
Greece, antiquities in the national museum of 256. fleet of destroyed 264. President assassinated 458
Greek Language, tenses of 26. Dr. Maltby's *Gradus* 27. moods of 139. universal use of by the ancients 324. on the pronunciation of 419
Green, Gen. Sir C. memoir of 372
Greenwich Hospital, characters of 50
Grevil Family, monuments of 298
GENT. MAG. Suppl. VOL. CI. PART II.
Grevil, Sir J. tried for murder 299
Griffiths, Dr. library of sold 159
Grimsby, coins and tokens found at 502. ancient customs at 504
Guion, Madame, passage in the 'Contes' of 257
Gunning Family, notices of 525
Gun-powder Plot, notice of 35
Gutch, Rev. J. memoir of 201
Gutenberg, notices of 586
Halloran, Dr. L. H. memoir of 476, 482
Hamilton, Col. Sir R. death of 650
Harcourt, Marg. de, death of 474
Hardouin, epitaph on 256
Harrington, Sir J. E. memoir of 177
Hart, Sir A. memoir of 566
Hartwell, Capt. Sir F. J. memoir of 82
Hathaway, M. character of 472
Hatfield House, MSS. at 3, 209
Hayti, hurricane in 362
Hever, Bp. character of 336
Hebrew Language, remarks on 140
Henry IV. V. VI. VIII. processions through the City of London 19, 20
Hermitage at Louth described 375
Herodus, daughter of 257
Hieroglyphics, Mexican 99. Egyptian 454, 507
Hill, Rev. Brian, memoir of 185
History, on the credibility of its early annals 207, 411
Hoaring, extraordinary attempts at 495
Holhouse, Sir Benj. memoir of 371. works of 653
Holland, tour through 147. hostilities with Belgium 167. treaty with Belgium 360
Holroyd, Sir G. S. memoir of 566
Hold Family, notices of 536
Hothkiss, L. biog. notices of 2, 290
Hounslow Family, notices of 204
Hull, altar-piece in Trinity Church 458
— *Mechanics' Institute*, Briggs's picture presented to 254
— *Philosophical Society*, meetings of 442, 630
Hulls, Jon. inventor of steam-boats 581
Hurricanes, in Parma 72. in the West Indies 361, 362. in Thorndon Park 364
Hutchinson, Henry, memoir of 568
Huyse Family, arms and quarterings of 305, 488. genealogical notices of 487
Hyperboreans, historical notices of 325
India, advantages of the drama in 308. necessity of increasing the Protestant hierarchy 643
Innes, Sir H. memoir of 373
Ireland, famine and disease in 74. law of elections in 248. motion for introducing poor-laws into 259. great Protestant meeting held in Dublin 559. murder of policemen in *ib.*
Ireland, Rev. W. character of 520

Iron, scientific notices of 617
Isaacson Family, notices of 194. pedigree 502
Island, formed from volcanic eruption 264, 494, 543
Islands, New, in the Pacific 558
Italy, intelligence from 73, 168, 360, 641. scenery of 342. poison valleys in 544
Jackson, Cyril, statue of 322
—, *John, R. A.* memoir of 181
Jacques Clement, tragedy of 350
James I. state papers of the reign of 4. warrant for naval costume 293
Java, poison valleys in 544
Jews, ancient custom of swearing 587
Johnson, Dr. his Scotch pudding 16. talents of 141. biographical anecdotes of 142-4, 237-9. visit to Paris 144. wife of 237
Jolland, Rev. Wolley, memoir of 375
Jones, Inigo, Sketch-book of 552
Julian, expression of respecting Christ 453
Juvenal, critical remarks on 424
Καμύλος, critical remarks on 417
Katherine, Queen, procession through London 20
Kellington, co. York, topography of 13
Ken, Bp. notices of 399.
Kendal, parish of, on its liability to tithes 482
Kenlis, Lord, peerage of 198
Kensington, St. Barnabas Chapel at 9
Kerr, Capt. A. R. memoir of 470
Kilmarnock, Lord, peerage of 196
Kings of England, coronation of 108-119. crowns of 120
King's College, London, course of education in 63. opening of 349. description of *ib.*
Kingsborough, Lord, work on Mexican antiquities 90, 306
Knight, Adm. Sir J. memoir of 81
Knighthood, ancient ceremonies of conferring 114
Knowles, Adm. Sir C. H. memoir of 564
Knox, John, character of 136. vindicated 396
— *Hon. W. Bp. of Derry*, memoir 175
Labourers, wages and expenditure of 340
Lady Sherbrook, wreck of the 361
Lancaster, Thos. Earl of, treasure chest found at Tutbury 553
Lander, Richard, premium of Geographical Society presented to 448
Latin, on the pronunciation of 320, 419. blunders of translators of 418. French pronunciation defended 505
Law, bill for reform of 259. costs of suits 520
Leicestershire, notices of 524
Leightonville Priory, lines for a missal in 411
Leland, on the accuracy of 408
Leopold, King, resigns his British al- lowance of income 70. crowned king of Belgium 72. opens the Belgian Parliament 262
Liberia, in Africa, account of 546
Lichfield, Earl of, peerage of 197
Lichtenberg's Illustrations of Hogarth 98
Lincoln Castle, discoveries in 264
Liscarrol Castle, visit to 501
Liverpool, architectural improvements in 42. birth-place of Roscoe at 315. intellectual character of 316. destructive fire at 642
Lotus, Gen. Wm. memoir of 467
Lodge, T. and B. epitaphs on 299
Loughort Castle, visit to 501
London, fire of in 1666, 6. royal processions through 18, 145. architectural improvements in the churches of 218. privileges of the Corporation 387, 512
London Bridge, New, remarks on 121. architectural description of 125. opening of 126
London Institution, lectures at 448
London University, meeting of proprietors 64. prize essays 64
Londonderry, original account of the siege of 401-405
Loup-garon, definition of 528
Louth, hermitage at the vicarage 375
Lovell, Rev. B. account of wanted 2
Lucie, Timothy, epitaph on, 297
Luckyn, Lady, monument repaired 290
Lyons, insurrection at 558
Lyster, Rich. anecdotes of 537
Macaronic Poetry, notices of 251
Mac Carthy, Sir C. contests with the Ashantees 242
Mc Dermott, Colonel J. memoir of 83.
Mackie, Col. J. memoir of 276
Madagascar, printing-press in 558
Maggiore, Lake, description of 343
Magee, Abp. memoir of 367
Magic, science of the Middle Age attributed to, with examples 486
Malachy, St. prophecies of forged 256
Malmesbury, antiquities at 499
Malpigerium, or Malpigeron, explanation wanted 194
Maltby's Greek Gradus, utility of 27
Manningford Bruce, church of 497
Markets, prices of 94, 190, 286, 382, 478, 574
Marshal of England, duties of 109
Marston, Benj. epitaph on 298
Martindell, Gen. Sir G. memoir of 83
Maxwell, Capt. Sir M. memoir of 272
Maynard, lines attributed to 257
Mechanics' Institute, prizes at 550
Mederal Engraving, Society for the encouragement of 158
Medeath, French expedition against 73
Menhirs, among the Celts 433
Meteorological Diary, 96, 192, 288, 384, 480, 576

Mexican Antiquities, disquisition on 99, 306, 351
Military Tactics of the ancients 612
Milking Cows, curious mode of in Venezuela 430
Millsburg, colony of, in Africa 549
Milton, miniature of, bequeathed to Mr. Burgh 2. character 615. writings 616
Miracle-plays 233
Missal, lines for a 411
Mitchel Dean Church, paintings in 409
Mitford, Jack, memoir of 648
Monroe, Ulysses, notices of 352
Monrovia, in Africa, colony of 548
Montalembert, Conte de, memoir of 646
Montgomery, Sir G. memoir of 177
Monument, removal of inscriptions from defended 309
Moods, Greek, disquisition on 139
Moothills, origin of 434
Mornington, Countess of, death of 282
Morocco, ancient remains of 39
Mortality, bill of 94, 190, 286, 382, 478, 574
Morton, A. and E. epitaphs on 299
Mostyn, Lord, peerage of 198
Mountains, temperature of 215
Mountsorrell, co. Leicester, description of 525
Monroe, Hon. J. memoir of 269
Mudge, family at Plymouth 102, 104
Munster, Earl of, on the peerage of 195
Murder, trial of J. Bell for 169. near Brighton 169. of policemen in Ireland 557
Murphy, Arthur, reply to Garrick 446
Nasmyth, Peter, memoir of 373
National distress, observations on 616
Natural History, remarks on 54, 155
Naval Costume, temp. Eliz. and Jas. I. 293
Naval Tactics, on breaking the line in 151
Nayler, Sir G. memoir of 567
Necromancers of the Middle Age 401, 486
Negro Slavery, lectures on 160, 549
Netherlands, intelligence from 72, 166, 262, 360. tour through 147. architecture of 148. hostilities in 167. treaty between Holland and Belgium 360
Neufchatel, revolution in 361
Newspapers, of England and America 631
Newton, Sir J. statue of 323. early genius of 339
Niebuhr's History of Rome, disquisition on 206, 411, 415
Noble, W. B. memoir of 374
Norbury, Earl of, memoir of 368, 478
North, J. A. memoir of 466
Northamptonshire, topographical notices of 425
Northcote, James, memoir of 102. anecdotes of 104, 105, 598. will of 106
Northesk, Adm. Earl of, memoir of 79
Northdyke Bridge, co. Lincoln, ancient remains at 74
Northmen, notices of the 325, 605, 637
Notley, Rev. G. death of 649
Nottingham Castle, description of 393. historical notices of 394. expense of building *ib.*
Oakley, Lord, peerage of 198
O'Connell, Baron, memoir of 190
Odes on St. Cecilia's Day, account of 545
Odun, ancient account of 605. miraculous powers attributed to 606
Offa's Dike, disquisition on 582
Oil, Sacred, remarks on 317
Oke, Lieut.-Col. John, memoir of 469
Oleron, laws of 132
Opie, Northcote's opinion of 104
Orkneys, vitrified forts in the 636
Ornithology, disquisition on 40
Otahcite, voyage to 428. description of 623
Otter, Capt. Charles, memoir of 84
Oxford University, prize compositions 23, 64, 424
Pacific, voyage of discovery to 427, 631. new islands discovered in 558
Padstow, charter of 587. list of views *ib.* families of 588
Pageants, Royal, account of 18, 145
Painted Glass at Trinity Church, Hull 453
Painting, Dr. Johnson's opinion of 238
Paintings in Mitchell Dean Church 409
Palanque, ruins of 101, 306, 351, 638
Palestine, on the topography of 435
Panathenaic Vases, disquisition on 637
Panmure, Lord, peerage of 198
Pantechnicon, description of 61
Papal States, new constitution of the 168. plan of finance for 361
Paraphrases, poetical, recommended 2
Parc Ablay, ancient carvings of 157
Pardoe Family, monument of 298
Paris, disturbances in 262. riots in 641
Parliament, proceedings in 67, 162, 259, 353, 554. Bill for Reform in 67-71, 162-6, 259-262, 353, 354-359, 555-557. prorogation of 359. opening of 554
Parma, severe hurricane in 72
Passing-bell, custom of tolling 587
Paste Eggs, antiquity of 408
Peagees, New, disquisition on 195
Penrith, Countess' Pillar near 399
Perchard Family, notices of 482
Persia, intelligence from 558
Peterborough Cathedral, re-opening 168
Petersburg, cholera at 73
Piddlehinton, barrow opening at 552
Piozzi, Mrs. anecdotes of 238
Pitcairn's Island, state of 624
Plagues, historical account of 451
Plays, early English, sale of 550
Pluralities, bill for regulating 259. held by Puritans 399

Plymouth, notices of 48
Plympton St. Mary, account of 489
Poetry, paraphrases on 2
Poison Valleys, in Java and Italy 544
Poland, hostilities with Russia 72, 263.
 fall of Warsaw 263. ancient history
 of 149. subjection of 361. Russian
 amnesty for 558. state of under Rus-
 sia 611
Political Unions, formation of 461
Poltimore, Lord, peerage of 198
Polygamy, defence of 40
Polynesia, antiquities of 428
Poor, bill for the relief of 259, 359
Poor Laws, motion for introducing into
 Ireland 259
Pope, Alex. original letters of 291
Pope Family, of Padstow 588
Pope Joan, fable of 352
Popes, Llorente's "Political Portraits"
 of the 352
Porcelain, invention for enlarging or
 diminishing engravings for 630
Porson prize poem 22
Portraits, enumeration of 48
Portugal, intelligence from 71, 167, 263.
 French squadron obtains reparation
 from, 72, 168, 262. insurrection in
 263
Pottery, ancient, discovered in Bucks 34.
 at the mouth of the Thames 639
Powell, Robert, anecdote of 536
Powerscourt, Viscountess, death of 652
Powys Family, monument of 297, 298
Preaching in the open air legal 265
Prudraux Family, of Padstow, 588
Printing, discrepancy of dates in the
 history of 586
Property Tax, remarks on 340
Protestants, meeting of in Dublin 559
Proverbs, new translation of the 421,
 508
Pulmonary Consumption, treatise on 247
Pulpit Oratory of the Germans 151.
 temp James I. 332
Puritans, pluralities held by 399
Pyndar, Rev. R. memoir of 648
Pyramids of Egypt, Napoleon's obser-
 vation on 352 on the date of 435
Quackery, success of 247
Quorra River, known to the ancients 638
Raglan Castle, description of 235
Raike, R. first institutor of Sunday
 schools 132, 294, 391
Railway, agreed upon between London
 and Southampton 460
Reece, Dr. R. memoir of 567
Reform in Parliament, bill for, 67 71,
 162-6, 259-262, 333, 354-359, 555-
 557. disturbances on the rejection of
 the bill 363. meetings for petitioning
 Parliament in favour of 264. remarks
 on 538
Reformation, historical notices of the
 156, 397, 613
Rennes, notices of 216
Revenue, abstract of 363
Reynolds, Sir J. Northcote's opinion of
 104
Richard I. character of 130
 — *II.* procession through London 18.
 coronation of 231
 — *III.* coronation of 231, 318
Ring, ancient, found near Dover 456
Riots, at Bristol 459. at Bath, Worces-
 ter, and Coventry 460. at Aberdeen
 642. proclamation against 460
Robert of Paris, tale of 532
Rock, Capt. letters of noticed 210
 — *Thomas*, epitaph on 298
Rocket Signals, newly invented 642
Rocking-stones, among the Celts 433
Rodney, Lord, correspondence of 362
Rokeby, Matthew Lord, memoir of 370
Rome, on the ancient history of 206, 411,
 415
Roscoe, W. memoir of 179. birth-place
 of 315 poems of 316
Rossay Castle, loss of 169
Rouen, St. Gervaise Church described
 511. repair of the Cathedral spire *ib.*
 ancient cemetery at *ib.*
Rousseau, birth-place of at Geneva 578
Royal Academy, prizes of 620
Royal Processions through London 18,
 145, 448
Royal Society, meetings of 542. presi-
 dent's address 543
Royal Vestments, remarks on 317
Rubens, birth-place at Cologne 577
Runic Alphabet, origin of 606
Russia, hostilities with Poland 72, 263
Rutland, M. I. Duchess of, death of 282
St. Andrew Undershaft, London, im-
 provements of 217
St. Antholin's, London, architectural im-
 provements of 218
St. Augustine, saying of explained 453
St. Augustine's and St. Botolph's, Lon-
 don, improvements of 218
St. Cecilia's Day, account of the Odes
 written in celebration of 545
St. Dunstan's Church, removal of 462
St. Lucia, hurricanes in 362
St. Michael's, capture of 168
St. Saviour's Church, repairs at 199, 318.
 appeal on behalf of 319
Salisbury, Marq. MSS. in the library of
 3, 209
Salvius, Bp. notices of 216
Savings' Banks, summary of 622
Scandinavians, historical notices of 605,
 637
Scheldt, description of the 147
Schiller, anecdote of 257
Sciences, decline of in England 338.
 in the middle age attributed to magic
 486
Scientific Association, meetings at York
 347
Scotch Reform Bill, second reading 353.
Scotland, contentions in 36. reforma-

tion in 397. vitrified forts of 633. new churches built 559. population of 643

Scott, Sir Walter, copyright of his prose works sold 351

Scottish Gael, remarks on 433

Segrave, Lord, peerage of 198

Seguer, Baron, memoir of 281

Seikhs, mission to the King of 642

Seneschal, derivation of 109, 200, 317, 482

Seyer, Rev. S. memoir of 471

Seymour, or St. Maur, family of 137
— *Lord R.* memoir of 563

Shakspeare, anachronisms in his "King John" 256. ideas derived from the Bible 257. dramatic genius of 330

Shares, prices of 95, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575

Shaw, Sir J. G. memoir of 563

Sheppard, Rev. W. epitaph on 298

Sherburn Free Grammar School, inquiry into the abuses 460

Sheriffs of Shropshire 535, 536

Shepton, Mother, notice of 487

Shrewsbury, Earl of, claim to the earldom of Wexford 407

Shropshire, Sheriffs of 535

Sicily, volcanic island formed near 264, 494, 543. Joanna queen of 613

Siddons, Mrs. memoir of 84, 133, 290. house and will of 134. birth of 590

Sierra Leone, notices of 241, 243

Silk manufacture, historical account of 625

Slavery, Clarkson's lectures on 244, 549

Slaves, colony of Liberia for 546

Smith, author of "Select Discourses," not a Socinian 296
— *Adam*, interview with Dr. Johnson 144
— *Adm. A.* memoir of 565
— *Adm. I.* memoir of 178
— *W.* epitaph on 298

Smitterley, manor of 406

Socinus, doctrines of 296

Somerville, Sir M. memoir of 177

Sotheby, Adm. Thos. memoir of 177

Sotheby's Homer, remarks on 85

South Seas, voyage of discovery in 64

Sovereigns, Female, character of 613

Spencer, Lord R. memoir of 173

Stage, historic notices of 233, 339

Stanway, manor of 407

State Papers in Hatfield House 3, 209

Steam-Boats, Jon. Hulls the inventor of 581

Steam Navigation, treatise on 579

Stenner, Dutch, described 98

Stocks, prices of 96, 192, 288, 384, 480, 576

Stone-Coffins, ancient, discovered 456

Stonehenge, present state of 515. plan of 517. conjectures on 519

Storm in the metropolis 170.—See *Hurricanes*.

Strahan, Andrew, memoir of 275

Strangford, Lord, books, &c. sold 159

Street Organist, sketch of 596

Strode, Richard, monument of 489. family of *ib.* will of in 1464, 490

Stuart Dynasty, memorials of 37

Sul Minerva, etymon of 528

Sunday Schools, on the first foundation of 132, 294, 391

Sunderland, wet-dock in the port of 559

Surgery, necessity of 312

Suspicio, on the quantity of 323

Swearing, Abraham's manner of 585

Switzerland, intelligence from 361

Sydenham House, Devon, description of 313

Symons, Maj.-Gen. J. H. memoir of 178

Taliesin, astronomical knowledge of 434

Tauromenum, theatre of 139

Taylor, Rev. R. convicted of blasphemy 75

Taxes, remarks on 340

Temenes, among the Celts 433

Templemore, Lord, peerage of 199

Terence's Andria, epilogue and prologue to 510

Thames, royal processions on the 21, 128. steam navigation in 579

Thebutes, Minor, meeting for defending actions brought against 643

Theatrical Register 364, 462, 559

Thonock, tumuli at 454

Thorndon Park, hurricane in 364

Thorold, Sir J. W. memoir of 177

Thunderer launched at Woolwich 265

Tithes, bill for composition of 70. for limiting prescription of 261. on tithes of the parish of Kendal 482. Parliamentary committee for regulating, in Ireland 556

Titus Lavin, French mode of spelling and pronouncing 505

Toca, of Celtic origin 528

'**Tom of Lincoln**', bell so called broken 169

Tooting Church, intended destruction of reprobated 307

Topography, advantages of 235, 521, 523, 537

Torrington, Adm. Visc. memoir of 174

Tortola, negro conspiracy at 458

Tottenham, Trinity Chapel at 11

'**Touch and Take**', proverb of 257

Translators of Latin, blunders of 418

Tutecans, of Mexico, notices of 100, 306

Tunica, Royal, remarks on 317

Turkey, intelligence from 263

Turner, J. M. Bp. of Calcutta, memoir 562

Tutbury, coins found near 2, 552

Urns, British, found on Piddlebinton Down 552

Van Dieman's Land, aborigines of 599

Venezuela, customs in 429. curious mode of milking cows 430

Vestries, bill for regulating 353, 359

Vicars, ancient emoluments of 34
Victoria, Princess, grant to 163, 165
Vincent, Capt. R. B. memoir of 469, 482
Virgin Mary, figure of found 552
Vitrified Forts, disquisition on 633. discovered in the Isle of Bute 635. at Elsness 636
Voyage of Discovery in the South Seas 64. to the Pacific 631
Walcott, Eliza and *Chas.* epitaphs on 297, 298
Walker, Rear-Adm. James, memoir of 270
Wallace, Sir W. anecdotes of 35
Wallingford, Wigo de, anecdote of 33
Warburton, Bp. correspondence of 445
Ware, antiquities found near 454
Warsaw, capture of by the Russians 263
Water-spout, bursting of a 168
Waverley Novels, MSS. of sold 159
Wellesley, Mr. Long, committed by Court of Chancery 75. discharged 170
Wenlock, Lord, peerage of 198
Werge, Col. memoir of 983
West Indies, hurricanes in 361, 362. negro conspiracy at Tortola 458
Westminster, Marg. peerage of 197, 560
Westminster Abbey, pinnacle struck by lightning 170
Westminster School, epilogue and prologue at 510
Wexford, claim to the earldom of 407
White, Richard, family of 98
Wilkes, J. anecdote of 144
Wilks, Col. Mark, memoir of 469
William IV. anecdotes of 52. opens new London Bridge 128. Coronation of 219-230
Williams, Wm. account of 590. letter respecting execution of Charles I. 591
Wine Duties, bill for regulating 69, 261
Wise Family, of Sydenham 313
Wordsworth, stanza of noticed 352
Workhouses, remarks on 68
Worplesdon, Roman pavement at 552
Wray Family, of Ashby-cum-Fenby 594, 595
Wyatt, Sir T. presumed intimacy with Anne Boleyn 302. knighthood 303
Wyeton, manor of 406
York, Scientific Association at 347
Young, Dr. character of 445

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

(Including Notices of Fine Arts.)

Acaster, Rev. J. Remedies for the Church in Danger 68
Albert's Homonymes Francais 446
Alexandrians, The, 153
Allotments of Land, on providing for the Poor by 627
America, N. History of 46, 606
Anglois à Genève, Livres des 335
Animals, Sketches of 61
Annals of my Village 154
Annuals, The, 340-345, 437-444
Anti-Slavery Reporter 446, 627
Aram, Eugene, Dream of 629
Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe 541
Ashantee War, Narrative of 241
Austin, S. Lancashire Illustrated 42
Badham, Dr. translation of Juvenal 424
Baillie, Mrs. J. on the Nature and Dignity of Christ 60
Baker, G. History of Northamptonshire 425
Balaam 619
Banking and Annuity System, Considerations on 625
Barker, E. H. Cæsar's Commentaries 323
Barrow, Rev. I. Works of 61
Bartholomew's Sacred Lyrics 628
Basire, Dr. J. Correspondence of 43
Beattie, Dr. Residence in Germany 51
Beechey, Capt. Voyage to the Pacific 427
Bells, on the constituent parts of 627
Beverley, R. M. Replies to 337
Bible Histories 447
Bickersteth, Rev. E. sermon by 446
Blakeway, Rev. J. B. Sheriffs of Shropshire 535
Bloom, Rev. J. H. on Pulpit Oratory 322
Blunt, Rev. I. J. on the Reformation 614
Bodyam Castle, Sketch of 55
Booker, Dr. on National Distress 616
Bounty, History of the Piratical seizure of 623
Bourrienne's Life of Buonaparte 240
Bray, Mrs. Colling's Fables 534
Breaking the Line, facts relating to 151
Brewster, Dr. D. Life of Newton 338
Britannia, on antiquities in 430, 527
British Poets, Select Works of 60
Britton, J. Devonshire and Cornwall Illustrated 47
Brooke, Sir A. Sketches in Spain and Morocco 38
Broster, on removing impediments of speech 628
Brydon's Pictures of the Past 628
Buckinghamshire, History of 33
Buonaparte, Life of 240
Burgess, J. C. on Perspective 254
Burrow, Rev. Dr. Hours of Devotion 150
Byron, Lord, Works of 55
Cabot, Sebastian, memoir of 333
Cæsar's Commentaries 323
Catechisms of Christian Instruction, &c. 627
Cathedrals, &c. views of 61, 541

Caunter, Rev. H. Island Bride 59
Cayley's Letter to Lord Milton 627
Channing, Dr. on Unitarianism 627
Christian Religion, Introduction to 60.
 History of 540
Christ, Nature and Dignity of 60
Church Establishment, Essay on 329.
 Letters on 337
Church in Danger, Remedies for 68
Church Property, Nature and Value of 251
Church Reform, letter on 613
Collier, J. P. History of the Stage 233, 329
Colling, Mary, Fables, &c. 534
Color Images of the Brain 626
Commercial Vade-mecum 628
Coney's Views of Cathedrals, &c. 61
 —— Architectural Beauties of Europe 541
Continental Annual 345, 443
Corn Laws, on the 240
Coronation Service, on the 253
Cottager's Friendly Guide 627
Cotton, W. Sketch of Bodiam Castle 55
Country Curate 57
Cramp's Text-book of Popery 59
Croker, J. W. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson 141, 237
Curling's Poetical Pieces 628
Curtis, Rev. J. History of Leicestershire 523
Danby's Poems 628
Darnell, W. N. Correspondence of Dr. Basire 43
Death, on the Punishment of 539
De la Fite, Rev. H. De Luc's Letters on Physical History of the Earth 327
Devonshire and Cornwall Illustrated 47
Devotion, Hours of 150
Diamond, memoir of a 53
Dibdin, Rev. Dr. Sunday Library 239, 627
Dickinson, A. on Temperance 446
Dillon, Sir J. J. on Stat. 10 Geo. IV. c.1. 60
Dods, Rev. M. on the Incarnation 446
Doncaster, History of Deanery of 521
Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier, Lives of 612
Drama, History of the 233, 329
Drummond, Dr. J. L. Letters to a young Naturalist 54
Earth, Physical History of the 327
Egypt, View of 45, 435
Elections, Result of the 446
England and France, social Life in 158
England, Ireland, and France, Tour in 609
English Literature, Epitome of 60
English School of Painting and Sculpture 62
Enthusiasm, and other poems 447
Entomological Dictionary 627
Evans, Rev. R. W. Rectory of Valehead 152
Europe, Architectural Beauties of 541
Eye, Treatise on the 446
Family Classical Library 60
Family Topographer 537
Few Words on many Subjects 244
Fleming's Views of the Lakes of Scotland 61, 345
Fletcher, J. History of Poland 148
Fonnerieu, on Parliamentary Reform 59
Forget me Not 340
Fosbroke, Rev. T. D. Raglan Tour 235
French, Nature displayed in teaching 628
French, Rev. Dr. translation of the Proverbs 421, 508
Friendship's Annual 344
Froggett's Survey of the Environs of London 62
Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-colours 541
Gannal, M. on Pulmonary Consumption 246
Garrick, D. Correspondence of 444
Gebir, and other poems 244
Geneva, story of 60
German Prince, Tour of a 609
Germany, Residence in 51
Gleg, Rev. G. R. Lives of Military Commanders 612
Godmanchester, History of 608
Greek Gradus 27
Greenwich Hospital, Gallery of 49
Hall, Rev. R. sermon by 627
 —— Rev. P. sermon by 446
Hamilton, Col. Sir R. memoir of 659
Hannibal, March of 331
Harmonicon, The 627
Harness, Rev. W. sermon by 627
Harring, H. History of Poland 610
Harrison, on the constituent parts of Bells 627
Health, Rules for improving 626
Heath's Picturesque Annual 439
Heber, Bp. Character of 60, 336
Hebrew Language, Grammar of 140
Henderson, Dr. W. Rules for improving the Health 626
Henningsen's Last of the Sophis 628
Herschelian, or Companion to the Telescope 60
Hinton, J. H. History of North America 46, 606
Hogarth's Works, Major's edition of 158, 254
Holland, Family Tour through 146
Holland's Herschelian 60
Homonymes Francais 446
Hough, Rev. Mr. sermon by 61
Hughes, Rev. T. S. Works of Barrow 61. of Jeremy Taylor 42, 627
Humanity, Voice of 60, 447
Hunter, Rev. J. History of Doncaster 521
Hurwitz's Hebrew Grammar 140
Illuminated Ornaments 345
Ireland, Law of Elections in 248
Isaiah, translation of 59
Island Bride 59

Jamieson, Mrs. memoirs of celebrated Female Sovereigns 613

Jerdan, Wm. national Portrait Gallery 48

Johnson, Dr. S. Life of 141, 237
— G. W. History of Great Totham 608

Jones, Rev. J. translation of Isaiah 59
— Rev. W. sermons by 153

Junius, on the author of 446

Juvenal, translation of 424

Juvenile Forget me not 342

Juvenile Souvenir 442

Keepsake, The 437

Kennedy, W. Continental Annual 443

King's College Chapel, Cambridge, views of 62

King's Secret 59

Knox, J. History of the Reformation in Scotland by 155

Lancashire Illustrated 42

Landor, W. S. Gebir, &c. 244

Landscape Annual 342

Landseer's Sketches of animals 61

Lardner's Cyclopædia 148, 333, 617, 625

Law, Bp. Pastoral Letter 538

Leicestershire, History of 523

Leigh's Guide to Wales and Monmouth 60

Lipscomb, Dr. History of Buckingham 33

Literary Souvenir 441

Logan's Scottish Gael 433

London, Survey of the Environs of 62

London Pageants, account of 145

Long, H. L. march of Hannibal 331

Lord's Supper, Atonement and Sacrifice of 60

Lyall, W. R. on Church Property 251

Lynch, W. on Elections in Ireland 248

Macaronic Poetry, specimens of 250

M'Gairn, W. History of the Reformation in Scotland 155

Magnet, The 627

Mahè, J. on antiquities in Britanny 430, 527

Mahomedanism Unveiled, examination of 619

Maltby, Bp. sermons by 614 Greek Gradus 27

Manuscript Memorials 628

Massinger, Plays of 154

Medical Annual 335

Medical Guide 335

Merlet's Traducteur 447

Metal, on manufactures in 617

Military Commanders, Lives of 612

Milton, Poetical Works of 615

Mischief, a poem 59

Miser, a poem 447

Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 40

Montgomery, R. Oxford 246

Moode, Mrs. on Enthusiasm 447

Moore, H. Dictionary of Quotations 618

Morton, Rev. J. annals of Teviotdale 629

Mudie's First Lines of Zoology 447

Mundell, Alex. on the Corn Laws 249

Murray, J. memoir of a diamond 53. on Pulmonary Consumption 246

National Distress, Cause and Cure of 616

Naturalist, Letters to a 54

Neale, Rev. W. H. examination of Mahomedanism Unveiled 619

Neander's History of Christianity 540

Newton, Sir I. Life of 338

Northamptonshire, History of 425

Northmen, History of the 325, 605

Ornithological Dictionary 40

Oxford, a poem 246

Oxford Prize Poems, translations of 424

Pacific, Voyage to the 427

Pageants, London, account of 145

Painters in Water Colours, Gallery of the Society of 541

Painting and Sculpture, English School of 62

Palestine, History of 435

Patriotism, Spirit of 447

Perspective, Illustrations of 254

Picturesque Annual 439

Playwright's Adventures 153

Plutarch's Lives 628

Poland, histories of 148, 610

Popery, Text-book of 59

Portrait Gallery, National 48

Property Tax, on an Equitable one 339

Proverbs, new Translation of 421, 508

Pulmonary Consumption, on 246

Pulpit Oratory, in the time of James I 312

Quotations, Dictionary of 618

Raddon's Trick-trac 629

Raglan Castle, account of 235

Rectory of Valehead 152

Reece, Dr. Medical Annual 335

Reform, View of the Question of 59

Reformation, History of in Scotland 155. in England 614

Reynolds, F. Playwright's Adventures 153. the Keepsake 437

Ricketts, Major, narrative of the Ashantee War 241

Robinson Crusoe, Life of 437

Roscoe, T. Landscape Annual 342

Russel, Rev. A. T. sermons by 59
— Rev. Dr. History of Palestine 435. View of Egypt 45, 435

Sailor's Bride 628

St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, History of 618

Samouelle's Entomological Dict. 627

Savings' Banks, account of 622

Science, on the alleged Decline of 338

Scotland, Views of Lakes of 61, 345

Scottish Gael, on the 433

Scott, Sir J.W. Tales of my Landlord, 531

Scottish Worthies, Lives of 35

Scripture Prints 446

Sermons, by Russel 59. Hough 61. Slade 61. Jones 153. Bickersteth 446. Hall 146, 627. Shepherd 446. Maltby 614. Booker 616. Harness 627

Shaw's Illuminated Ornaments 345
Shepherd, Rev. W. sermons by 446
Shoberl, F. Forget Me Not 340. Juvenile Forget Me Not 342
Shropshire, Sheriffs of 535
Silk Manufacture, treatise on 625
Silver, Rev. T. on the Coronation Service 253
Skinner, Rev. J. translation of the Proverbs 421, 508
Slade, Rev. J. sermons by 61
Southerden, J. Livres des Anglais à Genève 335
Southey, Dr. Select Works of the British Poets 60
Sophis, Last of the 628
Sovereigns, Female, memoirs of 613
Spain and Morocco, Sketches in 38
Speech, plan for removing Impediments of 628
Stage, Annals of the 233, 329
Standard Novels 621
Statesmen, British, Lives of 333
Storer's view of King's College Chapel, Cambridge 62
Stratten, T. on Tithes 60
Stuart Dynasty, memoirs of 37
Sunday Library 239, 627
 — Schools, Addresses for 628
Swindon, on the author of Junius 446
Tales of my Landlord, 4th Series 531
Taylor, Jer. Works of 42, 627
Telford, Tho. Portrait of 629

Temperance, on 446
Temperance Societies, on the formation of 627
Teviotdale, monastic annals of 629
Tithes, English and Jewish compared 60
Totham, Great, History of 608
Trusler, Dr. Hogarth's Works 158, 254
Tymms, S. Family Topographer 537
Tyler, P. F. Lives of Scottish Worthies 35
Usurer's Daughter 628
Vattpy's Family Classical Library 60
 Epitome of English Literature ib.
Vaughan, R. memorials of the Stuart Dynasty 37
Venezuela, &c. campaigns in 429
Wakefield, E. G. on Punishment of Death 539
Wales and Monmouthshire, Guide to 60
Water-Witch, The 152
Watts, Mrs. A. Juvenile Souvenir 442
 — *A. A.* Literary Souvenir 441
Waverley Novels, illustrations of 345, 542
Westminster School, letter on 447
West, on the Eye 446
Wheaton, H. History of the Northmen 325, 605
Whitfield, Rev. E. Poems of 59
Winter's Wreath 442
Wood's Bible Histories 447. Addresses for Sunday Schools 628
Working Man's Companion 620
Zoology, First Lines of 447

INDEX TO BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

Annals for 1832, 255
Arnold, Rev. D. Sermons by 447
Arundale's Edifices of Palladio 447
Balaam, 255
Belfrage's Essays 447
Biblical Cabinet Atlas 254
Bloomfield's Greek Testament 159
Boyle, J. on Diseases in Africa 346
Brady's Law of Debtor and Creditor 346
Broadbrett's Minstrel Melodies 447
Bruton, J. History of Worcester Cathedral 63, 542
 — Architectural Dictionary 63
Burgess, Rev. R. on Antiquities of Rome 159
Burton, Rev. Dr. Sermons by 447
Bury's Views on the Liverpool Railway 254
Byron's Works, Illustrations of 346
Cameron, a novel 346
Christ Church, Hants, History of 62
Clarke, Rev. J. B. B. on Sacred Literature 542
Coleman's Mythology of the Hindus 542
Commercial Vade-mecum 255
Commonwealth, memoirs of the Founders of 254
GENT. MAG. Suppl. Vol. CI. PART II.

Conversations Lexicon 447
Croly's Beauties of the British Poets 255
D'Alton's History of Louth 63
Diamond Gazetteer 255
D'Israeli's History of English Literature 447
Edinburgh, view of 346
Edinburgh Review, Selections from 346
Elliott's Travels 542
Ewer's Adventures of a Dramatist 255
Europe in 1830-1, 448
Faber, G. S. on the Trinity 447
Finche's Summary of Principles 255
Franck, Ferd. Youthful Days 255
Frederic the Great, Life of 63
Giffillan's Poems 159
Gould's Ornithological Delineations 159
Gray, W. History of English Prose Literature 346
Green's History of Framlingham 255
Guyse's Histoire de Hainault 159
Hull, Rev. R. on Infidelity 159
 — *Rev. P.* Memorials of Salisbury 159
Hannay's History of the Representation 447
Harkness on the Aborigines of the Neigbory Hills 542

Hawkins, Dr. on Cholera 159
Hend's Eastern Views 63
Heerem's Reflexions on the Politics of the Ancients 346
Historical Compendium 63
Hogarth, Anecdotes of 447
Intellectual Philosophy, Conversations on 346
James's Memoirs of Great Commanders 542
Jay's Exercises for the Closet 447
Jew, The 346
Johnson, Rev. A. on Gospel History, and History of Philosophy 346
Kemble, Miss, Francis the First 159
Lander's African Expedition 159
Landscapes, &c. Designs of 254
Lavalette, Memoirs of 159, 254
Lefeuvre, Dr. on Cholera Morbus 346
Leischild, Rev. J. Sermon by 542
Liddiard's Tour in Switzerland 63
Lightsfoot's Charts of General History 255
Literary Jewel 255
Logan, J. History of Scottish Clans 63
Luther's Table Talk 447
Macfarlane, C. Italy's Romantic Anna's 255
Madder's Scotch Metrical Romance 254
Magee, Dr. on Atonement 346
Meer Hasan Ali's Residence in a Muslim Family 447
Moore, H. Dictionary of Quotations 255
Muston's Recognition in the World to come 255
Nugent, Lord, Memorials of Hampden 159
Opiz, G. on Costumes 254
Paris, Picture of 63
Patriotism, Spirit of 63
Phatius, Bibliotheque de 159
Prinsep's Holy City of Benares 63
Regent's Park, Panoramic View of 254
Religion Every Thing or Nothing 255
Richards, R. on India 542
Rohy's Traditions of Lancashire 346
Roscoe, Mr. Life of 159
Roy, Rajah R. on Hindoo Law of Property, and Remarks on East India Affairs 542
St. John's Lives of Travellers 159
Saint Leu, Duchess de, memoirs of 542
Scrap Book 254
Shakspearean Dictionary 346
Simeon, Rev. C. Sermons by 542
Sisters' Budget 255
Southe, Dr. Colloquies on Society; History of the Peninsular War; and Essays, 159
Spreckley, Miss, memoirs of 255
Stebbing's Lives of the Italian Poets 346
Stothard's Monumental Effigies 542
Swain's Poems 346
Taylor's Geometry 346
— Jane, memoirs of 255
— J. Sacred Songster 255
— Rev. Dan. Works of 255
Temperance Herald 443
Tenneman's History of Philosophy 346
Time's Telescope 346
Turner, S. History of the World 346
Usurer's Daughter 255
Valpy's Classical Works 346
Volcanic Island off Sicily, Sketch of 254
Wilson's American Ornithology 255
Wychfe, Life of 447

INDEX TO POETRY.

Aged Woman, epitaph on 457
"And wilt thou weep when I am low?" 56
Ashdown, Lord, on the Tomb of a favourite Dog 438
Ashworth, Percy, the Suttees 23
Autumn Sketches 257
Bandit's Death 66
Barton, Bernard, Poet's Memorial of Robinson Crusoe 437
Booker, Dr. Empress of the Waves 640
Brandreth, song by 456
Bray, Mrs. lines to 534
Bryant, Jacob, Latin verses on a Cat 420
Budding, Blooming, and Fading 553
Byron, Ld. Love before the Flood, &c. 56
Cambridge Prize Compositions 22, 23
Carey, Mrs. "Out of evil cometh good." 640
Cat, Latin and English verses on a 420
Chantrey, Mr. lines on 258
Charoba Bathing 245
Cholera, Hymn on the approach of 553
Colding, Mary, lines to Mrs. Bray 534
"Come, look on me, beloved one," 236
Conversazione, description of a 441
Crimes not solitary 245
Cunningham, A. the Poet's Love 345
Enigma on the letter O 258
Empress of the Waves 640
Epigrams, Greek and Latin 23. from the Spanish of Lope de Vega 438
Farewell to a long-loved residence 457
Fears, lines on 245
Felim dilectam, versiculi in 420
Flood, Day before the 56
Fosbroke, Rev. T. D. stanzas by 236
Gulval, Inscription for the Rocks at 457
Hersee, W. Budding, Blooming, and Fading 553
Holland, Lord, epigram from the Spanish of Lope de Vega 438
Housman, Mr. on Twilight 345
Intellect, march of 552
Jackson, Cyril, sonnet on the statue of

Johnson, Dr. Scotch Pudding 16
 —— *G. M.* epitaph on an aged Woman 457. Farewell to a long-loved Residence 457
Kennedy, G. J. Porson Prize Poem 22
Landor, W. S. poems of 245
Le Grice, C. V. Inscription for the Rocks at Gulval 457
London in September 438
Mahon, Lord, on the Death of a near Relation 438
Murch of Intellect 552
Momentary Thoughts, No. IV. 553
Morning, lines on 245
Morpeth, Lord, stanzas by 438
Newdigate Prize Poem 23
Newton, sonnet on the statue of 323
Night, lines on 245
O, enigma on the letter 258
Old Year, lines on the close of 646
 "Out of evil com-th good," 640
Oxford Prize Composition 23
Paganini, lines on 553
Pilgrim, E. T. on the approach of the Cholera 553. lines on the close of the old year 640
Poet's Love 345
Porson Prize, translated from Shakspeare 22
Prayers Personified 245
Raffles, Dr. the Waterfall 443
Relation, on the death of a 488
Reynhart, on the death of Mrs. Siddons 66
Robinson Crusoe, Poet's Memorial of 437
Russell, Lord, London in September 438
Siddons, Mrs. on the death of 66
Song, "The nightingale is warbling," 342. The Poet's Love 345. by H. Brandreth 456
Sonnets, on the statues of Cyril Jackson and Newton 322, 323
Suttees, The 23
Terence's Andria, prologue and epilogue to 510
 "The Nightingale is warbling" 342
Tomb of a favourite Dog, stanzas on the 438
Twilight, lines on 344
Violence, lines on 245
Waterfall, the 443
Watts, A. A. on Wordsworth 441. Conversazioni *ib.*
Westminster Play, prologue and epilogue spoken at 510
 "Who has not felt 'mid azure skies?" 438
Wordsworth, lines on 441

INDEX TO NAMES.

Abbot, J. 75	Amory, E. 570	Arnold 571. S. W.	Baird 264.
Abbott, A. M. 565.	Amphlett, J. 268	628	Sir D. 169
J. 76	Amyot, T. 454, 552	Arnott, T. W. 475	Baker 366. A. M.
Abercrombie, R. 75	Anderson, Sir A.	Arundel, J. B. 366	644. J. D. 76.
Abernethy 542	266. G. 185, 284.	Arundell 644	R. H. 92. W. W.
Abraham, J. 92	R. 560. S. 474	Ashe-a'Court, 364	76
Abrahams 347	Andrewes, Bp. 94	Ashew, A. 464	Baldwin, R. 282
Ackerley, J. C. W.	Andros, T. 474	Ashfield, M. 570	Bale, G. 475
644	Anglesey, Earl 98	Ashton, M. C. 464	Balfour 177
Acklam, M. 92	Annesley 386. R.	Ashworth, C. 266	Balvaird, W. 364
Acton, W. 267	98. F. 650	Askenhurst 177	Bandinelli 454
Adam, J. 377	Anson, C. 463. Sir	Ashley, Lord, 365	Bankes, M. 465. T.
Adams 474. G. B.	W. 266	Aslie, A. 561	H. 94
365. J. W. <i>ib.</i> T.	Anstey 178	Aspull, J. 474	Banks, W. 381
448	Anstice, J. 63	Astley, J. M. 171	Bantry, Ld. 98
Addington, C. 270	Anstie, M. 92	Atherley, H. F. 464	Barbe, C. 188
Addison, J. R. 382	Anstruther, Sir J.	Atcheson, A. S. 268	Barber, S. 366
Adeane 561	570. R. 75. Sir	Atherton, E. 284.	Barbier 352
Adye, J. P. 650	R. A. 268	N. 381	Barclay, D. 267
Agnew, M. 473	Autobus, Sir E. 366	Atthorpe, M. 187	Baring 74. Lady
Aitkman, L. S. 571	Anwyl, R. 283	Attwood, F. T. 267	A. 268. F. 464
Ailsa, Marq. 265	Arara, E. 629	Austin, H. T. 464.	Barker, A. 188. W.
Airey, M. 465	Arbuthnot, E. M.	R. 465	A. 472
Airy, G. B. 448	572	Bacon, C. F. 379.	Barlow, F. H. 175.
Aldersey, J. S. 366	Argles 188	J. 93	P. 342
Alderson, Dr. 448.	Armitage, B. 644	Baddeley, J. 560. J.	Barnard 652. G.
S. H. 365	Armitstead 194	C. 366	171. S. E. 578
Aldridge, J. 187	Armstid <i>ib.</i>	Badely, J. 365	Barnes, C. F. C. 173
Alexander 372	Armstrong, A. 464.	Bagge, F. 283	Barns, J. S. 266
Alford, H. 366	R. 365	Baillie, E. 651	Barr, S. 476
Alleyne 564. P. 268	Arner, E. F. <i>ib.</i>	Bain 190	Barrallier, F. 364

Barrere 646
 Barrett, H. 464
 Barrington, Sir J. 266
 Barron, S. 561
 Barrow, J. 93. M. A. I. K. 561
 Barry, Dr. 543, 560. C. 383
 Bateman, F. C. 93. J. 188. J. A. 572
 Bates, Dr. B. 634. J. E. 569
 Bathurst, A. 269. C. B. 653. J. 266
 Baugh 380. C. 76. M. 290
 Bawdewin, R. 290
 Bayley 474. H. 171. W. 380
 Bayly, J. 185
 Bazelgette, S. 464
 Beach, J. H. 189
 Beamish, R. 366
 Beardmore 285
 Beaume, M. 75
 Beaumont, D. 189
 Beaver, C. 268
 Becher, Sir W. W. 266
 Beckley, A. 644
 Bedford 474. M. 572
 Bedingfeld, C. G. 365
 Beevor, E. B. 572
 Belcher, P. 464
 Bell, C. 365. C. H. 171. J. 168, 644. W. 449
 Bellew, Sir P. 365
 Bellingham, M. 76
 Bendyshe, C. 474
 Bennet, Lady M. E. 171
 Bennett, J. T. 560. M. M. 285.
 Benson, E. 464
 Bentham, Sir S. 91
 Bentley, R. 382
 Benwell, E. 379. H. 171
 Bere, R. 378
 Beresford, C. 176. E. 644
 Bernays 64
 Berners, C. 475
 Bethell, W. 282
 Best, S. 170
 Bettis, M. A. 93
 Bevan, M. 187
 Bewsey, J. 381
 Bexley, Ld. 64
 Bibbs, M. 569
 Bidell, J. 642
 Biggs, T. 573
 Bigland, R. 462. 560
 Bill, J. 268, 283
 Bingham, H. C. 464. W. 571
 Birch, Sir J. 266. J. F. 364
 Birge 157
 Biron, F. 560
 Biscoe, R. 170
 Bishop 461. Sir G. W. 75
 Bissett, Dr. 267. G. 267
 Blackett, A. 284. J. 187
 Blackhoof 478
 Blackman, J. 283
 Blackwood, M. 464
 Blair, T. H. 364
 Blake, E. 188. H. W. 561
 Blakeway 290
 Bland, G. 365. J. F. 573
 Blane, H. S. 265
 Blaquier 463
 Blencowe, E. E. 170
 Blewitt, E. 92
 Bligh, Adm. 386.
 Blomfield, C. 381
 Bloom, B. W. 284
 Blore, E. 168
 Blount, C. 352. W. A. 644
 Blow, Dr. 545. D. 76
 Bloxsome, E. 171
 Blunt, E. D. 92. R. 463. W. 267
 Blyth, D. 571
 Bobart, C. 284
 Boden, C. 98
 Bogle, T. 364
 Bompas, S. 571
 Bond, B. 382. W. 171
 Boodie, E. A. 171
 Boothby, Sir W. 551
 Bordman, J. 569
 Burradale, W. 267, 282
 Bosanquet, E. 171
 Boteler, E. 377. J. P. 378
 Boughton, W. 186
 Bouquet, M. T. 562
 Bourchier, M. 476
 Bourke, F. E. 366. Lady M. A. 177
 Bouvierie, D. P. 75
 Bouyer, E. 188
 Bowden, A. 473. H. J. 463.
 Bowen, W. 463. 560
 Bowle, E. 381. S. 188
 Bowles 371. J. 650. W. 265
 Bowser, R. 571
 Bowstead, J. 561
 Boydell, R. 474
 Brabazon, E. 369. J. 365
 Brackenbury, C. 179
 Bradbury, B. 187
 Bradley, R. 189
 Bradney, J. H. 283
 Brady 482
 Bragge 269
 Brancher, Sir T. 266
 Brand, E. 652
 Brander, R. B. 268
 Brandreth, T. A. 364
 Branston 629
 Bray, W. 92
 Brecknell, B. 573
 Brenton, Sir J. 170
 Breton, T. 644
 Brewster, Dr. 347, 633
 Brickdale, E. 171. M. 283
 Bricknell, W. G. 463
 Bridell, W. J. K. 650
 Bridges, J. S. 572
 Briggs, T. 377
 Bright, J. H. 268
 Brigstocke, A. 365
 Brissett, 189
 Bristol, Marq. 64
 Britton 386
 Broadhead, Sir T. H. L. 266
 Broadhurst, W. 572
 Brodrup, M. 283
 Broderick, C. 465
 Brooke, H. 560
 Brougham, Ld. 64, 75. J. 75.
 Brownell, W. 187
 Brown, C. 171. J. 190. C. 171. J. 475. C. J. 286. E. 171. F. 477. T. 76, 462. W. R. 171
 Browne, 370. Hon. 190. C. 171. J. 573. J. T. 185. L. 561. M. 651
 Brownlow, Earl, 64 Brownrig, W. 570
 Bruce 551. C. 266
 Brummell, G. A. 464
 Bryan, R. 560
 Bryant, M. 475

Brydges, Sir J. W. H. 267
 Buccleuch, Duch. 268
 Buckland, 542
 Buckler, J. 550
 Buckley, H. W. 366, 560
 Buckton, 448. T. J. 630
 Budd, J. 571. W. 283
 Budden, G. 381. R. 650
 Bulgin, W. 380
 Bulkeley, Lady C. 267
 Bull, E. L. 573
 Buller, J. W. 463
 Bullock, E. 268. H. R. 170
 Bulwer 629. A. 378. A. E. L. 560
 Bunce, W. 187
 Burdett, H. 171
 Burford, J. W. 473
 Burgess, A. 282
 Burgh, W. 2
 Burgoyne, Sir J. M. 561, 644
 Burke, Sir J. 467
 Burley, W. 379
 Burlington, Earl, 265
 Burn, J. 380
 Burrell, R. 188
 Burrough, F. 91
 Burt, H. 379
 Burton, J. 572. R. 386. Sir R. 266
 Busby 187
 Bush, G. 651
 Busk, E. 76
 Butcher, C. 572. Mrs. C. 572. H. 268
 Bute, Marq. 64
 Butler 64. C. 352, S. 475. W. 186
 Butt, J. M. 475
 Byard, H. 651
 Byng, Lady A. 267. E. 562. F. 473. Sir J. 365
 Byron, Lord, 86. Lady, 366
 Cadell, H. 366
 Cadogan, G. 265
 Caines, F. 381
 Callander, E. 650
 Callendar 264
 Calvert, C. 366. F. 365. W. 569
 Cam, 371
 Camden, Marq. 64
 Cameron, M. A. 283

Campbell, Sir A. Chichester 379. C. H. 268. R. 473 Croker, T. C. 267
 266. A. 364. A. 75. Countess 561 Collinson, C. S. 285. Croly, G. 267
 H. 653. A. S. 464. Children 542 C. S. 381 Crookshank, G. 92
 C. E. J. 571. Lady Chippendale, C. 282 Collis, D. 381 Cross, J. 560. J. G.
 E. M. 464. Sir T. Chitty, H. 268 Colpoys, E. G. 477. 284
 462. J. 75, 365. Christie, Sir L. 266. J. A. G. 463 Crucksbank, E. 285.
 Sir J. 266. F. 364. S. H. 542 Colston, W. H. 561 Cruikshank, J. 569
 Sir R. 266. R. E. Chrzanowski 73 Compton, R. 380 Cruickshanks 80.
 C. S. 364 Church, J. 473 Conder, J. 550 158
 Camperdown, Earl, Churton, J. T. 463. Congreve, H. C. 651. Cubitt, F. 171. W.
 265 M. 171 543
 Cancellor, J. 650 Cipriani, Sir H. 266 Connell, C. 379 Cumby, W. P. 364
 Canning 160. M. 92 Clanricarde, Mar- Connolly, Lady L. 386 Cummins 448, 630
 Canterbury, Abp. 64 quess U. J. 365 Consett, M. 187 Cunningham 573
 Cantley, W. G. 365 Clark, E. J. 448 Constable, C. 569 Curling, J. 464
 Capell 290 Clarke, C. M. 266 Constantine 77 Curry, R. 364
 Carden, J. 189 E. L. 171. E. W. Cooch, E. 475 Curteis, C. 171
 Cardwell, E. 560 644. J. C. 569. W. 187. Cook 461. H. 93 Curtis 65. Sir L.
 Carew, R. S. 365 Clarkson 454, 554. C. 267 Cooke, L. 187 188. T. 380
 Carlyle, W. 474 C. 267 Cooper 293. Sir A.
 Camell, J. 285 Clavering, Lady A. 650 64 G. M. 463 Curzon, A. 267
 Carpenter, M. 171 650 Coore, I. 187 Cust, E. 170
 Carr, J. 170. R. J. Clay, M. 463 Dalton 561. H. 561
 267 Claypon, B. 285 Cope, C. W. 629 Dalzell, J. 265
 Carruthers, J. H. 187. J. R. 574 Clegg, A. 380 Daniell, J. F. 64
 Carter 571. A. 380 Clement, H. 268 Darley, W. 476
 Cartew, T. 377 Clemetson, E. 283 Corbett 386. C. 188 Darnley, Countess
 Carver, M. A. 366 Clerk, Sir W. 2 Corbushley, J. 188 Dowager 651
 Cartwright, W. H. Clifford, Sir A. W. 644. W. S. 644 Corbould 386. R.
 644. W. S. 644 J. 170. J. 171 Dart, E. 188
 Cater, R. 91 Clift, J. 189 Dashwood, M. 445
 Caulfield 370. J. 365 Clifton, C. 171. J. 75 Coore, I. 187 Daubeny, C. 542
 Cavendish, H. F. C. 364. W. 75. Ld. 265, 267 Davies, A. 189. B.
 Clode 570 Cloncurry, B. N. 266 Cornwall, Bp. 290 171. D. 476. E.
 Clough, T. H. 377 Clutton, J. 170 Cornock, T. 285 366, 562. L. 365.
 Cobb, F. 189 Cobbett, W. 75 Cory, E. 365. J. J. M. 572
 Cobbold, F. 267. J. S. 365. T. 378 Coulbourn 366 Davis, M. 93
 Cobham, F. 94 Cock, H. 571 Coulton 381 Davison, T. 381
 Cockburn, H. 463. Cockburn 653 Cotton, C. 386. H. 76. M. F. 463. R.
 Chabert 569 Cobbett, W. 75 Court, C. 566 284 Day, G. 185. J. F.
 Chamberlain 379 Cobbold, F. 267. J. S. 365. T. 378 Cowley 386. T. 652 365. J. I. 284.
 Chambers, S. 644 Codd, S. 651 Cowper, F. E. 561 L. 561. R. 267
 Champ, T. 265 Cockburn, H. 463. Coddington, H. 542 Cowry, J. 379 Daye 386
 Champney 573 Cocks, A. 189 Cowper, F. E. 561 Deacon, L. 569
 Champneys, W. B. 473 Coggen, M. 366 Coddington, H. 542 Dealtyn, H. 473
 Chantrey 386 Cogkilane, R. 299 Coggen, M. 366 Deane 475. H. 650
 Chaplin 456, 566 Cok, H. 571 Cok, H. 571 Deare, G. R. 572
 Chapeau, F. W. J. C. 573 Colby, C. 462 Colby, C. 462 Delmar, G. 366
 Chapman 454. J. 474. Sir S. R. 462 Coffin, N. 379, 473 Colby, C. 462 Delme, E. 562
 Charlemont, Earl, 365 Coggen, M. 366 Cragg, D. 188 De Lys 285
 Charlton, E. 370 Cogkilane, R. 299 Craig, Sir J. G. 266 Denny, A. 560
 Charrington, J. 569 Colby, C. 462 Cok, H. 571 Dent, W. 266
 Charteris 171 Colham, G. 560 Cok, H. 571 Dering, R. 464
 Chatterton, J. 560 Coggen, M. 366 Cok, H. 571 Desbrough 380
 Chaundy, S. B. S. 188 Coggen, M. 366 Colby, C. 462 Devereux, H. C. 364
 Coles, J. 574 Colby, C. 462 Colby, C. 462 Dibdin, Dr. T. F.
 Chaworth, Ben. 266 Colby, C. 462 Colby, C. 462 560
 Chaytor, Sir W. 266 Colby, C. 462 Colby, C. 462 Dicey, A. 189
 Cheap, J. 377 Colby, C. 462 Colby, C. 462 Dick, E. C. 171. Sir
 Cheson 380 Colby, C. 462 Colby, C. 462 R. 267
 Chester, J. 266 Colby, C. 462 Collings, M. 189 Crocker, J. 572 Dickinson, A. 475
 Chetwynd 267, 562 Colby, C. 462 Collings, M. 189 Croft 371 Dicky, H. 380
 Colby, C. 462 Collings, M. 189 Collings, M. 189 Crofton, C. 177 Diebitsch 77

Digby, C. W. 76 Dyke, S. 651 Farnall, M. 380 Freeman, J. 475
 Dikes, M. 285. W. Dymock, T. F. 76 Faulkner, R. R. 268 Freeth 561
 H. 448, 630 Dyson 76. L. M. Fawcett, A. E. 268. French, Dr. 74
 381, 573. M. 365. Ebrington, Lord 64 R. 569 Friend, G. 187
 W. A. 379. W. J. Eddis, E. H. 628 Fawker, H. 174 Frost, C. 448. W.
 464 Eden, R. 463 Fazakerley 371 E. 628. C. 630
 Dobson, R. 265 Edgell, L. 572 Fencibles, N. 474 Fuller, M. 187, 573
 Dodd, A. 477 Edmonds, R. 268. Fennell, W. B. 186 Fullerton, R. 650
 Dodsworth, C. 476 T. 463 Fennig, H. 629 Gabert, G. H. G. 560
 Dulling 379 Edwards, A. 650. H. Fenton, D. 92 Gadd, M. 474
 Dollond, G. 542 87. R. M. 268. Ferrers 474 Gaisford, T. 365
 Domett, J. 188 W. 650 Ferris, S. B. 283 Gale 380. C. 574
 Donnallan, W.R. 475 Egers, M. A. 270 Festing, F. J. H. 91 Garbett, Sir J. 266
 Donovan, A. 462 Egerton, W. 560 Feuvre 463 Gardner, F. G. 171.
 J. 573 Ekins, J. 574 Field, J. C. 573. M. R. 189
 Doolan, K. H. 366 Elcock, M. 651 Fielding 448, 561 Gardner, F. J. 572.
 Dourville 632 Elder, Sir G. 266 Filmer, E. 268 T. 186. W. D. 570
 Douglas, L. 561. Sir Elderfield, W. 651 Fincham, B. 573 Gater, W. 283
 N. 267. R. S. 474 Elgin, Countess 366 Finlay, J. 570 Gattiffe 194
 Douro, Marq. 170 Elleker 285 Elliott, G. 364 Fisher, Bp. 454, 551. Gay, J. L. 572
 Dover, J. 299 Ellermann, A. 478 Elliott, J. 648. W. G. B. 364. J. H. Geddes, J. 462
 Doveton, B. 473. J. Elliot, G. 364 H. 75 365. S. 267 Gee, W. 365
 365. L. 380 Elliott, J. 648. W. Ellis, E. 92. G. 282. Fitzgerald, C. 92, Gell, Sir W. 453
 Dowdeswell, H. 188 H. 75 R. 284. W. M. 365. D. A. 92. J. Genee 352
 Dowding, M. 644 Elton, R. W. 464. M. Ellison, M. 371 F. 266. K. 380. Genlis, Mad. 645
 Dowell 474 A. 189 Elmhurst, M. 561 P. 477. S. 561. George, P. 365. T.
 Dowling, P. 652 Encombe, Visc. 366 Elphinstone 366. H. W. L. L. 267. B. 187
 Downe, E. 92 Ennismore, Vis. 171 — Lord E. 386. Gerson 352
 Downman, T. 364 Entwistle, R. 284 Ernest, Earl 560 Fitz-Roy, H. 171, Gery, A. 270
 Downshire, A. Marq. Erard, A. S. 382 F. 560. W. H. K. 268 Gessen 352
 365 268 Fleurys 352 Fitzroy 194. H. 170. Gibbons, G. 158. T.
 D'Oyley, M. 366 Erskine, A. C. 171. Capt. R. 631 285
 D'Oyly, F. 187, 282 T. 560. W. H. K. — Lady T. 562. Gibbs, S. 91
 Drage, W. H. 75 Evans, D. 648 Entwistle, R. 284 Ffennell, E. H. 76 Gibson, P. 93
 Drake, A. T. 378. Evans 290. D. 171. Erard, A. S. 382 Fletcher, F. 464. S. Gilbert, D. 542, 551
 E. 561. E. T. 569. H. 562. J. 560. Fleurys 352 Gilchrist, A. 173
 W. F. 560 M. 284. T. S. 644. W. 185 Floyer, E. 76 Gill, B. 650. M.
 Drane, T. 92 Ernest, Earl 560 F. 560. W. H. K. 475. Sir R. 266,
 Drew, P. W. 560. Erskine, A. C. 171. Evans, D. 648 560
 R. 75 T. 560. W. H. K. Folley, P. B. 476 Folliott 290. W. Gillies, J. 364. R.
 Drewe, D. R. 464 364 F. 560. W. H. K. H. 650 M. 268
 Drewry, S. 91 Essington, M.A. 476 Fonblanche, J. S. Gilmour, A. 268. D.
 Drummond 74. E. Evans, D. 648 H. 562. J. 560. M. 560 L. 266
 190 Evans 290. D. 171. Fonner, R. 589 Gilpin, R. T. 561
 Duckle, H. C. 644 H. 562. J. 560. M. 284. T. S. 644. Forbes 562. E. 647. Girdlestone, C.S. 380
 Dudley, W. M. 463 M. 284. T. S. 644. W. 185 H. 644 Gisborne, C. 573
 Duff, A. 170 Evatt 463 Evelyn 158 Ford, F. 365. G. Glaister, W. 76
 Duffy, J. 364 Evelyn 158 Everard, M. 75 463. M. L. 570. Glasscott, C. 186
 Duke, E. 74 Everard, M. 75 Everitt 268 W. 75 Gleadow 448. T. W.
 Dumergue 187 Everitt, J. 380 Forrest, B. 174 630
 Dunbar, L. M. 379 Eyre 189. A. 475 Fairlie, J. 366 Forth 644, 645 Gledstanes, Sir A.
 Duncombe, H. J. Fairlie, J. 366 Fall, C. 284 Foster, Sir A. J. 266. 284
 463. L. 366. S. Eyre 189. A. 475 Fallows, F. 378, 542 D. 467. H. 64. Glynn, J. 569
 J. 573 Fairlie, J. 366 Fallows, F. 378, 542 Capt. H. 542. J. Glynn, H. 365
 Dundas, J. W. D. Fall, C. 284 Fane, M. 465, R. G. 573. S. J. 283 Goderich, Visc. 448
 265. T. 266 Fallows, F. 378, 542 C. 500 Fowle, H. 268 Godfrey, E. 366. J.
 Dunhill, F. 644 Fane, M. 465, R. G. Fanshawe, E. 364. Fox, J. 644 188
 Dunmore, Baron 266 C. 500 Frampton, H. T. 188 Franses, M. 284 Godson 550
 Dupuis 560. G. J. Fanshawe, E. 364. Faraday 448 Franklin, C. 76 Godwin 98
 171 F. 477 Fara, Lady H. 475 Fraser, H. C. 286 Golding, W. 284
 Durant, G. 377. G. Faraday 448 Farmer, M. 572 Freebairn 386 Goldingham, G. A.
 S. E. 475 Fara, Lady H. 475 Farmer, M. 572 476

Gomm, W. 186
 Goodacre, J. 651
 Gooden, G. 75
 Goodenough, E. 267
 Goodyear, J. L. 76
 Gordon 283, 448.
 Sir A. D. 560. D.
 476. J. 473. Sir
 J. W. 266. R. 644.
 W. A. 364.
 Gore, H. R. 364
 Gosset, C. 379
 Gostling, S. 561. W.
 F. 464
 Gough, Sir H. 266
 Goulburn, J. 371
 Gould, H. 463
 Goundry, J. 571
 Gowen, H. 371
 Graham 64. A. 571.
 B. R. 76. G. 369.
 G. J. 652. J. 366.
 373. Sir J. 548
 Grant, G. 379, 652.
 H. 187. L. 266,
 364
 Gratton, H. 267
 Gratton, T. C. 364
 Grayson, J. 93
 Greany, M. 94
 Greaves, S. 571
 Green, G. 651. J.
 H. 542. V. 92
 Greenaway, J. 475
 Greene, W. 170
 Greenfield, W. 473
 Greenham, E. 561
 Greenhill, J. D. 365
 Greenland, J. 370
 Greenningh, M. C.
 463
 Gregory, A. C. 365
 Gregson, T. 93
 Grey, C. 75. G. J.
 644. J. 364. Sir
 H. G. 266. de
 Ruthyn 171
 Griffin, E. 171
 Griffith, J. P. 366
 Griffiths, J. 377. L.
 C. 561. M. 285.
 M. A. 464. W.
 T. 561
 Grimston, Visc. 75
 Grosvenor, Gen. 464
 Groves, E. 366. F.
 D. 570
 Grueber, A. 560
 Gubbins, R. 364
 Guise, J. W. 266
 Gunning, E. 187
 G. 561
 Gutch, J. 91
 Guy, A. 76
 Gwilt, R. 569
 Hague, W. 476
 Haigh, G. A. 190

Hakewell, H. J. 629
 Hales, E. 467
 Halford, Sir H. 64.
 J. 379
 Halke, M. 566
 Hall, 267. J. 267.
 S. 75, 268. T.
 G. 63
 Hallam, H. 454
 Hallet, D. 464
 Haliburton, I. 380
 Hallorun, Dr. 482.
 L. H. 476
 Hallward, T. 378
 Halsted, T. 365
 Halton, E. 283
 Haliburton 268. R.
 380
 Hamilton, B'n 266.
 A. 365, 370. G.
 170. H. 189. Sir
 R. 650. R. N. C.
 463. W. C. 644.
 W. R. 550
 Hammick, St. V. L.
 75
 Hammond, Sir F.
 T. 170
 Hamond, Sir G. E.
 266. L. G. 464
 Hancock, S. 2
 Hand, M. 464
 Hankinson, T. F. 449
 Hamner, H. 381
 Hannam, C. L. 572
 Hannel, G. 286
 Hanson, M. 270
 Harbin, C. 463
 Harcourt, Marq. 474
 Harden, E. 474
 Harding 171. J. 644
 Hardwick, A. 475
 Hardwicke, P. 543
 Hardy, S. 171
 Hargood, Sir W. 266
 Harman 379
 Harrington, C'tess
 644
 Harriott, H. 474
 Harrison, E. 189.
 G. H. R. 462. P.
 651. R. 91, 476.
 T. 379, 473
 Harty, Sir R. W. 266
 Harvey 560. E. 561.
 Sir L. 650. Sir
 R. J. 364. W.
 629. W. T. 380
 Harwood, U. 91
 Hastings, Marq. 171.
 H. J. 170
 Hatchard, F. 381
 Hatherell, J. W. 463
 Hatton, H. J. 268
 Hawarden, A. M. 644
 Hawker, M. 258. T.
 D. 268

Hawkins, C. J. 366
 Hawkins, E. 551. H.
 A. 366. J. H. 75
 Hawley 562. J. 463
 Hawtree, C. S. 91
 Hawtrey, E. 188
 Hay, Lady, 371. J.
 170. Sir J. 170.
 R. 551
 Haydon, B. R. 569
 Hayes, C. 381. Sir
 J. 573. S. 187
 Hayford, J. 177
 Haggart, J. 463
 Hayman, M. 475
 Hayne, C. 462
 Haynes, C. 91
 Hayter, T. 570
 Head, Sir F. B. 267.
 A. 365, 370. G.
 170. H. 189. Sir
 R. 650. R. N. C.
 463. W. C. 644.
 M. 171. T. 464
 Heister, S. 570
 Heise, T. M. 366
 Hemming, J. 448
 Henderson, J. 650
 Hennah 551. W.
 364
 Hennell, S. 282
 Henslow, G. 415
 Herbert, M. 290, 464
 Herschel, J. F. W.
 365
 Heselden, E. 268
 Heygate, Sir W. 266
 Hiatt, C. 652
 Hibbert, Dr. 636
 Hickman, J. 93
 Higginson 630
 Higgs, J. 189
 Hightatt, E. 464
 Hijorner 2
 Hill 267. A. E. 171.
 C. 76. J. 92, 265.
 L. S. G. 561. Lady
 N. 463
 Lord 93, 651
 Hilliard, G. 364
 Hillyar, J. 462
 Hind, R. 170
 Hinde, S. V. 266
 Hindston, J. 266
 Hjrnich, Sir H. 266
 Hippisley, W. 285
 Hird, S. 92
 Hitch, W. 650
 653
 Hitchings, E. 189.
 J. 464
 Hoare, A. 560
 Hobhouse 64. Sir
 B. 653
 Hockin, T. P. 473
 Hodder, R. 268
 Hodges, T. S. 366
 Hodgkinson, L. M.
 D. 268
 366

Hodgson, F. 171. I.
 171. W. 474
 Hodson, W. 573
 Holden, A. 561
 Holder 464
 Holdsworth, A. 268
 Hole, S. 474. T. 378
 Hollams, J. 363
 Holland, T. A. 268.
 Holley, E. 560
 Hollier, M. 475
 Hollis, W. H. 366
 Holloway, M. 381.
 W. C. E. 364
 Holmes, H. 473
 Holroyd, E. 560
 Holt, G. P. 569. J.
 572
 Homan, W. 267
 Homer, C. 76
 Hompeach, Count
 F. 477
 Houe, J. T. 569
 Honeybourne, T.
 189
 Hood 629. Sir A.
 652
 Hooper, E. A. 572
 Hope, H. 265. H.
 T. 629. J. T. 265.
 T. 542
 Hopkins, W. T. 464
 Hopkinson, M. 572
 Hopton, J. 650
 Hopwood 386. R. F.
 482
 Home, Sir E. 448
 Hordern, J. 463
 Hornbuckle, T. W.
 76
 Hornby, R. 560
 Horne, T. H. 267.
 W. 76
 Horner, T. 474
 Horseman 572
 Horton, W. 650
 Hoste, J. 75
 Hotchkis 2
 Hotchkyns 290
 Houblon, C. A. 365.
 Houghton, M. 283
 Houlditch, E. 267.
 561
 Howard, C. J. J.
 463. J. B. 76
 Howarth, M. 561
 Howden, B'n. 266
 Howe, Earl 462
 Howgate, J. 93
 Howman, E. J. 267.
 G. E. 268
 Hoy, J. B. 366
 Hoyland, J. 284.
 Hubbersty 650
 Hudleston 644

Hudson, J. 462. S. Jennings, F. 91. T. Knowles, S. 448
 75 187 Knox, A. 365. E. Lilford, Lord 365¹
 Hugh, J. 570 Jerdan 98 365. F. 651 Lillie, Sir J. S. 364
 Hughes 475. J. 63. Jervis, J. W. 98 Kong, C. 542 Lillo 561
 187. J. W. 365. Jervoise, H. M. 76 Lacy, W. 282 Lind 476. J. 283
 S. 365 Jeston, N. G. 365 Lagden, H. 477 Lindsay, A. 365
 Hull, 366. D. 94. Johnson, Dr. 86. H. Laing, A. 282 Lindsey 81
 W. 94 572. J. 186. F. Laisne, T. 473 Linzee, S. H. 477
 Hulme, G. 186 652. W. 268 Lame, E. H. 382 Lisle, R. 364
 Humble, Sir J. N. Johnstone, F. 91 Lambton, C. W. 381 Littlewood, M. 381
 286 Johnstone, C. 564 Lamont, N. 560 Litton 64
 Hume, 482. H. 570 C. M. 366. Sir J. Landaff, Earl F. J. Liversage, M. 283
 Humfrey, W. 570 B. 267. S. A. 475 365 Livingstone, J. 381
 Humphreys 268. S. Jolland, W. 187 Landaff, Earl F. J. Lizan, W. H. 629
 P. 364 Jones 171, 561. Bp. Lander, R. 448 Lloyd, Sir J. M. 266.
 Hunt 75. A. 366, 366. A. W. 381 Lane, J. 285. S. 629 M. 171. M. J.
 462. R. 188, 364 D. 170. F. W. Langmead, E. 175 267. W. 266. W.
 Huntington, W. 76 H. 91. H. P. 463. 468 H. 482
 Huntley, R. 473. R. J. 267, 366, 377, Langshaw 630 Lock, E. 268
 W. 560 475. J. H. 561. Sir J. T. 266. M. Langton, M. H. 561, Lockhart, A. 377.
 Huszman, A. 93 171. P. 648. R. 644 G. 380
 Hardwick, T. B. 571 Joy, H. H. 463. J. Langworthy, F. E. Lockwood 476. W.
 Hurle, W. 283 284 171
 Hurt, F. 288 Jull, E. 474 Larden, G. E. 170
 Huskisson 569, 654 Jordan, D. C. 561 Lardy, C. F. 75
 Hussey, W. 186 Joy, H. H. 463. J. Laseelles, E. 379
 Hutchinson, Sir W. 284 Lateward, C. 644
 286 Laurie, Sir R. 266
 Hutchinson 382 Kaines 2 Latouche, G. 171
 Huxley, M. 371 Kaye, S. C. 464 Lawrence, E. 364
 Ibbotson 630 Keeble, J. 560 H. 188
 Itzpey, A. E. 91 Keats, E. 571 Lawson, Sir W. 266 Long, Miss 75. Lady
 Inclined 571 Kelk, J. 76 Leach 572. Col. 448 M. 80
 Ingestrie, Lord 170, Kelly, J. 463. M. Leake, Col. 638 Longbotham, M. 378
 367 365 Kelson, C. 561 Learmouth 573 Longden, A. S. 644
 Inglis, R. 76 Kemble 280 Le Blanc, T. 284 Longley, C. 454, 554.
 Ingram, C. 189 Kemp, M. 282 Lechmere, C. 284 C. T. 561
 Innes, T. 92 Kempis 352 Lee 381. E. 75. H.
 Irby, F. P. 564 Kendrick, P. 651 76. J. 651. R. 448 Louth, B'ness 190
 Iriss, F. T. 464 Kennis 266 Leer, H. 188 Loveday, T. 171
 Irvine, A. 365 Kent, B. 188. M. Le Grice, F. 571 Lovell, B. 2
 Irving, C. 282. L. Kennan 381 Leigh, C. T. 268. M.
 H. 267 Kent, B. 188. M. 366. T. C. 267 Lovett, T. 283
 Irwin, J. F. 76 177. N. D. 282 Lowe, J. 64
 Isaac, E. E. 573. M. Keppel, E. G. W. Le Marquent 283 Lowndes, H. D. 379
 A. 171 Kevill, J. 377 Le Myre, A. 170 Lowicz, Princess 652
 Isaacson 194. R. Key, Sir J. 170, 463 Leopold, King 72, Louth, Bp. 386
 283 Kidd, A. 477. T. G. 365 Leopold, King 72, Lowther, J. 76
 Isacks, M. 283 Jackson, C. 386. C. Kidd, A. 477. T. G. 167, 262 Lubbock, J. W. 448
 F. 98. J. N. 365. Kind, C. M. 282 Leslie 352. Lady 79. Lucas 463. C. 561.
 P. 361. R. 189 King 463. A. 188. R. B. 75
 Jacob 482. J. 570 F. A. 476. H. 364. Lester, S. C. 573 H. 571
 Jadi, M. 570 H. E. 476. M. Lethbridge, Lady Luckyn 290
 James, C. 474 462. T. 93. W. 268. D. 572. L. Lethbridge, Lady Ludlow, B'n. 266
 Janson, R. 649 C. 268. Lumley, F. 379. C.
 Jaxcott, M. 376 Kingsley 648 Lewellen, L. 366 381. Sir W. 366
 Jayne, T. 377 Kingston, J. 170 Lewin, S. 572 Luney, R. 463
 Jebb, A. 366. Kinnoul, C'tessa 267 Lichfield, Bp. 267 Lutes, J. J. 378
 Jeffreys, H. 285 Kinsey, C. 651 Levett, T. 268 Luttrell, F. F. 268
 Jeffcott, F. C. 373 Kinward 562 Lewes, J. 378
 Jeannett, W. 189 Kirby, A. R. 650 Lewis, H. J. 560 S. Luxmore, S. 476, 652
 Jenkins, S. 561. W. Kirkley, L. F. 189 Leycester, O. 170 Lyall, Dr. 574
 366. Knell, R. 583 Knell, R. 583 Lichfield, Bp. 267 Lyell, C. 64
 Jenkins, S. 560 Knight 74 Lievre, J. S. 560 Lyon 448
 366. Knell, R. 583 Lillford, Lady 368 Lysaght, A. 268
 Jenkins, S. 560 Knight 74 Lillford, Lady 368 Macbean, W. 266

Index to Names.

Mac Creagh, Sir M. 267
 Macculloch, Dr. 635
 M'Carthy, W. 286
 McCleverty, R. 364
 M'Clintoch, J. 171
 M'Clise, D. 628
 Macdonald 560. G. 571. J. 188, 266, 364
 M'Dermott, J. 650
 Maedougal, W. C. 551
 M'Dowall, A. 365
 Macgregor, Sir E. M. 170
 M'Gregor, Sir J. 266
 M'Innes, G. 570
 Mackay, D. H. 463. R. 651
 M'Kay 276
 M'Kenney, Sir T. 261
 Mackenzie, A. 286. Sir G. 633. Sir G. K. 266. Sir H. 462. K. F. 91. T. 652
 M'Kenrie, R. 571
 M'Kie, 276
 Macalaine, Col. A. 365
 Maclean 543. Lady M. 476. W. 462, 560
 M'Leod, R. 267
 M'Rae, R. 560
 Magee, Dr. 542. W. 170
 Magendie 543, 653
 Magrath, Sir G. 267
 Mahon, G. 92
 Mahul 352
 Mainwaring, C. 572
 Maiulo 352
 Mair, W. C. 473
 Maister 463
 Maitland, J. 91
 Major 158. J. R. 366
 Malcolm 653
 Malcomb, N. 76
 Malsburgh 364
 Maltby, E. 267
 Manlaws, J. 380
 Manning, E. C. 571. H. 561. J. 378
 Mansel, G. 560
 Manson, A. 365
 Mant, K. C. 268. B. W. 464
 Mantell, 462, 644
 Maples, M. 473
 Mardy, Sir T. M. 266
 Mark, Maj. 92
 -Markham, H.S. 464
 Marlborough 173
 Marriott, W.H. 190
 Marshall, A. 92. J. 560
 Martin, R. 76, 628. T. 561
 Martineau, M. 464
 Mason, A. M. 366
 Massareene, C'tess 94
 Matheson, D. 267
 Maton, W. G. 542
 Matthew, J. 644
 Matthews, A. 75. C. 267. F. 187
 Maude, C. 471. F. 267
 Mavor 268
 Maxwell 465
 May, B. 651. J. 379. S. 464
 Maybery, C. 463
 Maynard, E. 561
 Mayne, T. 173. J. 365
 Medland, T. 560
 Megott, M. 650
 Merriman, J. 644
 Merry, J. 377. J. O. 187
 Meuron 187
 Meux, Sir H. 266
 Meyler, T. 561
 Michell, H. S. 189. J. 364. W. R. 560
 Middibam, S. 650
 Middlebrook, H. 93
 Middleton, S.T. 644. — Visc. 465
 Migone, Don F. de B. 570
 Miguel 71
 Miles, W. 464
 Miller 380. C. 560. E. 573. F. S. 463. M. H. 171
 Milligan, Dr. 633
 Mills, C. 189. J. R. 171
 Milton, Lord 346
 Mitford, C. 476
 Mitton, M. 379
 Molineaux, W. 377
 Molyneux, L. 380
 Monck, C.M.L. 171
 Monckton, C.G. 381
 Monk, R. 476
 Monkhouse, A. E. 188. F. 285
 Monroe 386. H. 268. M. 268
 Monson, T. M. 562
 Montagu, Lady 467. 561. G. 366
 Montjoy, Lord 290
 Montpensier, Duke 645
 Montrou, M.A. 644
 Monypenny, M. 371
 Moore, F. 464. J. 372. J. A. 573. R. 380. T. 463
 Moorsom, R. 476
 Moreland, A. 76
 Morell, J. A. 651
 Morgan, H. H. 170
 Morley, A. 285. W. 478
 Mornington, C'tess 282
 Morrell, J. A. 651
 Morris, H. 366. M. 189
 Morshead, J. 473
 Mortimer, E.H. 464
 Morton, D. 365. H. 464. J. 463, 464, 629. C'tess 366
 Moseley, H. 63
 Mostyn 573. G.T. 170. Lord 266
 Mounteney, T. 91
 Mountmorris, Earl 98
 Mowbray, J. 173
 Moysey, A. 92
 Mudie, Capt. 158
 Mulcaster, Sir W. H. 267
 Muller, E. 561
 Multon, T. 474
 Munster, Earl 75 265
 Munyard, J. D. 651
 Murchison 542
 Mure, J. 286
 Murray, H. 573. G. 371
 Muston, E. 561
 Myton, C. 462
 Nares, Arebd. 194
 Nash, R. 379
 Neale, A. 189
 Negus, E. 475
 Nelson, E. F. 76. O. 648
 Nesbain, G. 463
 Neufville, L. P. 475
 Neville, Capt. 74
 Neville 572. R. 267
 Newbold, C. M. 283
 Newell, H. 570. T. B. 561
 Newenham 474
 Newington, M. 381
 Newman, E. 188. K. J. A. 93
 Newsom, T. 282
 Newton, J. 473
 Nicholas 572. J. 375
 Nicholl, Sir J. 64
 Nicholls, H. 76
 Nicholls 98, 652. W. L. 267
 Nicol, C. 364
 Nicolas, Sir H. M. 290, 365
 Nisbett, J. S. 380
 Noel, Sir G. 268
 Niven, D. 379
 Norbury, P. 483
 — Lord 476
 Norcott, Sir A. G. R. 267
 Norris, F. 282, 560
 Norrish, A. 561
 Northcote, C.B. 282. Sir S. H. 571
 Northesk, Earl 489
 Northumberland 64
 Norton, F. 268
 Nurwood, E. 186
 Nutley, G. 649
 Nowell, E. C. 464
 Nugee, A. 171
 Nugent, Sir P. F. 286
 Oakley, A. 366. Bl. 266
 O'Connell, Bl.
 O'Connor, D. 170
 O'Donnoghue 644
 Ogilvie, D. 355. J. 371. Sir J. 76
 Ogle, J. 91. K. E. 561
 O'Halloran, W. 64
 O'Hara, J. 652
 Olivient, 368
 Olive, J. 171
 Oliveer, M. A. 285
 Oliver, G. 365
 Olivier 463
 Ombler, W. 94
 Oxford, Lord, 158
 Orlans, Duke, 64
 Orme, C. 91
 Ormelie, Earl, 261
 Ormerod, M. 285
 Otton, W. 267
 Osborne, Sir H. 4
 Otter, R. 476
 Otway, C. 267. 368. Sir R. W.
 Owen, E. 171. J. 267. Sir J. 36
 J. 366. G. 378
 Oxberry 474
 Oxmantown, Ld. 5
 Page, C. 282
 Pakeman, E. 461
 Palgrave 454
 Palmer, E. 475. G. P. J. H. R. 5
 Palmerston, Viso.

Index to Names.

Passmore, B. 8. 566
 Passe, D. A. 569
 Passworth, E. G. 639
 Paste, 267
 Pates, J. T. 569
 Parfett, C. 92
 Parish, H. H. 644
 Park, 64. Sir J. A. 983
 Park, T. A. 364
 Parket, A. M. 651. H. 265
 Parkinson, W. 59
 Park, M. 268
 Parbold, C. S. 361
 Parr, T. G. 76
 Parrell, S. 550
 Parry 639
 Parsons, J. 381. W. K. 268
 Partridge, J. A. 463. B. T. 464
 Parson, M. 188
 Parke, A. 285
 Paskewitch 73
 Passey, C. W. 364
 Patch, W. 570
 Patrick, E. 194
 Paterson, T. 190
 Pattison, A. H. 365. E. 365
 Paul, Lady C. 465. J. 378
 — Emp. 77
 Pavaricini, S. 282
 Pawson, S. 475
 Payne, Col. 267. P. 284. R. 364. W. 574
 Paynter, S. 365
 Peacock 371. E. 76. G. 542
 Peacocke, E. 379
 Pearce, E. 76. F. 189
 Peart, H. 380
 Pearce, G. 76. W. 284
 Pearson, E. 285, 380. F. 380. J. 285. W. 631
 Pease 453
 Peat, R. J. 474
 Peckell, Sir S. J. B. 965
 Peck, W. 188
 Pecl 9
 Pegus, H. 463
 Peirce 454
 Peish, A. W. 644. C. A. W. 644
 Peill 560. A. 560
 Peallow, E. 170
 Peacock 644
 Peacock 157. E. 268
 Peacock, G. 385.
 Peacock, G. 386

Penrice, A. 268
 Penrose, J. 188
 Pepys, C. C. 75, 365
 Perchard, J. 482
 Perceval, E. G. 189
 Percy, H. 285. J. 304
 Perkins 631
 Perry, A. 76, 372. S. 464
 Perth, Earl, 74
 Phillips, N. G. 651
 Phillips, J. A. 92. W. 93
 Phillott, H. 364
 Philpot 177
 Philpotts, W. J. 463
 Phillips, J. A. 92. W. 93
 Pickering, G. 365
 Pickford 382
 Pierce, F. H. 365
 Pigot, H. 366
 Pigott 464, 561. G. E. G. F. 474
 Pinhorn, Sir J. 569
 Pinkerton, M. 187
 Piper, H. 560
 Piscare, 477
 Pitcairn 646
 Pitman, R. 365
 Pitt, C. 967
 Pittman, T. 475
 Plant, F. 284
 Platt, S. 379
 Plowden, A. 173
 Plunket, R. 365
 Plunkett, J. G. 463
 Podmore, H. 76
 Polkinghorne 462
 Polliimore, Baron, 266
 Pons, L. 477
 Ponsonby 176. Dr. 267. F. C. 266. W. W. 190
 Poole, R. 285
 Pope, S. 379
 Porchester, Lord, 265
 Porter, P. S. W. 649
 Portman, Lady E. 561
 Pountney, H. 560
 Powel, W. P. 366
 Powell, J. 464
 Powey 171. W. G. 364
 Powerscourt, Vis-
 c'ntess Dow. 652
 Powis, Earl 290
 Powmill 63
 Powys, T. A. 268. M. 80
 Praed, B. J. L. 963
 Pratt, J. 560
 Preston, R. 473
 Prevost, M. 288
 Price, G. B. J. 171. J. 189. M. 189
 Primrose 476
 Prince, J. C. 75
 Pringle, H. M. 76. Sir J. 464
 Prinsep, J. 569
 Prowde, J. 285
 Pryce, C. 268
 Puleine, D. 268
 Pursehouse, A. 186
 Purves, H. 366
 Pusey, P. 75
 Pyke, E. E. 76
 Pym, R. 364. Sir W. 560
 Pyndar 648
 Quantock, J. 474
 Queensberry, Marq. 266
 Rabbett, R. 463
 Radcliffe, F. E. 464
 Raddon, W. 629
 Ragg, M. 379
 Radstock, Lord 265
 Rayner, P. 462
 Ram 574. Lady C. 189
 Ramsden, R. 649. J. E. 476
 Ramsay, M. 286
 Ramsay, J. 561
 Ransome, R. 366
 Ramus, C. L. 190
 Ranfurly, Earl 266
 Rankin, W. 473
 Rashleigh, C. 284. Sir J. C. 266
 Rattan, J. L. 570
 Rattray, C. 286
 Raven, H. R. 381
 Rawes, R. 380
 Rawlinson, A. E. 464
 Ray, A. R. 92
 Rayment, J. 381
 Reece, R. 473
 Reed, J. 649. J. A. 170. R. B. 572
 Rendall, S. 189
 Rennie, G. 561. Sir G. 542. J. 64, 170, 448
 Ressell, E. 650
 Reynolds, J. 2
 Ricards, S. 267
 Rice 381. S. E. 654
 Richardson, P. 463. A. 650. D. 91
 Ricketts, G. Y. 365
 Riddell, R. 651
 Ridge, S. 475

Ridley, E. 639. L. 76
 Ridout, C. 570
 Ridsdale, M. 463. R. 170
 Riley, S. 366
 Rivers, J. R. 92
 Robeck 76
 Roberts, C. J. 644. E. 92, 464. H. T. 365. J. M. 171. J. P. 170. M. 368.
 Robertson, T. 284
 Robins, G. 171. J. 379
 Robinson F. 170. 366. L. 176. S. 188
 Roche, Sir B. 381
 Rochfort, R. 473
 Roden, C'ntess 465
 Rodney, Lady 362. J. B. 570
 Roebuck, Lieut. 650
 Rogers 157
 Roget 542
 Roles, J. 381
 Rolleston, M. 650
 Rooke, W. 187
 Roots, G. 476
 Roscoe, H. 464
 Rose, C. 268. G. 560. J. 365. L. 380. M. 94. S. L. 379
 Ross, J. 266. W. 268
 Rossetti 64
 Rossi, F. C. 629
 Rosslyn, C'ntess 174
 Rotton, J. 188
 Routledge, J. 170
 Rowden, S. E. 366
 Rowlands 377
 Rowley, E. 478. T. T. 478
 Rowntree, J. R. 283
 Rowsell, E. E. 644
 Roy, G. 477
 Roycatt, F. 366
 Rudiger 72
 Ruduay, A. V. 652
 Rudulph, Archduke 381
 Russell 543. Dr. 560. F. 463. G. F. 366. J. W. 477
 M. A. 569. Sir R. G. 266. W. 649. Lord G. W. 364
 Rutherford, L. 473
 Ruthard, Dow. Duch. 282. Duke 64

Index to Names.

Ruyshed, F. 75 Sherbrooke, W. C. Stamp, T. E. 561 Teesdale, W. 560
 Rycroft, E. 464 572 Staudly, J. 560 Tegart, T. F. 478
 Ryder, Lady G. 366, Sherburne, P. J. P. Stanfield, F. 565 Telford, T. 538
 463 477 Stanhope, L. 364 Tempest, J. 379
 Rye, G. A. B. 268 Sheridan 646 Stanley, E. 267, 365 T. R. F. 75
 Saalfield, Dowager Sherer, M. 265 Stanton, A. C. 94 Temple, C. 285, 378
 Duchess 652 Sherston, C. 644 M. 366 M. 560, W. 464
 Sadler 482 Shiller, B. 283 Stapleton, J. H. 286 Templemore, B'nes 266
 St. John, J. 92. S. Short, E. 189. J. Staunton, Sir G. T. Tenterden 75
 268, 570 H. 561. M. J. 569 64 Terry, E. 171
 Salmon, J. 170. H. Sibthorpe 552 Steer, S. 177 Thackeray, B. F. 364
 464. T. W. 365 Siddons 290 Stephens, A. E. 476 R. 364
 Salter, P. 474 Sidebottom, E. 644 L. 569. R. 379 Thelwall 463
 Sanders, J. 364 Simons, I. 572 Stephenson, H. F. 75 Thistilthwayte, L. 561
 Sandford, R. 170. Simpson, M. 644. Sterling, E. 380
 T. 473 Sinclair, J. 265. Sir W. 652 Stevens, M. P. 561
 Sandiford 571 J. 633 M. T. 76. R. 268 M. T. 463. M.
 Sandon, Lord Vis- Skeeles, S. 475 Skelding, E. 651 C. 171. R. 649
 count, 463 Skinner, S. 651. Slade, J. 170, 285 Stephenson 544. E.
 Sargent, J. 285 Sir J. 266, 268, 371. F. C. A. 75 Sir J. H. 653
 Saumarez, 266 366 Stewart 463 Thompson 448. G.
 Saundar, J. A. 475 Slannard, C. 267 Stewart 560. A. 476. 257, 463. G. N.
 Saunders, A. 561. Slaughter, E. 91. Slaughter, E. 91. 187. J. 475. L.
 J. M. 651. T. 92 W. 475 Stockdale, R. 380 93. M. 463. W.
 Savage 457. F. A. Slessor 366 Stockwell, A. 188 285.
 573. J. 475. J. Sluce, J. 629 Stone, T. 476 Thorne, A. 364.
 B. 364 Smear, C. 649 Stoner, T. 380 G. H. 463. S. 573.
 Savery, J. 475 Smelt, C. 650 Storer, C. 286 Thorne 474
 Saxon, S. S. 381 Smith 98, 572. Sir Storie, M. F. 561 Thornhill, J. B. 73
 Sayer, J. 92 F. 266. A. 267. Stockdale, R. 380 Thornton, S. 474
 Scarlett, E. 571 474. F. X. L. 93. Streatchfield, C. O. 561 Thorold, Sir J. H. 653
 Scholefield, N. 474 G. 366. 551. J. Stretton, S. W. L. Thorpe, C. 560. M.
 Schryznecki, 72 91, 170. M. A. 560 560. W. 170
 Scot, R. 365 644. P. 477. R. Stringer, S. 92 Thresher, W. 561
 Scott, A. R. 268. 365. S. 267, 365. Stronge, H. 651 Thurlow 571
 G. 266. C. K. 76. 365. T. 629 Syd. 365. Strother, J. 285
 H. S. 365. J. M. 477. Syd. 365. 170. I. C. Stuckey, J. 76
 644. K. 187. F. T. 76, 188. W. H. 573. T. S. 448. Styles, S. H. 644
 A. 76. Sir W. 351 542 Capt. W. H. 551 Sisden, E. B. 284
 Seagrim 74 Snell, W. F. 170 Snow, W. 364 Sledge, E. B. 284
 Sealey, M. 651 Snowe, W. H. 92. 650. Sugg, Lee, 380
 Sealy 463. T. 285 Soane, Sir J. 267 Somers, Duke 543 Sullivan, A. 267
 Searle, R. 93 Somerset 370 Souby, A. 651 Sunderlin, Baroness
 Seawell, E. H. 572 Soulby, A. 651 Southampton, 562 542
 Serle, 643 Southhouse, H. 93 Southwell, E. W. 561 283
 Secors, P. 572 Southwell, E. W. 561 Sowden, A. 570 Sussex, Duke 543
 Segrave, Baron, 266 Sparkes, 651 Sparkes, J. H. 365 Sutton, J. 283
 Selwyn, H. 284 Sparkes, J. H. 365 Sparke, J. H. 365 Swain, J. 649
 Senior, W. 64 Sparkes, 651 Spawne, D. 283 Swan, J. 91
 Serucoli, J. J. 366 Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Swann, A. 476. C. 76
 Serrell, F. C. 650 Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Sweeting, S. 93
 Seton, W. C. 364 Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Sweeting, S. 93
 Seymour 645. G. Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Swettenham, J. A.
 76 Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 464
 Shakerley, C. 644 Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Swinton, T. 364
 Sharland, G. 462 Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Sykes, M. 94
 Sharpe, G. 171. S. Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Symons, G. 189
 634. W. 170, 365 Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Sympson, C. 76
 Shaw, F. 170. F. Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Syms, M. 645
 267. R. W. 170. Spawne, D. 283 Spawne, D. 283 Tabb, W. 93
 W. 378 Spencer, A. 176. Spawne, D. 283 Tabitha, 652
 Shee, Sir M. A. 629 F. C. 378. H. F. Spawne, D. 283 Talbot, J. 171
 Sheeles, G. J. 267 372. R. 267 Spawne, D. 283 Taylor, Dr. 290. P.
 Sheldon, A. C. 573 Spey, L. M. 91 Spawne, D. 283 Townley, R. C. 463
 Shelley, E. 651 Spurien, M. 381. Spawne, D. 283 269. R. 75, 168. Townsend, C. 478
 Shepherd, J. R. 76. Squibb, G. 569 Spawne, D. 283 E. 366, 572
 M. 171 Stacy, D. G. 463 Spawne, D. 283 Teed, H. C. 381
 Staines, S. T. 561 Spawne, D. 283 Township, 468

Lady E. 468. L. Vieyra 194 Walowski, Count A. J. 472, 654. M.
 P. 644. T. 571 Vigor, F. 464 561 379. S. 377
 Trait, A. 649 Vigors, N. A. 542 Webb, M. 464. W. Willes, D. 644. J.
 Trattie, M. 379 Villiers, A. 366. T. 91, 171 983
 Travers, B. 561 H. 75 Webbe, T. 569 Williams 463. C.
 Trefusis, C. 464 Vince, H. C. 570 Webster, J. 366. F. 560. Sir D.
 Trevillian, W. C. 652 Vincent 482 H. 170. R. 377 187. D. A. 365.
 Trevor, E. 173. G. Vyvyan, F. 463. Sir Wedderburn, A. 651 H. 92, 365. J.
 B. 76. J. W. 366 R. H. 170. R. R. 75 Weekes, E. 650 463, 475, 560. L.
 Tristescoun, Lady Wade 187 Welchman, E. 572 C. 464. M. 571.
 A. 93. Wait, W. 286 Wellesley 170. L. O. H. 649. S. 651.
 Trotter, S. 171 Waithman, W. 570 75. Marq. 386. T. 461. Sir T.
 Truman, L. M. 171 Wakeman, T. 93 Lord C. 267 266
 Truman, W. 473 Waldron, M. 381 Wellington, W. 561 Willett, S. 379
 Tripp, P. 560 Walker, B. W. 560 — Duke 64 Willis, W. 473
 Tubby, J. 92 D. 381. J. 381. Wells, G. 572. S. 91 Willoughby, S. 464
 Tuberville, E. 265 Lady M. 270. T. Wenlock, Lord 266 Wills, T. 189
 Tucker, E. 76. J. 76. H. 171 Wenn, J. W. 267 Wilmer, S. 78
 284, 560. W. T. Walky, C. C. 170. 171 Wentworth, J. 189. Wilson, C. H. 464.
 Wall, A. 177. C. B. Werge, O. 283 F. W. 365. J.
 Turner, C. 188. M. 170. F. B. 189 West 644. J. 365. 262. M. 475. W.
 561. J. 93, 364. Wallace, 462. J. 76 378, 477
 S. 268 T. 365 Westall, A. 651 Winship, S. 473
 Turquand, W. J. 477 Waller, R. 364. Sir Westminster, Marq. Winstanley, F. 186
 Tuyll, B'n. 364 W. 2, 462 265, 560 Winter, J. C. 365
 Twinning, R. 464 Walond, R. 649 Westmoreland, A. Willerson 381
 Twinour, A. A. 560 Walpole, Lady K. 93 268 Wollaston, W. 574
 Twisleton, F. 267 Walroul, H. 282 Westwood, E. M. 93 Wood, D. H. 174.
 Tate, J. K. 265 Walsh, H. L. 91. Lord T. 382 H. 475
 Tyxon, E. C. 463. J. 365. Walter, J. 644 459. N. 652 Woodford, A. 266
 J. 365. W. R. 649 E. 644. Whately, R. 365 Woodham, J. F. 76
 Tyder 634 Walters, C. 171. J. Whatley, C. 188 Woddriff, D. 364
 Uffett, J. 572 E. 644 Wheeldon, J. 284 Woods, G. 76. W.
 Underwood, S. 572 Walton, W. 552 Wheeley, S. 285 462
 Upton, R. 560 Warburton, W. 267 Ward, J. 364. S. Whetstone, E. 644 Worcester, Lord 75,
 Urquhart, J. 268 Wardle, W. 651 284 76
 Uxbridge, T. H. 464 Wardle, W. 651 Ward, J. 367. J. 561
 Usherwood, A. 283 Wardrop, C. 189 Wardrop, C. 189. F. 561
 Uvedale 482 Wardroper, C. 189 Wardle, J. 560 Worsley, H. 305. F.
 Vaisey, M. A. 571. J. 283 Wardroper, C. 189 Wardle, J. 560 561
 Valentia, Lord, 98 Wardrop, C. 189 Wardrop, C. 189. F. 561
 Vallertot, Lord, 561 Ware, G. 267. J. 268 Wetherell, Sir C. Worthington, T. G.
 Vane, J. 170 Waring, H. 572 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Vassall, S. L. 644 Warner, J. 92 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Vaughan, J. 560 Warren, A. 467 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Vesey, H. 512 Warrington, W. H. 268 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Ventouillac 64 Wardle, W. 651 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Ventris, T. 76 Wardle, W. 651 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Verboke, H. C. 76 Warwick, Dr. 630 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Vernon, A. 475. L. 381. R. 365 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Vesey, A. 175 Watton, Sir H. 364. L. 93 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Veulie, 561 Wait 158 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Vidua, C. 574 Waugh, M. N. 473 Ward, J. 364. S. 283
 Wicks, C. 574

ERRATA. — P. 190, b. 4, read the Hon. Augustus Brown.—P. 197, in the first col.
 the 31st and 42d lines are transposed; in the second column, line 17 from bottom, for De-
 sonshire read Derbyshire.—P. 267, b. 1. 28, for Sheesie read Steeles.—P. 275, b. 1. 29, for
 Ashed read Ashurst.—P. 276, b. 1. 18, for Ashsted read Headley, in Surrey.—P. 374, a. 1. 9
 from bottom, for successive read several; l. 8 from bottom, for, about the year 1810, read
 about 1812.—P. 479, b. 1. 38, for Cape Trio read Fab. Part I. p. 569, b. 1. 7 from
 for Warwickshire read Worcestershire.

